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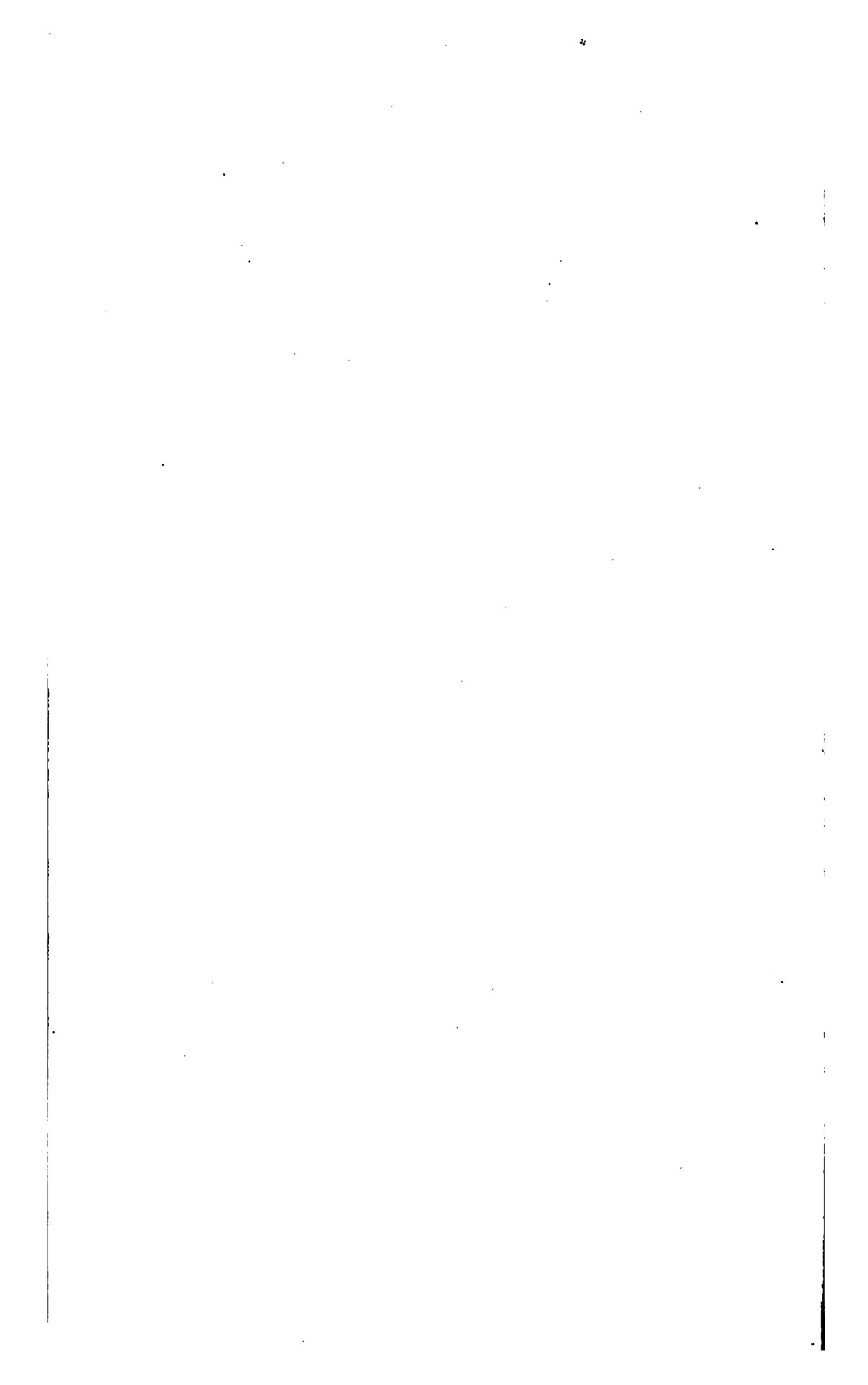
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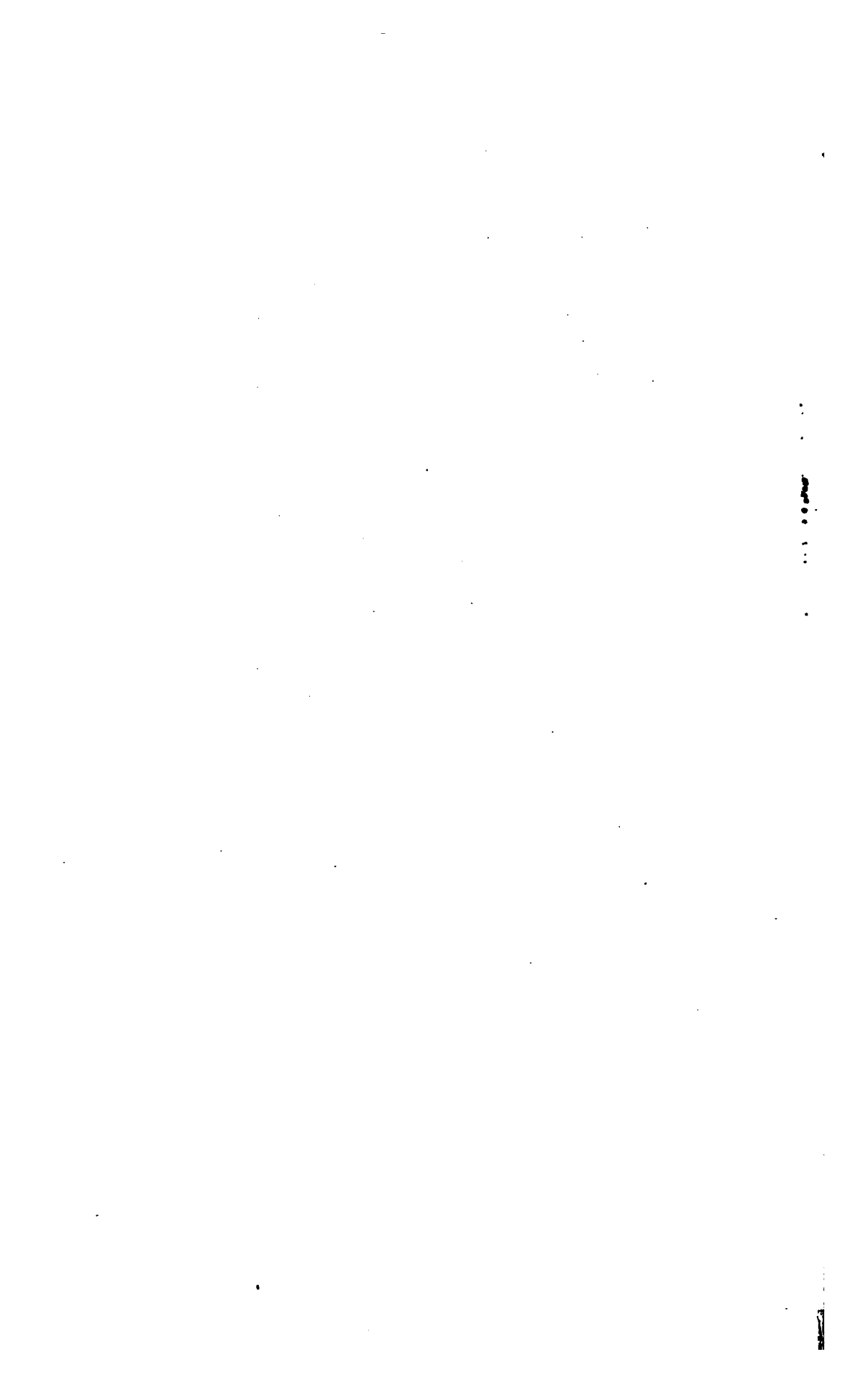


P.

with

Richard Lenthills

best respects.



AN
OLLA PODRIDA;

OR,

SCRAPS,

NUMISMATIC, ANTIQUARIAN,
AND LITERARY.

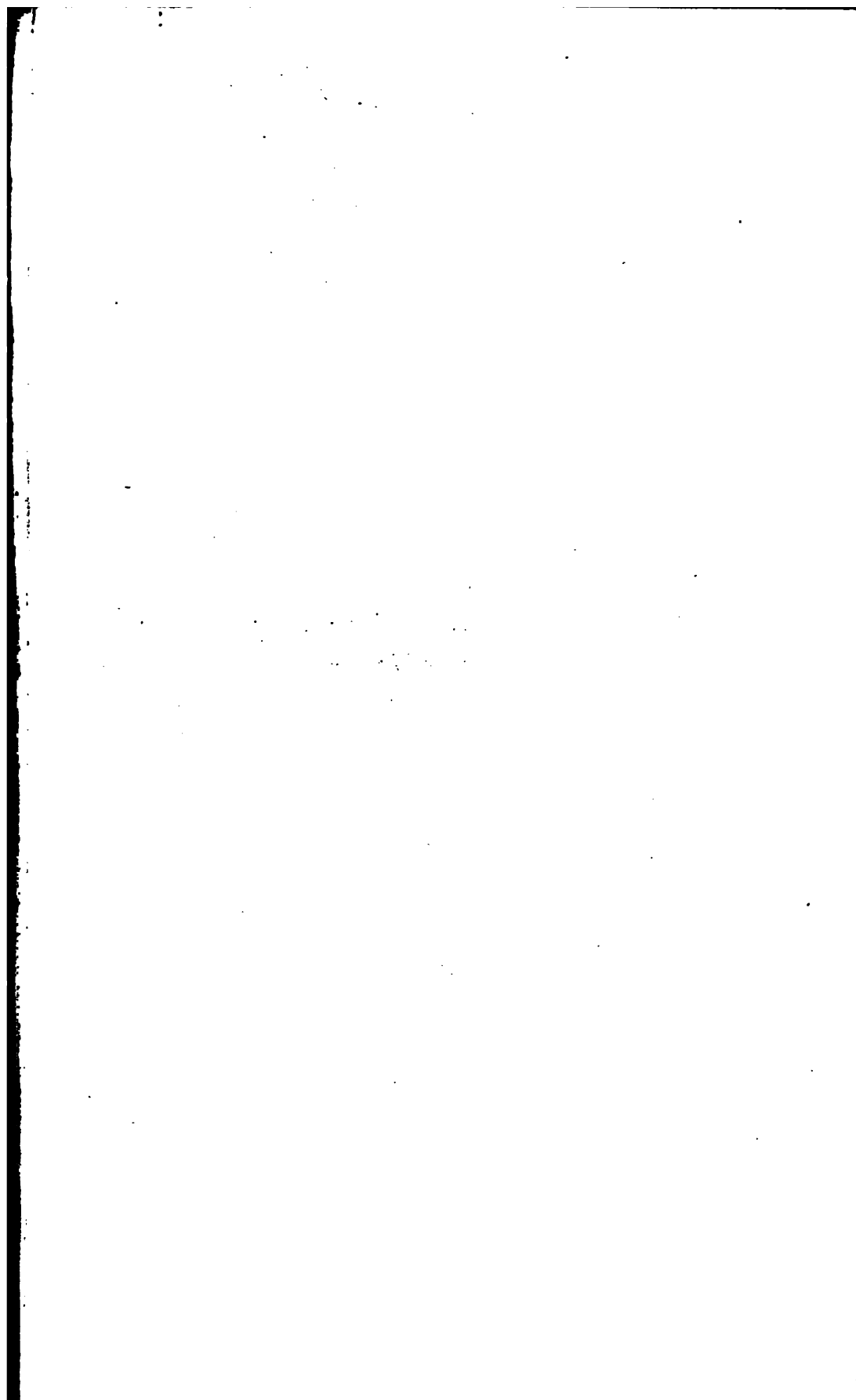
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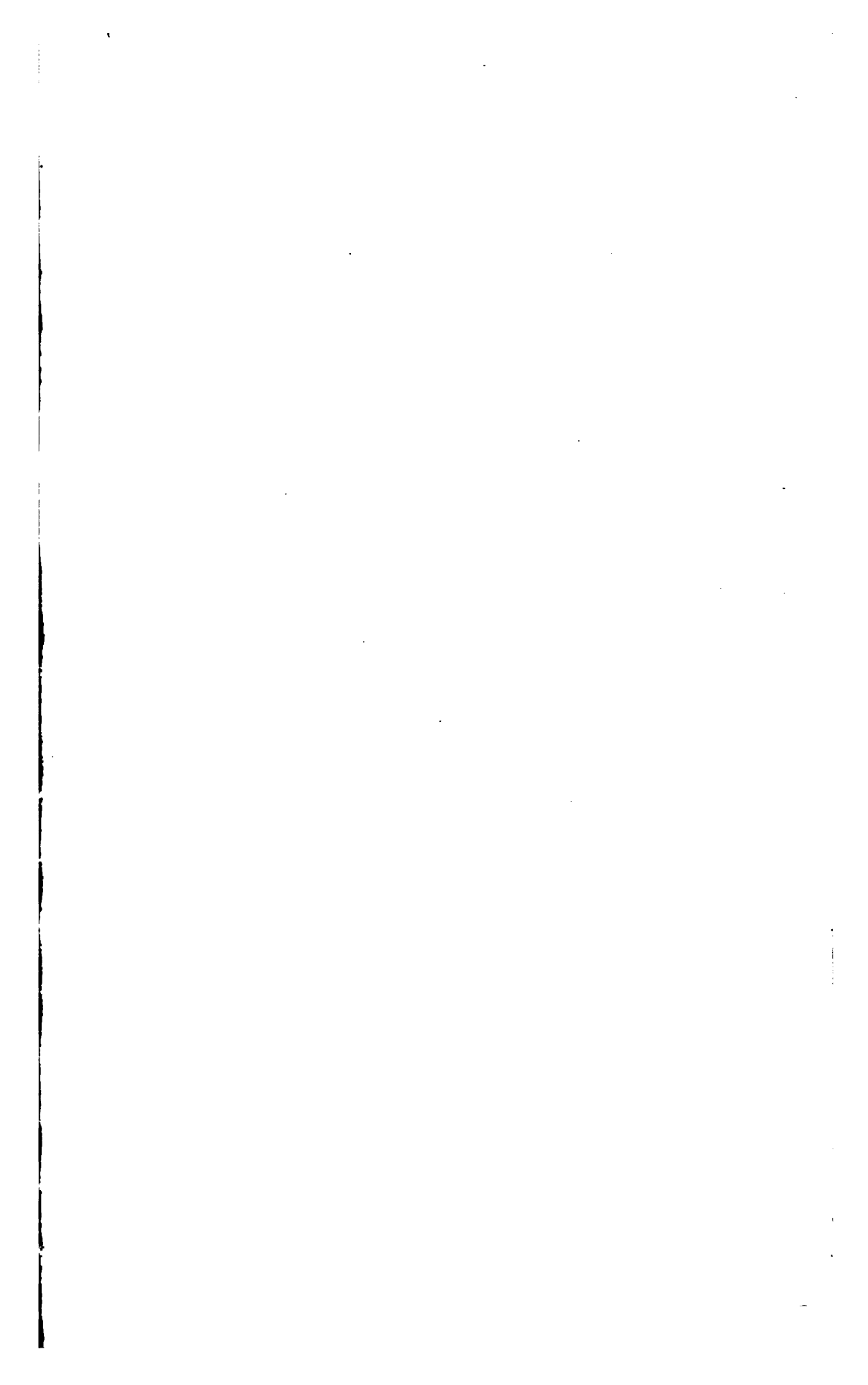
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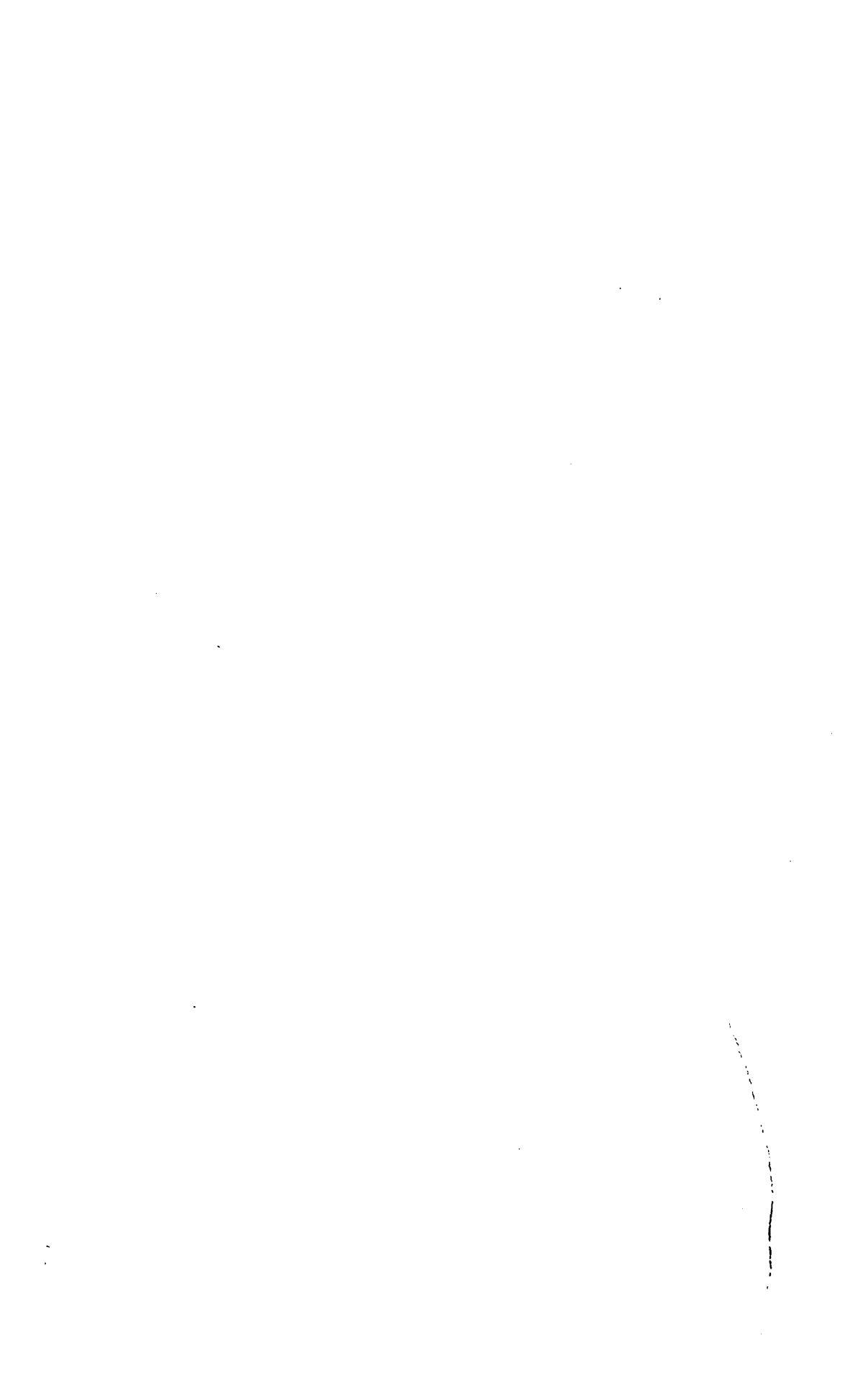
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Thos. St. John





TO
SIR THOMAS DYKE ACLAND,

OF KILLERTON, BARONET, M.P. FOR DEVON.

DEAR SIR,

Small as may be the intrinsic value of the materials which make up "The Olla Podrida"* here submitted to my Friends and the Public, it was natural that I should wish to present my cookery to some brother Devonian, whose kindness might induce him to transfer the wish of the author (to contribute to *his* gratification) to the work itself, and thus, through his own good nature, probably cheat himself into an idea that it was not utterly beneath his acceptance.

Actuated by these feelings, and having the happiness of being admitted within the circle of those honoured with your regard, instinctively I turned to you, to patronize a volume, containing some pages that will be historically interesting, concerning our native county; and your permission to dedicate it to you, enables me thus to express the deep respect I have ever entertained for the old, loyal, and cavalier House of Acland; and my

* See receipt for making, page 388.

sense of the personal obligations I owe to the worthy descendant of the chivalrous defender of his Sovereign's rights, at Columb John, during those Civil Wars, when Rebels, under the guise of Patriots, at length succeeded in trampling the Loyal under foot, overturning our Church, and then murdering our King.

Believe me to remain,

Dear Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

RICHARD SAINTHILL.

Cork, 1st January 1844.

P R E F A C E.

ALTHOUGH presents from friends, as testimonies of their regard, must always possess a much greater value, as proofs of their estimation, than the intrinsic article itself, yet it is not pleasant to be a continual butt to the arrows of kindness, and unable to draw the bow, and return a shaft oneself. This has been my state of late. Friends who have written or edited works have poured in copies, indicative of their friendly recollection of the absent, without its being in my power to enact any other character than (I will not say sponge, but) receiver. Having it, however, in contemplation to draw up a catalogue of the Coins of Exeter, I determined to print it, and other papers, that I might be enabled to make some kind of acknowledgment to my many literary benefactors. Then I thought, that I might as well reprint a selection of the papers I had published at various times, which would make the bulk more respectable. Then followed the wish to illustrate the letter-press, and so, little by little, and step by step, the originally intended few pages have gradually enlarged themselves, gentle Reader, to what now solicits your patient and merciful consideration; and, as far as the letter-press is concerned, I am well aware it will need much good nature, and which I trust it will receive, in consideration of the merit of the illustrations. The beauty of the drawing of

the coins, and the compositions of the medals, with the ability that has been exerted by the engravers, Irish and English, really have a claim on your good nature.

Most collectors of coins feel a peculiar interest for the Mints of their more immediate locality. Being myself a native of Topsham, I have felt most interest for the coins of Exeter. I have spared neither trouble nor expense to trace them out, or to procure them ; I flatter myself that the result of my exertions will place the early period of the mint of our western metropolis in a respectable position, and I have stopped at the reign of Edward the First. I have been totally unable to procure any information respecting the Mint of Exeter except its coins ; but I have, by my perseverance, filled the gaps of several reigns, and the Cuerdale hoard has carried us back two reigns, from Aethelstan to Aelfred the Great. I have been unable to ascertain whether any Exeter coins of Eadweard the Elder and Henry the First are extant : and my appropriation of a penny of Eadwig will probably be questioned. I trust that these remaining gaps will shortly be made good, by the assistance of collectors with whose cabinets I have not the good fortune to be acquainted. When I have not referred to any cabinet, or authority, the coin described is my own.

There are a few points which I have suggested for the consideration of collectors, and to which I hope those who are better qualified than I am may give the benefit of their superior judgment. Whether the hoards found at Tealby and Beaworth were not the Sovereign's seniorage ? Whether the coinage struck contempora-

neously was not uniform, in type and inscription? Whether the triangle on the Irish coins was not intended to represent the Divine Trinity? And, whether three coins inscribed "Johannes" are English or Foreign?

The experiments which have been made, to endeavour to elucidate the manner in which the Greeks and Romans struck their coins, are submitted to the consideration of those practically competent to form an opinion on the subject.

Another paper was written to suggest that the early coinage of Henry the Seventh was with the low or flat crown; but, while this MS. was waiting publication in the Numismatic Chronicle, the appearance of Mr. Hawkins's work on the Silver Coinage, put the question beyond all doubt, by the Rev. Mr. Sheppard's paper on the same subject.

The Rev. Mr. Butler's splendid discovery, that the three crowns were the arms of Ireland, from the reign of Richard the Second to that of Henry the Eighth, I apprehend has met the general acquiescence of Heralds and Collectors; and I re-publish my paper on that subject, not as considering it needs support, but to extend the knowledge of a most interesting, yet, until Mr. Butler's publication, unknown fact.

I am not aware that any other of the articles which make up this "Olla Podrida" require any particular reference, though the concoction of the dish has laid me under a variety of obligations, chiefly to gentlemen whom I never have, and probably never shall have, the pleasure of seeing.

My deepest debt of gratitude is due to Dr. Aquilla Smith, of Dublin, author of two admirable works on the Irish Coinages of Edward the Fourth and Henry the Seventh. I do not attempt to estimate the obligation which he has had the goodness to confer on one then comparatively unknown to him, by furnishing, from his unrivalled pencil, drawings for twelve plates, containing 246 obverses or reverses of coins. It is difficult to speak of Dr. Smith's drawings, so as to convey an adequate idea of their transcendent excellences. Fortunately for me, the reader has only to turn to the plates and form his own judgment of their merits, and the better he may be acquainted with the coins themselves, and accustomed to see other drawings, the more he will be surprized at the superiority of those which I am so fortunate as to present to him. The drawings are perfect portraits of the coins, and I have witnessed their being recognized, even by ladies (more adepts at circulating than collecting); and to this perfection of accuracy is added an elegance that makes every coin interesting. They have always reminded me of Sir Thomas Lawrence's portraits, which, while they retained the individuality of every sitter, made every sitter a gentleman. In my inability to do them justice, I shall give the opinion of an eminent collector, to whom I transmitted some of these plates:

"Accept my best thanks for the engravings, and your friendly letter. I cannot write too much in praise of the first; they have been admirably drawn, and are accurately correct. I know no draughtsman equal to Dr. Smith.

Independently of a keen eye, able to detect the smallest variation in type or legend, he is assisted by a clear head, an excellent memory, and a very great knowledge of coins. These qualities are never found in a professional artist, nor are they to be expected."

To my excellent and valued friend Counsellor Lindsay, I am under all sorts of obligations, for information, revision, and correction. Indeed, it is impossible to be within the circle of his friendship, and escape a load of benefits.

I owe much to the collecting of coins and medals; many happy hours with my cabinets, humble as they are; and acquaintance with many talented and excellent individuals; and, not least, have I to thank the pursuit, in conferring on me the friendship of the learned author of the works on the Irish and Saxon Coinages.

C. W. Loscombe, Esq. the Exeter Mint and myself have most sincerely to thank, for the unique penny of Eadred, which has supplied the absent link of that reign. I knew that the coin existed; but, being unable to track it, I put a notice in the Gentleman's Magazine, and in the Numismatic Chronicle, respecting it, which fortunately met Mr. Loscombe's eye, who, in the most generous manner, transferred the coin to my cabinet, and, though I am unable to make a suitable return, I am fully sensible of my obligation. I am further indebted to Mr. Loscombe for a penny of the Conqueror, struck also at Exeter, and a most interesting communication respecting its discovery, which will be found in its proper place.

The Rev. Mr. Dymock had the kindness to communicate to me two Exeter pennies of Eadmund. Both ob-

verses are from the same die, with totally different reverses—a very remarkable circumstance. Both coins are engraved for this publication, and one remains in my cabinet.

Through James Carruthers, Esq. of Glencregagh, near Belfast, I obtained information of another Exeter penny of Eadmund, that was in a collection in the county of Antrim, and which at present adds its value to mine.

Captain Shortt assisted me with the only Exeter coin of Aethelred the Second I have seen, of the helmeted type.

Daniel Henry Haigh, Esq. besides many other favours, examined all the Saxon coins in the British Museum, from Ecgbearth to Harold the Second, and furnished me with a list of all those struck at Exeter.

J. B. Bergne, Esq. besides assisting me with the Royal autographs which illustrate several of the plates of medals, went over all the English coins in the British Museum, from the Conqueror to Edward the First, and supplied me with the readings of all those of Exeter:

To W. W. Esq. of Cork, I am indebted for permission to reprint his two papers, on the coinage of George the Fourth and the medals of Queen Victoria.

I have to thank my young friend Samuel Skillin, for an etching, which he has just presented me with, of the old Countess of Desmond, from the painting, believed to be original, which is in the possession of the Right Honourable the Knight of Kerry.

I have to thank my young friend Leonard Charles Wyon, for the profile portraits to which his name is attached, executed last autumn, when he was in the

fifteenth year of his age ; and for the experiments which he has recently had the further kindness to make for me, by striking several medals with bullets of metal and without a collar, to endeavour to ascertain the probable mode in which the Greek and Roman mints coined money. The results of these experiments will be found at page 205.

I should have been glad, had time allowed and he permitted it, to have had the head of Ceres by L. C. W. from which most of these experiments were made, engraved for this work, that my readers might have judged for themselves of the merits of this production of a lad of sixteen years of age ; but, being unable to command either, I can only express the pleasure I have received from the ability it displays. It evidences a command of the graver, which, if followed up by perseverance and study, will attain the excellence of the original Syracusan medallion. The expression of the ancient and modern busts are different : Hiero's Ceres has stern dignity ; young Wyon's mild loveliness, with much higher intellectuality, and finer anatomical workings, particularly over the eye, at the mouth, and on the neck.

This reference to L. C. W. reminds me of my further obligation to Dr. Smith, under whose eye these profiles and all the coins have been engraved in Dublin ; and for the assistance Dr. Smith has so kindly given me in revising the Coinage part of this publication in its passage through the press.

It is to be regretted that, in describing the busts on coins, no positive rule has been laid down, as to whether

the position, right and left, applies to the bust or to the reader; as to how the bust is really placed, or the manner in which it stands to the spectator. My own opinion is, that we ought to speak of the bust as it is actually placed. Take the analogy of a herald describing the bearings of a coat of arms; he gives them as they actually are on the shield, dexter, which we must look to our left to observe; and sinister, which is to our right. Again, in describing the situation of a church, we say it stands due east and west, or otherwise, if it has not been, as customary, so placed. For these and similar reasons, I think we are to speak of the busts on coins as the busts really are; *their* right and left, and not *ours*. But in the total absence of a settled rule on the subject, to prevent any misunderstanding, I have made use of the words, *its* right, or *its* left, which, though, from frequent repetition, it may not sound agreeable, will effectually guard against doubt in the reader's apprehension.

In conclusion, I have to express how much I have been obliged and benefited by the advice and suggestions of John Gough Nichols, Esq. as well as his general superintendence of this work through the press; and the rapidity, and (I trust I shall not be singular in considering) the excellence of the printing. And I am fully aware that had I been in London, and with personal communication, I should have derived much more benefit from the correct and classical taste of Mr. Nichols, but which distance and the difficulty of correspondence has necessarily prevented.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page
Coinage of 1816 :—	
Letter to the Morning Chronicle	1
Letter to the same	2
Letter to the Maidstone Gazette	4
Letter to the same	7
Letter to the Morning Post	10
Letter to the same	11
Memoir of Mr. Miles	13
Memoir of Thomas Wyon, junior	22
Defence of English Engravers of Coins and Medals	45
Letters by W. W. Esq. on Coins and Medals	55
Recent English Medals :—	
Coronation, of Her Majesty	61
Guildhall, of Her Majesty	64
Recent Coins and Medals :—	
First Letter to the Literary Gazette	67
Second Letter to the same	69
Third Letter to the same	74
Fourth Letter to the same	75
Fifth Letter to the same	82
Sixth Letter to the same	84
Notices of Papal, English, and French Medals	87
Russian Medals	91
Dr. A. Smith's suggestions on Premium Medals	95
Suggestion for a Spanish Medal	98
Notices of Coins, communicated to the Gentleman's Magazine	101
Coins found at Beaworth	107
Short and Long-Cross Pennies of Henry the Third	124, 386
Full-faced Coinages of Henry the Seventh	139
The Triangle an emblem of the Trinity	149
Dublin Groats, attributed by Simon to Henry the Fifth	152, 386
Three Crowns the ancient Arms of Ireland	166
An attempt to locate coins unappropriated by Ruding	175

	Page
Coins of the Mint of Exeter	180, 383
Coins of Henry the Third and other Sovereigns	199
Mode of Coinage by the Greeks and Romans	205
Saxon and Anglo-Norman Coins	207
Antiquarian and other subjects :—	
A Visit to South Mims Church	219
Relics of Buttevant Abbey	223
Gravestones in Christ Church, Cork	224
The Cork Exhibition of Pictures, 1831	227
Hogan's Monument for Dr. Doyle	228
Antiquities found near Killaloe; at St. Senan's abbey, Inniscattery; and at Askeaton, co. Limerick	229
Who was the Old Countess of Desmond?	231
Letter from Sir Walter Scott	238
Letter from Surgeon Wilkins respecting General Wolfe	239
Purchasing a Commission in the reign of Charles the Second	240
Two Odes in the old Irish Language	247
Jeux-d'Esprits	249
Addresses, Reports, and Letters	256
Papers from the Talisman :—	
Visit to Holy Cross Abbey, co. Tipperary	276
The Castle of Ballinatolly	285
Memoir of Captain Sainthill, R.N. Devon	292
Pedigrees of Sainthill and Yarde	308, 317, 320
Sequestration of the Acland Property, Devon	340
Additional Coins of Exeter, and other places	383
Penny of Regnald and Anglo-Gallic Penny of Richard the First	385
Receipt for making an Olla Podrida	388

DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER FOR ARRANGING THE ILLUSTRATIONS, &c.

Portrait of Sir T. D. Acland	. . . . .	at the Dedication.
Plate No. 1	. . . . .	at page 28
2	. . . . .	43
3	. . . . .	48
4	. . . . .	51
5	. . . . .	64
6	. . . . .	72
7	. . . . .	88
8	. . . . .	122
9	. . . . .	141
10	. . . . .	150
11	. . . . .	152
12	. . . . .	155
13	. . . . .	171
14	. . . . .	181
15	. . . . .	184
16	. . . . .	188
17	. . . . .	191
18	. . . . .	196
19	. . . . .	201
20	. . . . .	209
21	. . . . .	213
Monumental Stone of T. Ronan	. . . . .	226
Margaret O'Brien, Countess of Desmond	. . . . .	231
Lithograph of the Duke of Wellington's Writing	. . . . .	246
Two Odes in the Irish Language	. . . . .	248
Tomb of Lady Eleanor Butler	. . . . .	278
Armorial Bearings, Sainthill of Sainthill	. . . . .	296
Pedigree of Sainthill and Yarde	. . . . .	319
Armorial Bearings of Sainthill, Trancmore, Burr ridge, and Green	. . . . .	321
Plate No. 22	. . . . .	322
Lithograph of Lord Nelson's Writing	. . . . .	336
Plate No. 23	. . . . .	338



AN
O L L A P O D R I D A,
&c.

COINAGE, 1816.

No. I.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

SIR,—The present reign is said to have been distinguished by the great progress of the arts. There is one, however, in which, so far from advancing, we have materially retrograded—in our coinage. Our best* coins are probably those of Charles II. and Anne; but, to go back no further than George II., look at his last coinage, and where shall we find any thing in this reign worthy of a comparison? No; it has gradually declined, and below the three-shilling piece of 1811 it was not possible to sink. But there is one peculiarity which I wish to point out to your more especial notice, which is the marvellous varieties that are given us of busts, and all said to be that of George III. It is not merely that the coinage of different years presents us with different portraits, but the different coins in the same year give heads as different as the Paris mint of March 1815. 'Tis true the latter called theirs different persons; one they said was Louis, a king, and the other Napoleon, an emperor; but ours are all different, and yet all the same, according to the logic of the Mint. Since 1796 there have been twenty-seven different coinages for the United Kingdoms, and on a comparison of the coins they afford twenty-four different

* It is a question whether Simon's splendid coins of Cromwell were ever in common circulation; they are our best.

heads, not any two of which could be imagined to represent the same person; and if these coins should chance to lose their legends, and preserve their busts and dates, posterity (if not otherwise informed) would suppose there had been twenty-five different sovereigns in twenty years!

Report says we are shortly to have eight new coins issued from the Mint; if so, I dare say we shall have the nonsensicality of eight new heads, and most probably not one bearing the remotest resemblance of the King. Now, in the name of common sense, what can induce the practice of such absurdities as these? For what purpose is the *expense* of engraving a bust on the coin incurred, unless it is actually a resemblance?

The sovereign's authority is sufficiently declared by his titles being impressed upon it. How different was the conduct of the ancients! If you have seen one bust of a Roman emperor, you will know every coin of his without reading the inscription; and I appeal to any person at all conversant with Roman coins, if they ever look to an inscription to know the emperor? But we live, Sir, in an enlightened *era*, and of course our illuminated rulers have no need to borrow from the dark ages that are past.

Yours,

August 1816.

OBSERVATOR.

No. II.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

SIR,—In your paper of Saturday I read the remarks of Observer, on the coinage of George III. complaining of the marvellous variety of portraits that it exhibits, and contrasting it on this point with the Roman imperial coinage. Admitting his premises, I deny his inference, that the conduct of our Mint is absurdity itself, and I trust I shall prove that we have displayed great genius, and the ancients a total want of it. The uniform characteristic accuracy of the portraits on the Roman coinage is correctly asserted. I dare say I myself have seen, in various metals and sizes, 500 coins of Hadrian, struck at different periods of his reign, of which there were not two that came through the same dies, and having read one inscription it is certainly unnecessary to look at a second. But this proves that they were a dull plodding set, that, like

Hogarth's sign-painter, could only represent what they had staring them in the face. I deduce from it that they possessed neither genius, imagination, or invention; and until the present reign I am sorry to say that our Mint is liable to the same imputation. But with it happily commenced a new and noble system, and down to the present time there are scarcely any two portraits on the coins that can be called very similar, and yet they are all resemblances of his Majesty.

The principle or system of this, Sir, is the same as that on which musical composers proceed in forming variations; some remarkable feature is preserved, and ability is exhibited in producing something very different, and yet which is immediately recognised. Now in the portraits of George III. on the coinage, the remarkability adhered to is, that the nose and forehead form a direct line, which is always noticeable (varying, to be sure, sometimes by its inclination giving the scull the appearance of a pyramid, and sometimes by its elevation that of a square). Thus you perceive full scope and liberty is left to every artist to immortalise himself by a new portrait, and these varieties must impress the vulgar with a most exalted idea of the King, when they observe that he changes his appearance so often, which their daily experience teaches them is not the case in common life. Another very material benefit derived from this system is, that by the different portraits on the different coins we are enabled to distinguish one from the other. If the portraits were exactly alike we might fall into strange mistakes (as most probably the ancients often did), and pay away a sixpence instead of a farthing, and a guinea instead of a shilling. It must in some measure check forging by obliging coiners to fabricate dies for every different coin, and it will also occasion our coins to occupy a greater space in the cabinets of collectors, where every variety is laid by.—Now, Sir, when you combine all these advantages derived from the new system, and which would be lost by a slavish adherence to the identity of the portrait, I rely on your joining me in the hope, that the Mint in their new coinage will not only adhere to it, but that they will give us a dozen or two differences on each species of coin.

With respect to the contested Britt., I think I have authority for it, though not absolute *Augustam*. In the *decline* of the Roman Empire, when there were frequently several emperors reigning together, Victoria Aug. on the coins, related only to one; Victoria

Augg. to two ; and Victoria Auggg. to three ; consequently, Brit. Rex. may express—of the British Isles ; Britt. Rex.—of the Islands of Great Britain and Ireland ; and Brittt. Rex.—of the Kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland ; and these varieties I hope to see added to those of the portraits.

VINDEX MONETA.

No. III.

To the Editor of the Maidstone Gazette.

At length, Sir, the new coinage has made its appearance, and, the study of coins being my chief amusement, I acknowledge that I have been looking forward to its being issued with much anxiety. I have not, as yet, been able to obtain the crown piece, my remarks, therefore, are necessarily confined to the half-crown, shilling, and sixpence. In some respects they surpass my expectations, in others they realise my forebodings. In workmanship, both for relief and execution, they are superior—not merely to the preceding coinages of this reign, but to those of any sovereign of the house of Brunswick. Compared with the English series of coins, they will be found, in my opinion, inferior in excellence of execution to the incomparable and unrivalled coins of Cromwell, by Simon,* and they have powerful competitors in the early coinages of Charles II. and Queen Anne. The arrangement of the royal arms is a very great improvement, and the addition of the collar to the garter, round those on the half-crown, is new, and makes a splendid appearance. The perpendicular milling or edging is superior to any thing of the kind ever done, here or abroad ; and, in all cases of doubtful money, I recommend an inspection of the milling, which it will be very difficult to imitate, though I could wish it had been confined to the shilling and sixpence, as it has rather a heavy ap-

* Modern engravers are not always willing to own this supremacy of Simon's workmanship ; in which, however, I am supported by Folkes, Vertue, Snelling, and Pinkerton. Simon's excellence consists in that characteristic expressiveness of nature, which for a moment induces you to think that you are looking at the person himself, and not on a piece of metal ; to which he unites all the dignity and softness of the Grecian coinage with the most scrupulous accuracy of resemblance. His medals are perhaps surpassed by those of Hedlinger, but his coins defy the competition of all Europe, from his time to the present, and are specimens of the effect which may be produced, even with very little relief, by a superior artist.

pearance on the half-crown, where I should prefer an inscription, with the year of the king's reign, as customary, since the coinage of Simon (whose lettering, it is true, I have no hopes of seeing equalled, and perhaps the consciousness of being unable to come up to this wonderful artist, occasions the milling on the half crown, instead of the usual inscription). For all this, and the unexampled exertions by which a coinage of such magnitude has been executed in so short a time,* Mr. Pole merits the highest praise, and the best thanks of his country: and I am really astonished that, when he had successfully surmounted the greatest difficulty, he should have failed so miserably in points on which I should have thought abilities very inferior indeed to Mr. Pole's would have been alone requisite; and where a failure at all seems almost without palliation. First, in respect to his Majesty's portrait on the coins: those who have been much about the King, consider that on the last three-shilling Bank token as an admirable resemblance. Why has it not been followed? or, if it was thought proper to quit it, why, at least, has there not been method in the deviation? And for what reason, or rather by what want of reason, have we the glaring absurdity of busts totally different in the same coinage? If the bust on the half-crown is the likeness of the King, why has it not been also copied on the shilling and sixpence? Or, if that on the latter is correct, why do we not see it on the half-crown? As specimens of fine workmanship, and for energy and animation, I never saw a coin superior to the half-crown—they are all equally excellent; but this has nothing to do with the question of differences of portraits, neither of which are like that of the three-shilling token, and, consequently, both are unnecessarily bad. I have heard it asserted, that the coins of this reign would furnish at least a hundred different portraits, of which not five had the slightest likeness to the King; and I am not aware that you can find three alike; so that it may be true, and give sanction to what had been said, that it is a settled system at the Mint to carefully avoid any thing like accuracy of resemblance, and that when it did occur (as on the three-shilling Bank token) it was entirely acci-

* "In the great re-coinage of silver, of 1696, there were Mints at London, Bristol, Chester, Exeter, Norwich, and York; and the sum coined that year was £2,511,853. 3s. 7d. The total amount of King William's silver coinage was £7,014,047. 16s. 11d." Snelling. (Mr. Pole, with one Mint, in six months, has coined £2,500,000.)

dental; as we see a remarkable likeness of old Chaucer, the poet, in the British Museum, in a broken pebble found in Egypt. As Sterne said, long ago, "they order these things better in France." Look at the busts on the 1, 2, 5, 20, and 40 franc pieces of 1816, five different coins, but uniform with each other; and perfect fac-similes of Louis XVIII. Passing over this, was there ever such an offence against decency and good taste as is exhibited on the half-crown? Admit even the physical possibility of a man's twisting his chin over his shoulder, why is our good old King represented as turning his back on his subjects, in his latter days? and why are we disgusted with the exhibition of a naked figure? Various are the conjectures on the subject, by those who imagine it must have a meaning—historical, allegorical, or literal. We are reminded, that Henry II. bared his back to be scourged at the shrine of Becket, and that some of the Roman emperors fought naked in the Circus as gladiators: but I am at a loss to know how these circumstances are applicable to George III.! Others view it as a type of the Union, and that it represents one of Jack Fuller's "wild Irish, caught and tamed," and the wings cut off, in opposition to those who consider it as a cherub or angelet, whose wings are only budding; while some plain matter-of-fact people incline to the supposition that the design was furnished by a butcher, from its resemblance to the dangling flap of a leg of mutton; but, after all, it may have neither mystery or meaning, and, if it has not, never was there, in my judgment, any thing more remote from all grace or beauty; but as I cannot recollect a precedent, ancient or modern, the idea, barbarous as it is, must be admitted to be very original. Another complaint which I hear from every one is, that the whole coinage has a foreign appearance; and this arises from an innovation on the English system of representing the hair as the custom of the day wore it.—Cromwell, with his smooth waving locks, and Charles in all the majesty of curls; but it is the mania of the present time to leave nothing English which can be foreignised. The curse of the prophet is upon England,—she has no honour in her own country. Witness our generals, with the shoulder-knot of a footman and the feathers of a drum-major; our Knights of the Bath, with their great crosses and little crosses, and no crosses at all. And now, such is the influence of fashion, how ridiculous soever, and such the force of example, that our engravers too must ape the absurdities of their

superiors. East Smithfield* must run the race of folly with Bond-street, and to be English is an insufferable bore, even in the precincts of Wapping! Grant, however, that a change was necessary, may I ask these gentlemen, was it not as easy to have resorted to the best school as to the worst? And if it was, why have they not adopted the ease, elegance, and softness of the Grecian, instead of the harsh, wiry stiffness of the Roman coinage? And this, too, with the Elgin treasures in Piccadilly! Unfortunately, with some persons, change and improvement are synonymous; but it may, perhaps, nevertheless be true, that, having Simon before them, our engravers would have shown more judgment had they been content to have remained at home, instead of roaming abroad, to copy a style as inferior to Simon's as the oratory of Cobbett compared with that of Mr. Canning.

March 4, 1817.

E. H. T.

No. IV.

THE NEW HALF-CROWNS.

To the Editor of the Maidstone Gazette.

SIR,—In my last letter on the new silver coinage (for the insertion of which in your valuable journal I have to return many thanks), I took a view, as fully as my knowledge of the subject enabled me, of its merits and demerits. The praise, I presume, Mr. Pole readily accepted, and the main object of censure, the want of likeness to his Majesty in the busts, he was unable to deny when Mr. Brougham brought the subject forward in the House of Commons; but the right honourable gentleman pleaded in extenuation, that a new half-crown was in progress, which, by way of atonement for all past errors, was to be a something such as never had been seen, and of course was to astonish and delight us marvellously, and for the truth of all which, certain nameless men of taste were avouched as full and competent authority.

All this sounded so plausible (and, coinciding with the public wish, no wonder it was willingly believed), that great was my

* Little Tower-hill, on which the New Mint stands, joins East Smithfield, or Wapping.

expectation this morning on receiving specimens of the new half-crowns; judge the haste and anxiety with which a packet is opened which is expected to contain something peculiarly interesting, and I grant that in the present case I was truly astonished; but I was anything but delighted. I was mortified and disgusted. Mortified, that Mr. Pole should think the public so stupid and so devoid of the common faculties of sight and memory, as to be satisfied with this new variety of monstrosity; disgusted, that those who eat the King's bread should find such a pleasure in libelling and vilifying him.

The complaint universally preferred against the busts on the new coinage was, that not one of them bore the slightest resemblance to the King, and more especially that the one on the half-crown seemed to have been copied from a coin of Nero, Domitian, Caracalla, or some other equally *amiable* personage. No person presumed to insult his Majesty by considering a single feature in it as resembling him in the slightest degree, and in this principle of discordancy the bust of the new half-crown is in perfect unison. It may be very like the Emperor of China, or the right honourable gentleman the Master of the Mint, for anything I know to the contrary, but it certainly is as unlike our sovereign lord King George the Third as the perverse ingenuity of man can make it, and his Majesty is every iota as much libelled in this instance as in the former. That excited our abhorrence, this awakens our contempt. That had the stern aspect of an assassin; and this has the pert conceited smirk of a French dancing master, setting his pupils in motion, with "Allons, mes enfans;" and the elegant style in which the neck is pared down and cut off, gives the whole very much the appearance of a barber's wig-block. The reverse, to me, is of very secondary consideration; as the other was generally approved of, I think it might as well have been continued. Compared with that, the present has a very heavy appearance, to which the larger size of the lettering contributes a good deal, and the effect of the whole makes the coin appear much smaller than the preceding.

But to return to "the head and front of the offence," the bust of his Majesty, falsely so called, as the Attorney General would term it. Now, Mr. Editor, can you suggest any reason why the King's servants, in the King's Mint, will never indulge his liege subjects with the remotest resemblance of him? But what

is still worse, if a wretched plebeian, with starvation before him, ventures to hold up the kingly office or person to ridicule, hoping thereby to sell a few penny pamphlets, what is the consequence? Truly, nothing less than a warrant from the Secretary of State for the secure custody of the offender in his majesty's Tower of London, and when in melancholy mood he paces the ramparts of his prison, and beholds on the other side of the ditch that patent wholesale manufactory of libels on the King,—the Mint, he may feelingly exclaim,

One libel speaks a traitor ; millions, a minister !

In sober sadness, I acknowledge, Sir, I am utterly at a loss to conjecture why the engravers of the Mint will not condescend to copy an authorised portrait of his Majesty ; and I am more particularly astonished, that, after the universal expression of the public opinion on this subject, and the justice of which even Mr. Pole did not attempt to controvert, they should still have the insolent hardihood to foist their contemptible caricature on the coin as the bust of the sovereign. The offence is the mere wantonness of obstinate audacity ; and as the House of Commons have very properly noticed the subject, I trust their conduct will not pass without severe reprehension. Fear and shame may do wonders, where reason might whistle to the winds. The gist of the matter, indeed, lies in a very small compass, and I assume, without fear of contradiction, three points :—First, that unless an accurate portrait of the sovereign is given on the coin, it is utter nonsense to place any on it, as the title and dignity would be sufficiently expressed by the inscription. Secondly, that not one of the busts on the coin bear the slightest resemblance to his Majesty : and, thirdly, that there cannot be the least difficulty in obtaining an authorised portrait of his Majesty. The result of these premises, I think, is, that the Mint acts on principles in contradiction to common sense, and incomprehensible to common understandings. It is, however, never too late to amend. We have not yet seen the crown, the finest coin in the silver series ; I would fain hope that, when it does appear, it will redeem the disgrace which its precursors have brought upon the Mint, and I trust that the honour of the gold coinage may be as brilliant as the metal.

May 12, 1817.

E. H. T.

No. V.

NEW CROWNS.

To the Editor of the Morning Post.

SIR,—I have to request the favour of a spare nook in your columns for a few remarks, in reply to an attack on the new crown, in an evening paper of last night. The writer is extremely angry that the engraver's name has been placed on the coin, and retrospectively censures the introduction of the Master's initials, W.W.P. I am really at a loss to understand on what ground these objections profess to rest themselves; for to me, the *right* of the Master to place both on the coins appears to admit of no discussion, and the propriety to be as clear as the right. The Master of the Mint is answerable to the nation for the weight and purity of the coins struck and issued, whilst he is in office; consequently, he should so mark them as to be able decisively to say, this is, or this is not, a coin struck by me: and to this the whole system of Mint-marks is alone referrible. Mint-marks are to be found on all our coins from the earliest period, and whether they consist of signs or letters cannot be a matter of the slightest consequence; but of the two I would prefer the Master's initials, as it then becomes an historical record; and those who require *precedent* for initial letters, I would, for brevity, refer to the coins of Canterbury and York struck in the reign of Henry VIII. (who was not much given to suffer encroachments on the royal prerogatives), and they will find the initials of the respective archbishops regularly placed on the coins. As to the engraver's * name, you will find it invariably on all the English coins to the reign of Edward I. when it was omitted to allow room to specify whether the place where the coin was struck was a town or a city. It does, however, occur occasionally, at subsequent periods, and at present is generally customary on all the coins of Europe, and with great reason. If a coin is badly engraved, the artist avows himself as a mark for censure; and where praise is due, why should he be debarred from receiving that reward which we feel he is entitled to? And, this admitted, the size of the letters becomes a mere matter of taste.

* I should have said the moneyer's name: the analogy, however, holds equally good, though it is also probable that the moneyer was generally the engraver of the dies of his own coins.

The evening critic is pleased to term the St. George "a perfect dandy," but I think few persons will join in this. For my own part, I think that, for splendour and design of execution, it would have done honour to the best periods of the Grecian mint; and for general truth of anatomy, the ease with which the figure sits, and the spirit of the horse, I do not consider it can be surpassed. Submit the horse and his rider to any person conversant with horsemanship, and he must say that the attitudes of both are a combination of truth and ability. As to the coining of the pieces, the Mint certainly has reason to boast of the pains which have been taken; and I firmly believe no modern coins were ever issued whose mechanism equals the present. The petition crown of Simon is on a different principle, which, if the Mint were to follow, I hope and believe they would surpass; but on what principles any person can compare the pattern crown of George II., 1746, with the present, I am at a loss to comprehend. The pattern pieces are of extremely unequal thickness, and, though the letters on the edge are small, the line of inscription is so uneven, that on that in my collection nearly half of some of the letters are wanting. I must not, however, further intrude on your space, and remain, Sir, your very obedient

Valebrook, Oct. 23, 1818.

R. S.

No. VI.

NEW CROWNS.

To the Editor of the Morning Post.

SIR,—A critic in a paper * of last Sunday, who signs R. H. is pleased to brand, as "a palpable falsehood," the assertion that the new crowns are the first coins ever issued for general circulation with an inscription on the edge struck in a collar, and he refers to the crown of Charles II. in 1662, and the six (he should have said five) and two-frank of Droz for Berthier, as instances of coins struck in a collar for common circulation. The crown of Charles II., it is true, was in common circulation, but it was not struck in a collar. Any engraver who examines it will set Mr. H. right on

* The Examiner.

this point ; and the beautiful Neufchatel pieces, which are struck in a collar, are not coins, but patterns for a coinage which never took place, and are so scarce that the two sell for four guineas, when they are to be met with.

After this specimen of correctness, we cannot be surprised at Mr. R. H. charging Mr. Pole with having done nothing for the salary which he receives as Master of the Mint. Unfortunately for Mr. R. H.'s assertion, *facts* here also are against him. On reference to the re-coinage under William III. in 1696, you will find that in that year 2,511,853*l.* was coined, with the assistance of six mints—Bristol, Chester, Exeter, London, Norwich, and York. Now, as this was the period of the Revolution, when neither sinecures nor corrupt placemen could exist, every man must have done his duty ; and at the great re-coinage of George III. 2,500,000*l.* was coined in six months in the Mint of London alone. “What a sad thing for a” dogmatical Reformer “to have no one about him friendly enough to caution him against thus exposing his want of information !”

Valebrook, Oct. 26, 1818.

R. S.

MR. MILES.

A BRIEF NOTICE OF MR. RICHARD MILES, THE NUMISMATIC ANTIQUARY. COMMUNICATED TO THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE IN 1820. BY RICHARD SAINTHILL, JUN.

"LET me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like unto his," was the language of one, the eyes of whose understanding, at the moment of speaking, were opened and enlightened by the inspiration of the Most High; and who, though surrounded by the glittering and alluring temptations of present honours and advantages, was yet enabled by the guiding and quickening influences of heaven to extend his observations beyond the narrow span of time passing, to the more distant but not less certain bourne of time future; and at that ultimate goal of all earthly pursuits—the grave—he was enabled to distinguish the one alone thing needful—a mind at peace with its Creator; and that he may possess this inestimable prize, he pours forth all the fervency of his soul. That he spoke the language of nature, and of enlightened reason, every day's experience sufficiently and convincingly brings home to the bosoms and feelings of many of us; and when we behold the mild, peaceful resignation with which declining health is borne; the calm unruffled serenity with which the approaching change is expected; and the firm, the humble confidence, with which assistance more than mortal is relied on for support, in the awful moment of departure, and through the unknown regions that lay beyond, even the valley of the shadow of death: when we see this, and remember,—as we can seldom avoid doing,—that sooner or later this situation will be ours; and that this fight must be fought individually, and *alone*; (for in that dread hour of trial and exertion, of what avail to us is the aid of man? and where, or how, can he support us?) then it is, that all the feelings, fears, and hopes of our nature arise, awakened and alarmed within us, and in all the clearness of perception, and all the consciousness of worth, we behold and

estimate its consequences, here and hereafter; and involuntarily and earnestly join in the sublime aspirations of the son of Beor.

Such feelings, and such recollections, must have been of frequent recurrence to those who, like the writer, were acquainted with the late Mr. Miles towards the closing years of his life; when his benign and reverend appearance, his mild, courteous, and benevolent manners, combined with the exemplary integrity of his character to form what may be termed the beauty and grandeur of old age; that gave a weight, a dignity, and an importance, to those principles of kindness, morality, and religion, which he inculcated, even more by example than by precept; that they will long retain their original sharpness of impression (if I may be allowed the use of a numismatic phrase), in the remembrances of those who were not more benefited than honoured by being numbered among his friends.

Mr. Miles was born in London, near Old Bedlam, Oct. 23, 1740, old style; and was named Richard after his father, of whom Mr. Miles always spoke with the highest respect, as having possessed an excellent understanding. "He left me (remarked his son) a large portion of integrity, which, I trust, I have endeavoured not to diminish;" a hope which all who knew Mr. Miles could testify was amply realised. From his father he also imbibed an inclination for coins, a pursuit which ultimately afforded him pecuniary advantage; and at all times was a continued source of amusement, and more particularly in old age and infirmity, when it became a blessing in alleviating them, and diverting his thoughts from disagreeables, which, as a friend remarked, "no one more deserves than Mr. M. who always has and does make the comforts of others very much his consideration."

At the age of eight years he was admitted into Christ's Hospital, and at fifteen he lost his father, who left a widow very slenderly provided for. During his apprenticeship her son contributed to her support, and after his apprenticeship he entirely maintained her for the remainder of her life.

On leaving Christ's Hospital, at sixteen, he was placed by his friend the steward as apprentice to Mr. Duval the king's jeweller, with whom he remained for twenty-one years, being made book-keeper and cashier, as soon as competent to occupy situations of such trust and difficulty; and during the whole of this time he was always

treated with the kindest consideration, and lived in the house as one of the family, until his marriage in 1776 to Miss Margaret Heyward. By this lady, who died the 11th August 1804, he had ten children, four of whom (one daughter and three sons) survive him. In 1777 he left Mr. Duval, and engaged in a chemical concern; and subsequently with a Mr. Raban in the coal business, which he declined through an apprehension of risking the property of his friends who had come forward to assist him; and, having for many years studied and collected coins, he determined on turning the knowledge which he had acquired as an amusement to advantage to himself and family, and became a dealer in coins and medals, and so continued until his death: and I may venture to say, that few persons were better qualified for the employment than himself. He was a perfect gentleman; his appearance and manners formed on what we may now term the old school, rather, perhaps, ceremoniously punctilious, were peculiarly prepossessing, courteous, and easy, and qualified him for intercourse with any rank in society; whilst his undeviating, scrupulous integrity commanded the reverence of all; and I am persuaded that the increase there has been in collectors of coins in this country is in some measure owing to the unbounded reliance which all persons placed in Mr. Miles's judgment and integrity; by which they were exempt from those apprehensions of false coins, to the danger of being imposed on by which collectors are so often exposed, and the dread of which is more particularly deterring to those who are unacquainted with the study. An instance of this confidence I remember in a Russian nobleman, Baron Von Sutzen, at that time ambassador at the court of Sweden, who wrote to Mr. Miles for a list of his most remarkable coins, from which he made a selection, and remitted the money without seeing the coins, trusting entirely to Mr. Miles's known character, with whom he was personally unacquainted, that they were as he described them, and worth the prices placed on them; and certainly no person could be more entitled to this confidence than Mr. Miles was, for when he offered a coin for sale without comment, you were well assured not merely that he considered it genuine himself, but that its genuineness never had been called in question, for, if a doubt had been thrown on it from any quarter, he invariably mentioned it, and gave the objection more authority

than it was at all times entitled to; and the moderation of his prices bore no proportion to the liberality of his purchases. In this respect indeed he was always a collector, and in the prices he offered for coins he rather consulted his inclination for them than the consideration of what they might be obtained for, or how they would sell again. I often said to him on these occasions, "My dear Sir, you quite forget that you are a dealer."

In speaking of Mr. Miles as a numismatic antiquary, I could wish I was better qualified to do him justice. Collectors of antique coins, I consider, may be divided into two classes; some who may be said theoretically, and others who practically understand them. By the former, I mean the deeply-learned antiquary, whose studies enable him to decide wherefore, at what period, and by whom the coin was struck; who can explain the different symbols, monograms, &c. which it may bear, and is thoroughly read in the history and geographical situation of the country or state it belonged to; its rise, progress, or decay; to mention, for instance, such names as Eckhel, Froelich, Neuman, Pellerin, &c. Of this class, in England, I believe we can boast of very few, and when we name R. P. Knight, esq. and Taylor Combe, esq. I scarcely know where we may find another. The practical collector, I should define as one equally well acquainted with coins as those I have placed in the first class, so far as regards their scarcity, beauty of work, value, and, above all, as possessing an equal capability of discernment and discrimination, in determining between an antique coin and any modern imitation or fabrication. It is in this latter class I should be inclined to place my revered friend; and in this I consider that he held a distinguished rank. I do not consider, when in the full enjoyment of his sight, that he had an equal. Latterly, from the decay of his eyes, he occasionally distrusted his own judgment. In the knowledge of modern coins and medals, more particularly English and French, very few have equalled, and certainly none surpassed him. It will not, I trust, be imagined, that I am representing practical collectors as uninformed men; very far from it: Mr. Miles's historical and chronological information was very extensive: indeed the accuracy and extensiveness of his memory to dates was beyond any that I have met with: but I have endeavoured to draw the line of distinction between the laborious,

erudite, and the amateur antiquary; and in the latter class, Mr. Miles's education and pursuits, previous to his becoming a dealer in coins, would naturally have a tendency to place him.

On the 26th November, 1782, he was elected Accountant to the Commissioners for Paving, &c. in Westminster. Several candidates for the situation appeared, but his collecting friends, particularly the Rev. Mr. Cracherode and Mr. Hodson, so strenuously exerted themselves in his behalf, that he was brought in by a large majority. This office he resigned the 27th Dec. 1814, having held it, with equal credit to himself and satisfaction to others, thirty-two years.

On the 1st Dec. 1787, he was also appointed Accomptant to the British Museum, which he resigned the 7th June, 1806. Of what I may term the public life of this esteemed individual, my acquaintance, having commenced at a late period of his life, does not enable me to speak more fully, and, in delineating his private character and habits, I am relieved from the attempt, which I fear I should have but imperfectly accomplished, through the kindness of a friend, much longer and more intimately acquainted with him than I was, and from whose Diary, written for private amusement, and never intended to meet any other eye than the writer's, I have been allowed to make extracts relating to Mr. Miles (written at various periods during his life), the truth, justice, and characteristic accuracy of which, will be immediately perceived by all who were acquainted with him, who will, I think, feel pleasure in thus again meeting with one who was never seen but with feelings of pleasure; seldom parted from without some benefit having been gained, either by being made better oneself, or by having our opinion of human nature raised by the contemplation of so much moral excellence; and who will always be remembered by those who knew him with sentiments of the most affectionate gratitude and veneration. It was hard to determine whether one loved or respected him the most. Perhaps these feelings are never excited to their utmost strength, when separated; and, in the present instance, they respectively predominated only as we fixed our contemplation on a kindness and benevolence which calculated and considered for every one in the circle around him; which never thought it could do enough for others, and required nothing for itself; or rested our thoughts on the publi-

mity of a moral character, which, in all that constituted human perfection, I cannot imagine could be surpassed.

“ Mr. Miles,” observes my friend, in the Diary mentioned, “ is a man of good understanding, which has been improved by reading and reflection ; his disposition and principles excellent. No anxious desire to be rich or remarkable, looking up to the Almighty with humility and gratitude, as the giver of all he possesses ; scrupulously conscientious in doing justly to others in *all* his transactions ; in a doubtful case, giving things against himself, as he considers *self* is the greatest enemy we have to strive *against* ; and this can only be done by habitually looking into ourselves, and taking ourselves to task. An affectionate, kind heart, always pleased to hear of the gratification of his friends, and particularly so if he could do them a service in any way, as he has often remarked, ‘ it is only paying off a small portion of what I owe to the world, for I have met with many kind friends in my voyage through life, or I don’t know what I might have done, without relations to assist me.’ Liberal in disposition, but prudent in his own expenses, giving way to no selfish indulgences, but disposed to consider those of others ; grateful for the smallest attentions, and if possible requites them : he has a pleasure in giving, and would much rather confer than receive favors. Of the narrow-minded he will not receive them, and does not like to be outdone by the liberal : a more enlarged, delicate mind than he possesses is seldom found. His manners are polite, and he feels pleasure in saying obliging things consistent with sincerity, for he has always paid the nicest regard to truth, as he says he has had nothing to recommend him through life but that he could be depended on. I cannot assent to this limitation ; but the words comprehend a great deal. Towards his family he is affectionate and liberal to the extent of his means, paying a regard to those minute attentions which endear persons to each other, and render life much more agreeable than it otherwise would be. When tolerably free from pain (being at times severely afflicted with the stone), he is cheerful,—that sort of cheerfulness which proceeds from goodwill to all mankind, and a heart at peace with itself ; he is very conversible, but has reflected deeply on persons and things, remarking, ‘ I have had much time for thought.’ Severe towards his own failings, but generally silent on those of others, or making

kind allowance for them. When he does express himself harshly of any one, it may be considered as a heavy reflection, for he puts up with a great deal before he complains, and then with the bad he gives all the good he can, for he is remarkably candid. His temper, from illness and various other circumstances, is disposed to be irritable, but he has greatly checked, and keeps a close watch over it, particularly in reference to his inferiors, for, as he justly observes, 'it is our duty to render their situation as easy as possible by considerate treatment, and to recollect that we are all equal in the sight of the Almighty, in regard to rank, and that the greatest and the wisest of us are but weak, dependent mortals in His all-pervading eye.'"

"Mr. Miles is of a very open disposition; little secrets and mysteries, as he observes, are proofs of consciousness of something wrong in our conduct, and of a little mind; but, though open as the day in his own concerns, where secrecy is enjoined him in those of others he is to be entirely relied on. He always scrupulously avoids saying anything that could cause dissatisfaction between parties; for, as he has often remarked, 'if all that people said of each other was to be repeated to the parties, the world would be a constant scene of hostility, and therefore private conversations had always been held sacred.'

"Being left at the early age of fifteen without friends gave him a thoughtful turn; and while a young man, he became apprehensive of a failure of his sight, and was attacked with the stone. It is the nature of this complaint to depress the spirits, so that a mind naturally gay, elastic, and alert, was subject to gloomy apprehensions on his very entrance into life: he remarks, he had always something to keep him humble, but, though hard to bear, it is right that it should be so. Thus afflicted, it is not to be wondered at that Mr. Miles has been accustomed to look on the dark side of things that concerned himself; but latterly this has been less the case; he has had trials, but he dwells on them less than formerly. As a friend he has always been steady, attentive, kind, and consoling; to be relied on for rendering any service in his power. He has deserved friends, and has obtained them; and towards those who have not returned his friendship as might reasonably have been expected, he has always preserved a kind disposition. 'There is' (to use his own expression) 'but one

rule of conduct to be abided by, that of doing to others as we would they should do unto us, and it is comprehensible to the meanest capacity."

I shall not risk weakening the force of these extracts by any remarks of my own. Mr. Miles's health, as may be inferred, was frequently an object of anxiety and alarm to his friends; during the last winter it gradually declined, and after a short confinement he was removed, as we humbly trust, to a brighter scene of existence, on the 14th April, 1819, in the 79th year of his age.

In the course of the preceding summer, at the request of Thomas Dimsdale, esq. a friend to whom he considered himself under many obligations, Mr. Miles sat for his portrait to Mr. Stump, a three-quarter length; it is equally honourable to the artist for the excellence of the execution and accurate and characteristic resemblance of Mr. Miles. With that liberality which always distinguishes Mr. Dimsdale, that gentleman has had an admirable engraving taken from the drawing by Mr. Worthington, impressions of which he has presented to all collectors of coins who were in the habit of knowing Mr. Miles. Mr. W. Wyon, one of the engravers of his Majesty's Mint, during the winter also succeeded in modelling his portrait, in profile, from which it is his intention to engrave a medal, as a testimony of the regard he bore to Mr. Miles, which, considering my late friend's pursuits, is certainly a most appropriate mode of testifying it; and the powers that this rising artist has evinced, prove that he not only bears the name but participates in the ability which distinguished the short but splendid career of his cousin, the late Chief Engraver, and leave no apprehensions of the tribute being as worthy the subject as the nature of it will allow. To say that it can equal it, would be (in the writer's estimation at least) passing the truth, for those who knew Mr. Miles, are little disposed to flatter themselves with the expectation of easily meeting such a perfect character as a Christian or a gentleman, or that they should be favoured with the friendship of two such persons in the course of a life. I shall conclude this very imperfect notice by an extract from the communication of a gentleman who had long known and respected Mr. Miles, received since writing the preceding.

"I have now only to add the great outline of a character so

unexceptionable (as it appears to me) as that of the late worthy and excellent Mr. Miles, possessing the mind of a prince, most noble and generous, extremely grateful for the least favour or kindness conferred upon or attention paid him, and that more rare virtue of being incapable of doing a mean act, although he could not at times help observing such conduct in others, which used to ruffle him, conceiving it to be derogatory to any human being; upon the whole, he was a strictly conscientious man, and a perfect gentleman of the old school, a strenuous supporter of our invaluable constitution, and a model for the life of a Christian."

Valebrook, 18th June, 1819.

R. S.

THOMAS WYON.

MEMOIR OF THE LATE THOMAS WYON, JUN. ESQ. CHIEF
ENGRAVER OF HIS MAJESTY'S MINT.

[Read before the Cork Scientific Society.]

The study of Coins and Medals being a favourite pursuit of several of the Members and Visitors of the Cork Scientific Society, the attention of the Society at their meetings has been frequently called to these subjects by others, as well as myself, in the course of which we have had many occasions to dwell on the splendid and expanding abilities of Mr. Wyon, of his Majesty's Mint. It was our proud and firm hope, that, if life and health were vouched to this distinguished artist, we should see the numismatic art raised from the degradation to which, during the last century, it had been gradually sinking through want of encouragement and patronage, to a height far beyond what it had ever risen to in England; and we flattered ourselves that there was a rational expectation, that the Hamerini of Italy, and even Hedlinger of Sweden, might be excelled by an Englishman: for in what branch of the Arts have Englishmen ever been deficient, when a fair prospect of remuneration has warranted them to devote their abilities to it?

The want of patronage has alone, in our opinion, depressed the medallie art in these countries. Cromwell and Anne were its patrons; and their patronage produced a Simon and a Croker, whose works have immortalized their memories. It is needless, we trust, to say that in every thing in which the welfare and the honour of the empire is concerned our wishes must always continue the same; but to him, through whose laborious exertions, taste, and abilities, we had hoped to see the numismatic reputation purchased for England, we are no longer permitted to look up with either hope or expectation. "A Disposer whose power we are little able to resist, and whose wisdom it behoves us not at all to dispute, has ordained it otherwise, and (whatever our querulous weakness might suggest) far better." * To that dispo-

* Burke.

sition his friends bow, in sad but submissive resignation : and as, among those who enjoyed Mr. Wyon's friendship, few were favoured with more of it than the individual who now addresses the Society, he feels himself enabled to comply with their wishes, in submitting to them a brief memoir of his professional labours ; and, as it exhibits the gratifying spectacle of worth rising to eminence through its own exertions, while he has a melancholy pleasure in paying this last tribute of regard to his departed friend, he trusts that it may not be without its use, in exciting honourable emulation and confidence among those who, in the shade of private life, laudably aspire at distinction through merit, but who are deterred by the difficulties with which their progress appears to be impeded and prevented.

Mr. T. Wyon was born at Birmingham in the year 1792, and was the eldest son of Thomas Wyon, esq. Engraver of his Majesty's Seals ; but I believe he received his education in London, his family having removed from Birmingham while he was a child. He appears at an early age to have attracted the notice of the late N. Marchant, esq. the celebrated engraver of gems, who took great pleasure in guiding and watching over the progress of his studies ; and to Mr. Marchant's profound knowledge and enthusiastic admiration of the Antique, his young friend was probably indebted in some measure for the correct and classical taste which was subsequently evidenced in his works. It is not in my power to state the progress of Mr. Wyon's studies. From his father, to whom he was bound apprentice, he of course received his first lessons of engraving on steel ; and as a student at the Royal Academy, in Somerset House, he obtained two honorary silver medals ; one for the best model from the Antique, and one for a model from life. In 1809, at the age of sixteen, he commenced his career as an artist, by engraving a medal, given by a Society of Young Ladies, to Lieut. Pearce, R. N. for saving a seaman's life.

In 1810, Mr. Wyon's next essay was as a candidate for the premium annually offered by the Society for the Encouragement of the Arts and Sciences at the Adelphi for medal engraving : he engraved an ideal head of Isis, the patroness of the arts, which the Society rewarded by adjudging for it their gold medal, Class 127, and at the same time purchased the die, and appropriated it as a prize medal. This head possesses much dignity ; the expression of the countenance is rather stern, which is a fault frequently to

be noticed in Mr. Wyon's female heads, and for which I was always at a loss to account, as his manners and disposition were remarkably placid.

Desirous now to make himself more generally known, he engraved a medal of (then) Viscount Wellington, from a bust of J. Nollekins, esq. R. A. reverse a figure of Victory, designed by himself. As he published the medal, I judge this brought him acquainted with Mr. Young, who noticed his rising abilities to Mr. Miles, which the latter communicated to H. Atkinson, esq. one of the moneyers of his Majesty's Mint. Mr. Atkinson, who was always on the watch for ability, immediately visited him, and, being satisfied with what he had engraved, gave him an order to engrave dies for two copper coins ordered by the East India Company, of the size of a halfpenny and farthing. On the obverse they have the arms of the East India Company, which are supported by lions, and on the reverse a wreath enclosing an inscription in Arabic. These he executed entirely to Mr. Atkinson's satisfaction; but an objection was raised to their being used, as Mr. Wyon did not belong to the Mint, and dies for the coinage were engraved by L. Pingo, esq. the chief engraver. Compared with Mr. Pingo's, Mr. Wyon's are inferior in neatness, but for characteristic expression and effect they are infinitely superior; and I presume that through Mr. Atkinson's kindness they subsequently led to his appointment of Probationer Engraver of the Mint.

This appointment, however, did not take place till June 1811; previous to which he engraved the Peterborough local eighteen-penny token, which* is executed in a style very different from what these pieces usually are. It presents a very correct view of the cathedral, and is one of the best tokens I have met with.

The lamented indisposition of our venerable sovereign having raised the Prince of Wales to the Regency, Mr. Wyon designed and engraved the reverse of a medal on the occasion, the obverse of which was engraved by his father; but the reverse, though used, was completely spoilt in hardening. He was, however, more fortunate in his next effort (designed also by himself), Peace checking the fury of War. With this he was again a candidate for the premium at the Society of Arts, and again obtained their

* It is very probable that many of these early works were orders to his father, to whom, as I have mentioned, he was apprentice; but I have Mr. T. Wyon's, jun. authority for stating them to have been executed by himself.

gold medal, class 128. I doubt if any of Mr. Wyon's works are more generally and more justly admired than this. The bold advancing attitude of Mars is most happily contrasted by the quiescent and graceful figure of Peace, who arrests his progress by interposing her olive-branch. An opportunity was also offered of displaying his deep knowledge of anatomy; and the engraving evidences equal spirit and attention to correct drawing. At my suggestion, in 1814, he engraved a reverse to this, and published it as a peace medal, to commemorate the Treaty of Paris.

This was followed by the Nottinghamshire Rifleman, who is represented kneeling on one knee, taking aim. A single figure thus occupied allows little scope to the artist, but all that could be done has been. The modern costume, military especially, is very unfavourable to a display of the human form, but in this instance it is well preserved. The reverse, a target, rifle, bugle, and hat, are thrown together with a happy negligence that has a very pleasing effect. An honorary medal for T. Skinner, drilling a gun in the battery of Fort de Bath, is excessively bold in the effect, with good perspective.

Mr. Wyon's first official labour is the Eighteen-penny Bank of England token, copied from Mr. Pingo's Three-shilling Bank token: his model, in my estimation, was a very bad one, but he has excelled it in sharpness and effect.

In 1812 he had to copy Marchant's three-shilling Bank token; his countenance is inferior to his model, but he has improved the hair and the laurel.

Patterns for a Nine-penny Bank of England Token. Obverse: his Majesty's portrait, very ably reduced from Mr. Marchant's three-shilling token. Reverse: in a wreath of oak and laurel, "Nine-pence Token. 1812."

Similar obverse. Reverse, a wreath, and "Nine-pence Token. 1812."

Pattern for an Irish Penny. The portrait from Marchant, with a different arrangement of the hair, the neck in drapery. Reverse: the harp, "Hibernia. 1813." The harp is peculiarly elegant, the crown is placed with great taste, and the whole is very highly finished.

Hanover 2 3 Rix Dollar. Obverse: the King's titles; the arms in a shield, nearly square, surmounted by the crown, the garter

falling down, and closing below, with very peculiar grace. Reverse : the value, and date 1813.

Patterns for a Guinea. His Majesty's bust from Marchant. Reverse : the arms in a crowned shield, from the foot of which, on the right, rises a rose ; on the left, a thistle ; and in the centre, a shamrock. The armorial bearings are extremely distinct, and the whole has a rich effect : date 1813.

The other has the same head ; and on the reverse, the arms in a square shield, crowned and ornamented at the corners and quarters.

Pattern for a Ceylon Rix Dollar. This coin is rather larger and thicker than the eighteen-penny Bank token. It has a good portrait of the King from Marchant, but with more animation, and the full titles. Reverse : an elephant, and a very fine wreath of oak : "Ceylon. One Rix Dollar. 1813."

Destruction of a flotilla in the Aix Roads, represents a ship at the moment of blowing-up, a subject which I do not remember to have seen before represented on an English medal, and is ably executed.

Obverse of his Majesty, a premium medal, on the foundation of the Naval College, is carefully copied from a model by P. Rouw, esq.

The reverse of the Cambridge Prize Medal having become inapplicable by the Duke of Gloucester's election as Chancellor, Mr. Wyon had orders for a new one. The dies having twice broke* in hardening, he had to engrave the subject three times. It is executed in the fine style of the antique, and has extorted the admiration of collectors of Greek medals, who seldom allow themselves to praise any thing modern. The subject is Apollo crowning a youth with laurel. It is beautifully drawn, with great softness of execution ; and the air of modesty and expression of sensibility in the attitude of the student is peculiarly happy.

In 1813 he engraved a Seal for the Newcastle Antiquarian Society : a figure of History, sitting on a capital of the Ionic order,

* One of these dies was only cracked across the surface, and left the figures uninjured, which, though a disfigurement, does not prevent its striking medals ; and as the Chancellor's are necessarily confined to the University, collectors solicited Mr. Wyon to strike some in bronze from the broken die ; and their expectations, I trust, will yet not be disappointed.

and near an antique altar, recording the transactions of the Society. The figure of History is considered to be one of Mr. Wyon's most successful efforts. The altar is copied from an original in the hall of the Society of Antiquaries, London, and its dilapidated state is very correctly represented.

A Seal for the Chester Canal Company: the head of the Duke of Bridgewater. It possesses uncommon merit in the life and animation expressed in it. The marks of age in the countenance are very delicately and faithfully expressed, and the effect of the whole almost cheats one into the belief that it is speaking.

Irish Ten-penny Bank Token. This coin has been much admired. It is admirably reduced from Marchant, and the sham-rock on the reverse is very appropriately introduced.

The Jersey Three-shilling and Eighteenpenny Tokens have the Jersey arms, with a wreath of oak on the reverse.

The One-Stiver, and Half-Stiver, for Essequibo and Demerara (copper coins, the size of a penny and halfpenny), have his Majesty's bust from Marchant. Reverse, the crown over the value of the coin, inclosed by branches of oak.

The Five-Thaler, a gold coin for Hanover, the arms without a portrait.

The die of the Isis, which the Society at the Adelphi had purchased of Mr. Wyon, having broke, they directed another to be engraved, which is generally called his second head of Isis. It is, in my opinion, exquisitely beautiful, and evidences the rapid pace with which he was advancing to the height of his profession.

The Manchester Pitt Medal. Obverse, a head of Mr. Pitt, from J. Nollekins, esq. Reverse, Mr. Pitt arousing the Genius of Britain to resist the fiends of Anarchy, who have overthrown Religion and Royalty, with the Virtues awaiting the result, forming three groups, making altogether thirteen figures. This has always struck me as one of Mr. Wyon's grandest efforts. I am not acquainted with any medal in the English series to rival it; and in the Napoleon series there is not one that comes near it. Notwithstanding the number of figures in the allegory, the most perfect perspicuity is preserved: the groups are completely separated, and the characteristic expression of the different persons composing them is given with admirable truth and spirit. The resemblance to Mr. Pitt is surprisingly preserved; and the principal

Fiend, who is kneeling on Religion, is in very high relief, in a most difficult attitude for the engraver. Its foot is a *chef d'œuvre* of workmanship.

Upper Canada preserved. A beaver quietly pursuing its usual avocations, undismayed by the appearance of the American eagle; the British lion in the distance.

True-Blue Club. Religion and Justice in bold relief, and finely finished, upholding the crown on a ground shaded (heraldically) blue; the countenance of Religion is finely characteristic.

1814. Medal for the Indian Chiefs in Canada. Obverse, the King's bust, with the royal robes and collar of the Garter. Reverse, the arms. Mr. Wyon had designed and engraved another Reverse, Britannia seated, presenting an Indian of a fine athletic figure, in proper costume, with a medal. This was beautifully engraved in very bold relief, but unfortunately broke in hardening, and there was not time to re-engrave it.

A similar medal, but smaller.

The Grand Duchess of Oldenburg being expected to visit the Mint, Mr. Wyon, at a very short notice, engraved a medal of her brother, the Emperor Alexander, and complimentary of her visit to England. The Obverse has the emperor's bust (for which, by great exertions, he had fortunately obtained a correct model) and titles, Alexander Russiarum Imperator. Reverse, Britannia sitting on a globe, her right hand, with the olive-branch, resting on her knee, and her left grasping the trident, and the St. George's shield standing by the globe. Inscription, Ob advent. M.D. Catherinæ hosp. gratissimæ gaudens Britannia, 1814. This medal is of the size and relief of the three-shilling Bank token, it being necessary to strike it at one blow as a coin. The Britannia is extremely dignified. The Duchess of Oldenburg having arrived at the Mint at the time expected, when she came to the Press or Coining-room no mention of the medal was made; but a gold blanc being put in and stamped, was handed to her by Lord Bathurst from the die; she immediately recognised the likeness to her brother, and, when Mr. Wyon was presented to her, expressed her satisfaction with his medal in the most flattering terms, and the next day sent him a diamond ring, as a further testimony of her approbation. I saw this splendid present when I was in England. It is an amethyst, surrounded by 123 brilliants, and



Georgius III



*Britannia handing a coin to Liberty
1764, London*

valued at 100 guineas. The reverse of this medal soon broke, and Mr. Wyon engraved another with only an inscription, to commemorate the Emperor's visit to the Mint, June 16, 1814.

The Corporation of Cork having determined to celebrate the anniversary of the centenary of the Accession of the House of Brunswick to the throne of these realms, by three days' public rejoicing, I suggested to Sir David Perrier, who then filled the civic chair, that it would be advisable to have a medal struck, to record the event, and to wear on the occasion. Sir David immediately acceded to the plan, and authorised me to direct Mr. Wyon to engrave one with his Majesty's bust, from Marchant's, with suitable inscriptions. I wished for and had designed a figure reverse, but this was overruled by the higher powers. It has therefore only his Majesty's bust, with the neck bare. The workmanship I consider very masterly, particularly the mild quiescent expression about the eye. It was presented on the 1st August at Carlton House to the Prince Regent, and at Dublin Castle to the Lord Lieutenant, by the directions and in the name of Sir David Perrier, and gave great satisfaction. I recommended Mr. Wyon to engrave a figure reverse for this head, to commemorate the English centenary, which he did by simplifying and improving my design for the Cork medal. He has placed Britannia on a rock in the sea; her right hand grasps the trident, and in her left she holds Victory on a globe; the lion on one side of her; and the royal shield and crown on the other; Britannia has a commanding appearance, and the rock and trident are very elaborately finished.

Reverse of a medal of the Prince Regent, published by Messrs. Rundell and Co.: Britannia raising Europe, herself crowned by Victory. This noble subject is engraved in the flat style of the antique bas-reliefs, with a decided outline. It is very fine throughout, but the right arm of Europe is peculiarly beautiful.

Minimus medal of the Duke of Wellington, weighing seven grains, quite a little gem. Reverse, a sword and shield.

1815. Liverpool Pitt Club. Obverse, the bust of Mr. Pitt, admirably reduced from Mr. Nollekins. I think this the finest head that has been engraved of Mr. Pitt. Reverse, Britannia protecting Europe, and Commerce, with Tyranny overthrown at her feet, and Victory and Peace descending to crown and bless Britannia, two most beautiful figures, whose appearance is perfectly aerial. Some person of Birmingham has since published this

head with an inscription on the reverse : and the figure reverse, with a most miserable head of the Prince Regent, indented apparently by a button-mould manufacturer.

Head of the Prince Regent. I believe this is unpublished.

The same head, still more reduced, I apprehend for a brooch, for Messrs. Rundell and Co.

Messrs. Rundell and Co.'s Jubilee Medal on the Peace of 1814. Obverse, the bust of the Prince Regent, from a drawing taken for the purpose by Sir Thomas Lawrence, exquisitely engraved, with great spirit and animation, the hair and laurel particularly admirable. Reverse, Britannia seated between Peace and Victory, and crowning herself with a wreath of flowers, and producing a very rich, bold, and masterly effect.

Minimus medal of the Prince Regent, weight 7 grs.

A twenty franc of Louis XVIII. coined at our Mint for that sovereign while at Ghent, in which Mr. Wyon has produced an almost fac-simile of that coined at Paris. It may be distinguished from the French by the mint marks of a fleur-de-lis, and the letter R. on the reverse, and not having the engraver's name under the king's bust, as is usual in the French and most other Mints, except the English, and, as I think, with great propriety : for as there is always more than one engraver in the Mint, if the artists' names were on the coins they severally executed, the public would be enabled to judge of their respective merits, and a spirit of emulation would be excited to obtain the approbation of the public.

The right honourable W. Wellesley Pole having been made Master, great alterations took place at the Mint ; and, if I may judge by those respecting the engravers, I should presume they were great improvements. Mr. Pingo and Mr. Marchant, the chief and second engravers, were superannuated ; Mr. Wyon was made chief engraver ; the number of engravers limited to two, and the salaries rendered certain, instead of depending on fees. This appointment of Mr. Wyon's took place in October 1815, when he was only in the 23d year of his age, a singular instance of eminence for so young an artist.

Two-Stiver, One-Stiver, and Half-Stiver copper coins for Ceylon. Obverse, the bust of the King. Reverse, an elephant, and the value of the coin ; they are of the size of our penny, halfpenny, and farthing.

1816. Honorary medal for the heroes of Waterloo. Obverse, the bust of the Prince Regent, from Sir Thomas Lawrence, admirably engraved, and with an uncommon softness, particularly in the hair. Reverse, a Victory, the wings of which are very highly finished, seated, with a palm-branch in one hand, and an olive in the other.

A larger medal on the same subject, I believe unpublished. It has a fine martial head of the Prince Regent, in similar costume to Rundell and Co.'s Jubilee. The Victory is also a great improvement on the preceding. This medal, I understand, was considered as being too large to be worn: but it is much to be wished that it had been, or might yet be struck, and given or sold to the public in record of the national triumph at Waterloo. The honorary medals, by the deaths of those to whom they were given, are to be procured with great facility, but they are generally very much damaged, and unfit for the cabinet. In France and Italy medals are struck and sold at the Mint, by which means a school of able artists is formed. As Sterne says, in the person of Mr. Shandy, "was I King of England," if I did nothing more for the encouragement of medal engraving, I would at least offer a design every year, to record some national event, which any artist in the three kingdoms should be at liberty to engrave; and whoever engraved it best, his dies should be bought, with a restriction that the successful competitor would be incapacitated from engraving for the next year, to give encouragement to those who might not be quite his equals.

During the remainder of this year, I should imagine, Mr. Wyon was engaged with the new coinage, for which he engraved the sixpence, shilling, and half-crown of 1816, and the Maundy Money, or penny, twopence, threepence, and fourpence, of 1817. As specimens of able workmanship, the half-crown more especially, I think they do Mr. Wyon very great credit. My friend to the right of the President (T. C. C.) will, I am aware, object, that the busts bear no resemblance to his Majesty, and I grant that I think so with him; but I am firmly persuaded that it was no fault of Mr. Wyon's. He does not notice the subject in his letters, as on Mint affairs he was always extremely reserved; but I remember, in answer to my letter respecting the Cork centenary medal, in which I requested that his Majesty's portrait might be taken from Marchant's, he stated that he was glad we had made that selec-

tion, as it was the head he should always engrave from when he had a choice of his own.

For the opening of the Waterloo Bridge, the 18th June, 1817, Mr. Wyon engraved a small medal of the Prince Regent. Reverse, the standard of the United Kingdom. It has the same relief as a coin, and, ranking it in that class, I think it is his most successful effort.

Battle of Algiers. This was the last medal on which Mr. Wyon was engaged, having just finished the obverse at the period of his lamented decease. It is a most splendid performance, and his sun may truly be said to have set in meridian splendour. From an impression in wax sent me, it has the Prince Regent's bust, in ancient armour, most spiritedly and elaborately executed. I trust that his father, whose superior abilities are well known to be peculiarly distinguished in buildings, shipping, &c. will execute the reverse, which was to be a view of the action.

Such, so far as my means of information extend, was the progress of Mr. Wyon's labours, to which, no doubt, considerable additions must be made to render it complete. To his family and friends his health had been for years an object of great solicitude and apprehension; but in the course of this summer it had visibly and alarmingly declined; and having removed to the neighbourhood of Hastings for change of air, he there closed his short but valuable life, on the 22d September 1817, in the twenty-fifth year of his age.

The private life of Mr. Wyon was as amiable as his public was splendid: his habits were strictly religious and domestic; and as a son and a brother, he was all that a parent or relative could wish for; his manners were uncommonly mild and unassuming; though it would not have been wonderful if abilities which, at so early an age, placed him at the undisputed head of his profession in this country, had rendered him otherwise: he was also perfectly free from that envy and jealousy which, while it exists among all classes of society, is perhaps more visible among artists. No person could be more ready at all times to point out merit wherever it existed, and no one more severely criticised, or had so humble an opinion of his own labours as himself.

Since the adoption of the present mode of coining with the press in England, there have been four chief engravers worthy our notice—Simon, Roettier, Croker, and Wyon. Simon's great ex-

cellence is in his coins, which are deservedly considered as the boast of England; for they defy all competition, either at home or on the continent, from his time to the present. Simon appears to have deeply studied nature, and in his works he endeavours to give a characteristic representation of the living person—and not a highly finished but stiff and lifeless model, which is, in my opinion, the great error of modern artists in general. The readiest mode of appreciating Simon's excellences is by comparing his works with those of other artists; and the superiority speaks for itself. Nor, while he was thus successful in the higher departments of his art, did he neglect those which, though mechanical, are yet essential to complete the excellences of a coinage. The inscriptions on the edges of his crowns and half-crowns of Oliver Cromwell, I am sorry, for the honour of the English Mint, to be obliged to say, remain to this day without the remotest approach at competition; and the double line of inscription on his Petition-crown of Charles II. continues a unique, of which there has not been an attempt at rivalry.

If we consider the low state of mechanics in Simon's time, compared with the present, we must admit that his own abilities must have been very superior, when, with his scanty means, he has left works which, in 160 years, have not even been equalled. It was the misfortune of the English Mint to be deprived of the talents of this great artist to make room for a minion of Charles II. who came over in his train, Roettier, a man undoubtedly of abilities, but no more to be compared with Simon than a Jerusalem artichoke is to our national staff of life, the potato. Roettier's excellence appears to me to consist chiefly in the busts on his medals; the figures on his reverses that I have seen are poor, and his coinage is inferior to that of Queen Anne's by Croker, which takes precedence next to Simon's in the cabinets of collectors; and as, from the present rarity of Simon's, the latter are seldom seen but in the possession of collectors and connoisseurs, Croker's with the nation at large are in the highest estimation; and, in family hoards, the first place is usually occupied by "the pretty money of Queen Anne:" and this general estimation must have arisen chiefly from intrinsic excellence; something I willingly grant to the traditional veneration of "the good Queen." Croker also executed many fine medals, particularly a series on the victories of Anne: the portraits in general possess high excellence; but, when there are

figures on his reverses, he is not much more successful than Roettier. It was reserved for Wyon to triumph in this most difficult trial of an artist's abilities. The requisites which appear necessary to ensure success are, not only a liberal and classical education, which will thoroughly imbue the artist with a knowledge of the subjects he has to represent, but also a taste to exhibit them to most advantage. Thus prepared, we yet require professional ability to identify what he has happily arranged in his imagination. That Mr. Wyon came to his profession with these advantages, natural and acquired, the composition of his prize subject, Peace checking the fury of War, is a full and sufficient testimony. Had he never engraved another medal, his professional ability would have ranked as considerable; but when from this we follow him to the Manchester Pitt reverse, the improvement in execution is absolutely astonishing, and fully warrants the conclusion, that, had health and life been granted, he would have equalled, probably surpassed, any engraver with whose works we are acquainted. We must remember that Mr. Wyon was but in his 25th year (an age at which we scarcely expect an artist to have more than entered on his profession) when he died. In our common calculations we always allow for increasing excellence till forty. Indeed instances of progressive improvement are common at much more advanced periods of life, of which the venerable President of the English Royal Academy is an illustrious example. Mr. Wyon's mind and leisure were devoted to the honour of his profession. It was his delight as well as his employment. In whatever he might be engaged, his study was, not how he could get rid, but how he could make the most of it; and his anxiety to be correct in his works can be appreciated only by those who were in familiar intercourse or correspondence with him: an evidence of this is supplied by one of the specimens of his works now before us, which he sent in return for some leaves of shamrock, supplied at his request from the garden of a young lady (S. L.) at Blackrock, as he wished rather to engrave from a plant itself than a drawing. I could relate many similar instances; but one, as effectually as a thousand, indicates "the ruling passion." Coins, I should more properly say *modern coins*—with their stupid wearisome monotony of coats of arms, unlike the godlike taste and freedom of the ancients! and yet this age calls itself enlightened! and admires, or pretends to admire, the classical taste of Greece, and is enrap-

tured with the Elgin marbles! Would that we could see a little Grecian taste in the coinage! A dawn does indeed seem to be opening; may it brighten to clear noon-day! But at present we are at a sad long distance from any thing that can be deemed classical in our coinage. In what are commonly called the barbarous ages, the coins present variety, and sometimes elegance; but from Charles II. what does the English collection afford us? Silver and gold with the dull uniformity of armorial bearings, and copper with a Britannia, alike insignificant and unmeaning in peace and war. Glance at the coinage of the pettiest state in Greece, and we blush at the contrast. I do not mean by these remarks to say that I would banish the royal arms from the coinage. As connected with the history of the empire, it is highly proper that they should appear; and, when executed with ability, and disposed with elegance, they are capable of forming a very pleasing reverse. But they should be confined to the larger coins, pence, crowns, and five-pounds, where the field of the coin allows a sufficient space for all the charges to be distinctly defined, which it is utterly impossible to do when on a small scale, where certain forms which are supposed to indicate lions and horses are equally applicable to any other quadrupeds; and in engraving heraldic animals, it is much to be wished that artists would endeavour to represent them a little according to nature in outline and relief, whereas in general they give us merely legs and heads, and as flat as though they had suffered the fate of poor Marsyas, and their skins only were nailed on the shield. Hedlinger's medal on the marriage of Christian VI. of Denmark, 1732, is a fine specimen of the style which should be followed for these subjects. No one will mistake his eagles or lions, which have the living characteristics of true birds and beasts. To return, however, from this digression, modern coins, in which genius is the slave of mechanism, afford so little scope for the exertion of an artist's abilities, compared with medals, that it is in these latter that we must look for the highest evidences of Mr. Wyon's great abilities; and, as I have briefly noticed all with which I am acquainted, I must now refer you from my inadequate commentary to the originals themselves. My list, I have no doubt, is extremely imperfect; for, until he was made Chief Engraver, he engraved a great number of seals, &c. of which I have no memorandum or information, and the rapidity of his execution was seldom equalled. From the time

he became Probationer Engraver, all the business of the Mint appears to have been executed by him; at least the only coin I have seen which is not his work is the guinea of the year 1813.

Besides the works which Mr. Wyon had completed, he had many others in contemplation. The principal of these was a series of twenty medals to record the most memorable naval achievements of this reign. I had selected the subjects, and in his last communication he mentioned that he had designed several. This was his favourite plan; and in the execution it was his intention to avoid all allegory, with the exception of one head of Britannia, and to confine himself strictly to a representation of actual occurrences. The battle of Trafalgar would have occupied two medals; besides which, he intended to have engraved a medallion on the same event, to match one which he had begun for the victory of Waterloo. Another work was a medallion of Sir Joseph Banks, the President of the English Royal Society; and his extreme anxiety that this should be an absolute specimen of workmanship, and not being able to please himself in the design of the reverse, occasioned his delaying it till he should have leisure to complete it to his wishes. For this medallion he had modelled a portrait, for which Sir Joseph honoured him by sitting, and which I have heard highly spoken of for its faithful resemblance. The patronage which Sir Joseph has always afforded to the arts and sciences is too well known for me to dwell on; and Mr. Wyon, among others, was honoured with his kind notice and encouragement, for which he was most desirous to make that return which his professional pursuits best enabled him. A medal of Mr. Miles, as a counterpart to that of Snelling, for which he had partly modelled the head from memory. One of the Mint, I believe, he had begun; but I am doubtful as to a piece which was to have been in rivalry of Simon's Petition-crown, with an inscription on the edge of equal length. The obverse, his Majesty's portrait, clothed, from a correct portrait. Reverse, the arms surrounded by the garter and collar, as Mr. Wyon subsequently placed them on the half-crown. It was proposed by some of the London collectors, and the subscription to this trial of the state of the arts was immediately filled up. Fifty pieces only were to have been struck, at five guineas each, in silver, and the dies destroyed. It is much to be regretted that he did not execute it. Left to his own leisure, and in direct rivalry with the great father of the

English school, we were authorised to expect a performance equally honourable to himself and to his country.

I have now, to the best of my ability, laid before the society the information I possess, and the opinion I entertain of an artist, whose works while they exist (and of all records of art the numismatic are the most durable) will do honour to England, and be always anxiously sought by those who possess taste and discernment. Nor can I express the lingering unwillingness with which I bring these few pages to a conclusion. While I have been occupied at my leisure intervals in arranging scattered materials, and balancing respective merits, I seemed still to hold communion with my friend, and not quite to have lost him: but with the closing lines his sepulchre also appears to close, and hide him from my view. To those who have felt what it is to be bereft of those who are dear to us, and the effort which the mind makes to persuade itself that the separation has not—cannot have taken place—I need not describe the delusions to which it willingly surrenders itself when oppressed with sorrow: and to those who have not, it is as needless as useless to attempt it.

Cork, November 9, 1817.

RICHARD SAINTHILL.

LETTERS FROM THOMAS WYON TO R. S., VALEBROOK,
NEAR CORK.

MY DEAR SIR,

May 6, 1814, his Majesty's Mint.

I received yours of 16th and 23d April. Mr. Miles tells me he has written you an account of my success with a medal of the Emperor Alexander, struck at a visit of the Grand Duchess to the Mint; but perhaps he has not given you a description of the medal. It is the size of a three-shilling token, the work of the same relief, which was obliged to be observed, because the Duchess was to strike it herself. Obverse: bust of Alexander, copied from a Russian medal; legend, Alexander Russiarum Imperator. Reverse: Britannia, seated in the common way; legend, Ob Advent. M.D. Catherinæ. hosp. gratissimæ. Under the exergue, Gaudens Britannia, 1814. The whole invented by Lord St. Helen's, executed under Lord Bathurst's direction, in a great hurry, by, &c. &c. Something will be done for the coming of the great men; but that is all under a veil of secrecy at present; I do not expect

it will be any thing of consequence, owing to want of time, and the uncertainty of who will come, which makes a delay of its commencement. The medal which I mentioned to you once before is a very large one. Obverse : bust of the Prince Regent ; not of my work ; it has been engraved some time. The reverse, which I am engraving : Britannia (over whom Victory hovers, in the act of rewarding,) raising and protecting Europe ; legend, *Seipsam fortitudine, Europam exemplo*. Designed by Mr. Howard.

In the medals which I have engraved for Mr. Herries, I had my own way (or rather *yours*, except placing a crown on the King's head.) The first reverse was Britannia presenting a medal to an Indian ; that broke ; a second, done with the arms only, broke ; a third shared the same fate ; a fourth is not yet complete. The second size has proved good, and struck all the medals.

I now sleep out of town ; but the weather is very cold, which is unfavourable to me. I have had a slight return of my blood spitting. I remain, dear Sir,

Yours, very truly,

THOS. WYON, jun.

DEAR SIR,

His Majesty's Mint, July 3, 1817.

Being in town to-day, I received your note, and accordingly inclose the account you request.

I am extremely concerned, i. e. on my own account, that you have any idea of leaving this country ; what a loss shall I experience ! I know not where I shall make it up. It will be, I trust, to your own benefit, and therefore I ought not to say a word, but self will speak out. I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you soon.

Yours, truly,

To R. S., London.

THOS. WYON, jun.

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF THOMAS WYON, JUN. ESQ.

Chief Engraver of his Majesty's Mint, who died 22d Sept. 1817,
in the twenty-fifth year of his age.

Distinguished—in his professional pursuits by genius, persevering application, and superior ability, he rapidly rose to emi-

nence; and the early close of his life has deprived his country of services not more splendid than valuable. Endeared—by social and domestic excellences, his family and friends bow in sad but submissive resignation to the inscrutable decree of Providence; and as he sought salvation only at the cross of his Saviour, and evidenced the sincerity of his faith by a life of active piety and goodness, in their tribulation they yet rejoice in the hope that he is numbered among those of whom our Redeemer pronounced, “Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God.” R. S.

MEDAL ON THE VICTORY OF ALGIERS.

To the Editor of the Morning Post.

SIR,—It has been remarked by one of our travellers in France (Mr. John Scott, if I recollect rightly,) that in despotic countries the people look up to Government to execute every thing of a public nature; while in a free state most things are done by the nation without reference to the executive.

This observation frequently forces itself upon the mind, and it recurs to me at this moment, in considering the medallic records of the victory of Algiers, of which two have been recently published; one by Mr. Mudie, in his series of National Medals, of which a description has appeared in your paper. Another by Messrs. Rundell and Co. now lies before me, and which, for execution, composition, and effect, will rank very high in the English collection. It has on the obverse a portrait of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, habited in ancient armour (if I mistake not, that of Edward the Black Prince), very richly ornamented, over which is worn the order of the Austrian Golden Fleece, and the ribbon and jewel of the Garter; and, on a mantle which falls over the left shoulder, are the stars of the Garter, St. Andrew of Russia, the Black Eagle of Prussia, and the Holy Ghost of France. Below the bust is inscribed, “George, Prince Regent;” and above it—

“To tame the proud, the fetter’d slave to free,
These are imperial arts, and worthy thee.”

The portrait of the Prince is copied from a drawing by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and has been admirably engraved by the late

Thomas Wyon, jun. esq. Chief Engraver of his Majesty's Mint, an artist of the most consummate abilities, and who, at his death, had neither equal or competitor in these kingdoms. The face is finished with truth and spirit, the hair with exquisite softness, and the draperies are uncommonly rich and highly finished. Mr. T. Wyon's death leaving the medal unfinished, the reverse has been completed by his father, Thomas Wyon, esq. Chief Engraver of his Majesty's Seals, with an ability every way worthy the subject. It represents a view of the city and fortifications of Algiers, with the English and Dutch ships engaging the batteries, and the Algerine fleet in flames. These very difficult subjects for engraving are executed most accurately and elaborately, and with very fine perspective. In the exergue is inscribed, "Algiers bombarded, its fleet destroyed, and Christian slavery extinguished, August 27, 1816." And between a wreath of palm and oak, "Exmouth." Of the splendid merits of the victory of Algiers; the honourable spirit that dictated the chastisement of wrongs which comparatively but slightly affected us; the wisdom and ability of the councils that planned and equipped the expedition, and the professional skill and national valour which at Algiers revived the glories of Blake, and accomplished the noble and generous purposes of its destination, there can be but one sentiment of grateful admiration; and, fully participating therein, I yet must express my regret that all the other naval triumphs of this reign have not been recorded in a similar manner to that of Algiers. I have been informed, and I believe on good authority, that the late Mr. T. Wyon intended to have engraved a series of medals of all the remarkable naval actions since his Majesty's accession to the throne. He did engrave one for the Admiralty, which their lordships presented to Captain Wooldridge, for his gallant action in the Aix Roads; but, as only one was struck to present to this officer, the medal of course is almost unknown. With great deference to their lordships, it strikes me that, as the medal was engraved to testify their sense of Captain Wooldridge's merits more permanently and publicly than by their verbal expression, the spirit of their lordships' intention would be infinitely more carried into effect if the medal was struck for general circulation, in an inferior metal from that which they presented to Captain W.; and it would at the same time transmit one of our naval laurels to

posterity (and, when I notice that we have medals which have been struck 2500 years, I may add, without fear of contradiction,) in the most durable form which the ingenuity of man has yet devised to preserve the record of events.

Valebrook, Feb. 24, 1818.

R. S.

FROM THE TIMES, TUESDAY SEPT. 11, 1838.

To the Editor of the Times.

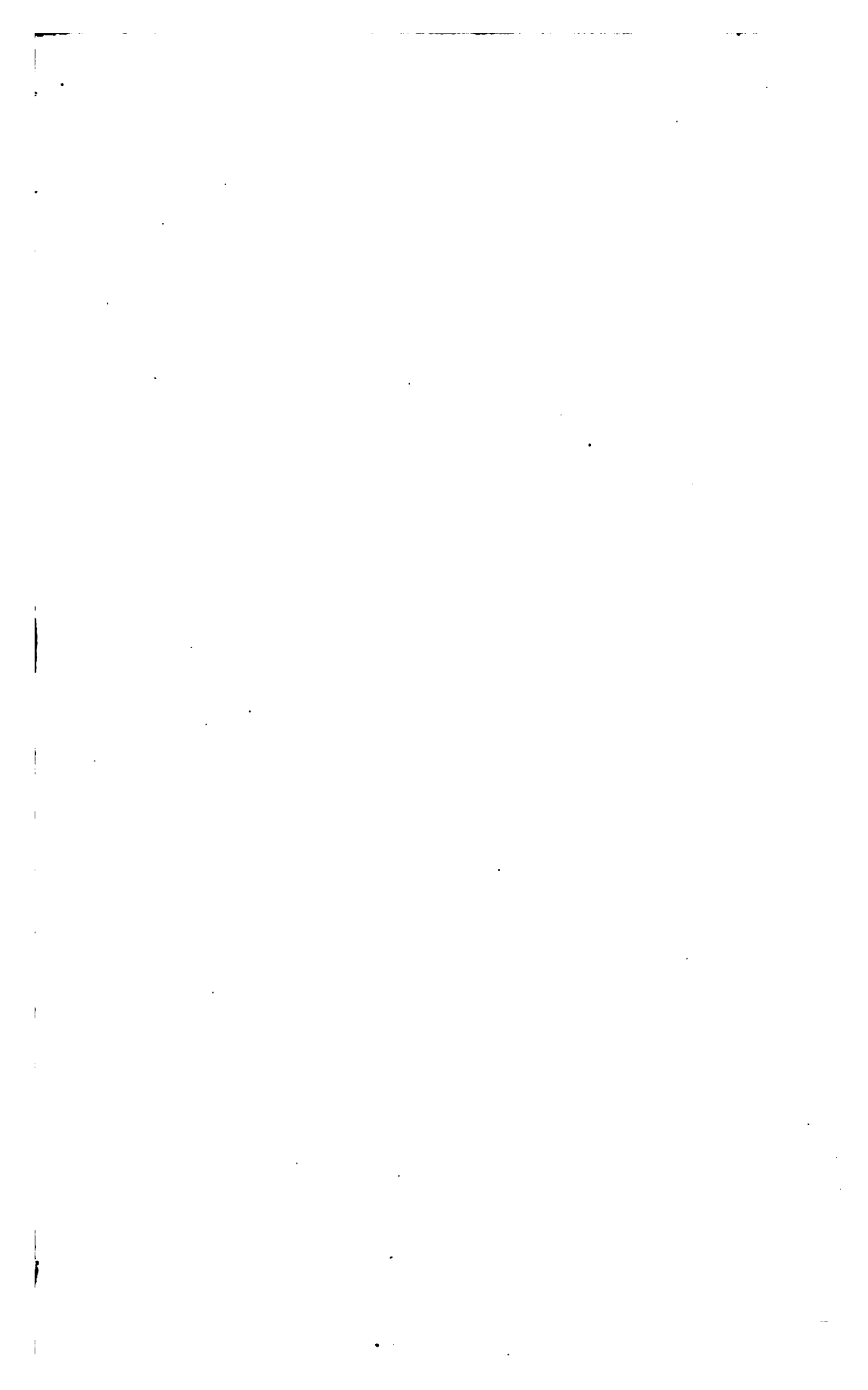
SIR,—I have observed with much pain and disgust the continued calumnious attacks of Mr. Hamilton on the memory of Thomas Wyon, Chief Engraver of the Mint. If personal amiability could protect the ashes of the dead from insult and defamation, Thomas Wyon's would have rested in peace. No one could bear their own faculties more meekly, no one could render more willing justice to the merits of others, or assign less to his own, than my lamented friend. Yet the grave has not protected his memory from at least attempted injustice. Thomas Wyon was born A.D. 1792; was made Probationer Engraver of the Mint in 1811, Chief Engraver 1815, and died September 22, 1817, in the twenty-fifth year of his age,—a period of life when the abilities of many artists are only beginning to show themselves. In the Gentleman's Magazine for February, March, and June, 1818, there are notices of the works of T. Wyon, which may well excite astonishment from their number and excellence. I make this reference to those publications for the information of numismatists, and to guide those who to a love of the fine arts unite a feeling of justice for the merits of every artist, but who in this case may experience some national gratification for one whose abilities were an honour to England, and whose only detractor, I am happy to say, is Mr. Hamilton.

Mr. Hamilton claims for Signor Pistrucci a considerable share of merit in bringing out the coinage of 1816; and he asserts that on Thomas Wyon's death the Signor was brought into the Mint to rectify his blunders.

The new coinage of 1816, as it is generally termed, amounted to £2,500,000 of silver money, in sixpences, shillings, and half-crowns, and was issued on the 13th of February 1817, all the dies

of which were Thomas Wyon's. The busts on the shilling and sixpence were copied from Signor Pistrucci's first gem, called George III.; and the half-crown is from the second gem, called also George III., a head as totally different from the first as the ingenuity of man could make it, with the addition of a naked back and shoulder,—a unique barbarism in the history of coinage; and the total want of good taste in the composition of such a representation (of our venerable sovereign, then 78 years of age) as could only be equalled by the absurdity of issuing this indecent caricature of sovereignty with the shilling and sixpence, bearing an altogether different bust; but in this Thomas Wyon had no voice. His orders from the Master of the Mint were to copy Signor Pistrucci's gems; and it is unnecessary for his friends to assert that he did so with ability and faithfully. Mr. Hamilton has published T. Wyon's letters to Mr. Pistrucci, by which we know that the dies were not hardened until the busts had received his approbation; and the coins which are in common circulation enable every person to estimate the superior manner in which they are engraved. A general outcry against the naked shoulder effigy on the half-crown was raised, and in May 1817 another half-crown,* engraved by Signor Pistrucci, was issued, with a third head, differing as much from both the preceding as they all did from King George III. himself. Now, from this plain statement, I submit that Mr. Pistrucci had nothing to say to the great labour of the new coinage, which was in bringing out the silver coinage in February 1817, beyond furnishing two models, which, whatever their merits might be as engravings on stone (and I willingly offer my admiration of his abilities as a gem engraver), yet they were not, what should have been considered indispensable as models for the coinage, correct portraits of George III.; and, with the knowledge of all this, how can Mr. Hamilton calumniate the memory of Thomas Wyon, by stating that Mr. Pistrucci was brought into the Mint to correct Thomas Wyon's blunders, who had been obliged to copy Mr. Pistrucci's models on the coinage? Did not Mr. Pistrucci give a condemnation to his own previous models, by discarding them on his first half-crown? and

* Mr. Pistrucci, I believe, had a punch of the bust of the first half-crown with the naked shoulders, which he altered to the second half-crown bust.





Obverse.



Reverse.

Georgius. P.



Reverse.



Obverse.

when he engraved the crown of George III. he equally discarded that of his own half-crown, by producing a new bust for it, being his fourth variety of poor George III., and thus introducing a harlequin series of busts on one coinage, as we see a harlequin series of plates on one service of china. Had Thomas Wyon been left to the free exercise of his own good taste, he wanted no assistance to have produced a coinage worthy of his own rank as an artist and the expectation of the country. In 1814 he engraved a medal of George III. to commemorate the celebration at Cork of the centenary of the house of Brunswick. The bust is from a model by Marchant, to whom George III. had sat. Let the public but compare the bust on that medal with Mr. Pistrucci's four varieties, and I think they will agree with me that the real blunder was in not adhering to what the Chief Engraver had already produced two years before; and then, let it be recollected, he was only twenty-two years of age.

Mr. Hamilton has been very eloquent in his praise of the bust of her Majesty on the coronation medal. In 1813, when, allow me to remind you, Thomas Wyon was only twenty-one years old, he engraved a head of the goddess Isis for the Society of Arts in London, and which the Society continues to distribute as a premium medal; therefore there is no difficulty in referring to it. I challenge a comparison of T. Wyon's bust of Isis with Mr. Pistrucci's of her Majesty, and I contend that in every thing that constitutes excellence in design and execution Wyon's is infinitely superior. The breadth and softness of the bust, the elegant arrangement and masterly execution of the hair, the speaking lips, the living eye,* and the grace and dignity of the whole composition, while they delight one to dwell on, yet they also raise a sigh, when we remember how short the artist's course was per-

* There is an individual originality in the countenance, which marks the bust of her Majesty Queen Victoria, on the London Guildhall medal, by William Wyon, as a living portrait. Happening one evening, by candle-light, to turn from its placid, innocent serenity, and happiness of expression, to the Isis of Thomas Wyon, which has an earnest, and rather stern, speaking look, pressing as it were into the *rough* realities of life, the transition quite startled me, from its abruptness, and by its opposition, as contrasted with the portrait of her Majesty. I have had Thomas Wyon's bust of George III. from the Cork medal, and his head of Isis, and Signor Pistrucci's pattern-crown of George III. in the British Museum, engraved (Plates II. and III.) that the reader may judge for himself how far my criticism is borne out by facts.

mitted to be. Recollect that Mr. Pistrucci, by Mr. Hamilton's statement, has been engraving on steel since 1817, that is, twenty-one years; and that Thomas Wyon was only twenty-one years old when he engraved this head of Isis, to which, in my judgment, the coronation bust can make no pretension of equality as a work of art. To the public I respectfully appeal. I have no wish to call in question, much less to detract from, the merits of the living; but, as a friend of the late Thomas Wyon, I feel called upon to raise my humble voice against Mr. Hamilton's calumniating the memory of the dead.

R. S.

A DEFENCE OF ENGLISH ENGRAVERS OF COINS AND MEDALS.

INTRODUCTORY MEMORANDUM.

That my readers may the more clearly judge for themselves, as to the correctness of the observations in the following paper, I have had two plates engraved of the principal subjects referred to.

1. The bust of George the Fourth when Prince Regent, engraved by Thomas Wyon, from the drawing made expressly for T. W. by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and for which his R. H. sat, A.D. 1814.
2. The bust of George the Third, engraved by William Wyon, on one of his pattern crowns, A.D. 1817, from Marchant's model of the King.
3. Thomas Wyon's Cambridge prize medal.
4. Reverse of William Wyon's medal of Cheselden.
5. Bust of George the Fourth, from Signor Pistrucci's Coronation medal.
6. Bust of George the Fourth, on William Wyon's medal, Preservation from Shipwreck, from Chantrey's bust.
7. William Wyon's premium medal, for Lloyd's Insurance Company.

OBSERVATIONS ON MR. HAMILTON'S CONTEMPTUOUS AND DEGRADING ESTIMATE OF ENGLISH ENGRAVERS OF COINS.

To the Editor of the Literary Gazette.

SIR,—Mr. Hamilton, in a letter to Lord Wallace, dated 20th Nov. 1837, speaks “of the rare merits of Mr. Pistrucci as an artist,”—“a man who had placed the British coinage at the head of all the coinage in Europe,”—and he challenges “a comparison of the coins issued from the Royal Mint, between the years 1817 and 1824–5, and those which we have since seen.”

To Signor Pistrucci's splendid abilities as an engraver of gems, I willingly bear my humble and admiring testimony. But his eminence, or super-eminence, in this branch of the fine arts, does

not necessarily give him "a patent of precedence" in all others; and from the opinion that, as an engraver of coins, he is entitled to lord it over our own native engravers, the late Thomas Wyon, Chief Engraver of the Mint, or over his cousin William Wyon, the present Chief Engraver, I altogether dissent. The reverse of Saint George and the Dragon, introduced by Signor Pistrucci on the coins of George the Third, and repeated on a broader scale on those of George the Fourth, though open to criticism, I consider entitled to high praise; but of the busts, given as the portraits of those sovereigns, I think very differently.

The first requisite in a coin, if it assume to bear the bust of the sovereign, is, that the portrait shall be accurate. Otherwise, it is a mere imposition and mockery of the public, if not a libel on the monarch. And, secondly, that by the dignity and gracefulness of the arrangement, and the ability of the engraving, that accurate resemblance shall be placed before the public to the utmost advantage.

The coins issued at the great re-coinage of 1816, and engraved by the then Chief Engraver, Thomas Wyon, were the sixpence and shilling, and the half-crown, with naked shoulders. As by the commands of the Master of the Mint he had to engrave them from two different gems, but both called George the Third, by Pistrucci, Wyon is answerable only for his own engraving, which is clear, firm, and correct, more particularly the half-crown.

Signor Pistrucci's first coin is the second half-crown of George the Third, 1817, which has the head and neck only, and this bust is copied on the sovereign and half-sovereign. Another different bust (being Signor Pistrucci's fourth variation) is given for George the Third on the crown, and copied on the double and five-sovereign. The head copied on the sixpence and shilling may have some very slight resemblance to the good old King; but the three following, say the two half-crowns and the crown, are the most outrageous contradictions to each other, and neither presenting the remotest resemblance to George the Third; nor is this glaring defect atoned for by any compensating merit of grace or dignity. The half-crown of 1817, engraved by Signor Pistrucci, has a chuff, stiff aspect, while the wiry hair has the appearance of a scratch wig, with its tiers of curls, surmounted by a powder-puff. But the head of the crown of 1818 I think infinitely more objectionable. There are the same faults in the hair, and stiff ribbon

of the wreath, while the features, with the same total want of likeness to George the Third, are coarse and vulgar; and the lips being open, give an additional unpleasant aspect of weakness and vacancy. Yet the unpleasant feelings they occasion are infinitely less than those produced by the head on a pattern-crown of Signor Pistrucci. The first specimen seen by collectors got accidentally into circulation, and was taken in payment by a clerk of the Bank of England, sold by him to Mr. A. Edmonds, and on Mr. Edmonds' death, I have heard, passed into the Museum collection. It is now also seen in other collections, as R. R. R. In my estimation, it is the most disagreeable head on the milled coinage of England, commencing with Simon's superb coins of Oliver Cromwell, as Lord Protector, A.D. 1656. It nearly fills the whole field of the coin, and suggests the idea of a barbarian giant, from its size* and harsh expression; and is equally destitute, with its predecessors, of the remotest resemblance to George the Third.

Referring to the busts on these current coins, I would remark, that an artist is not to be blamed, if, in adhering to the correctness of his portrait, he sacrifices beauty or dignity, though it certainly evidences the great artist to conquer that difficulty where it exists, and to give a strong and yet a dignified resemblance. But as all these varying busts, given by Signor Pistrucci for George the Third, are purely imaginary, and his own compositions, of art unshackled by nature, consequently their defects have no excuse. On Marchant's three-shilling Bank of England token, there is a strong likeness of George the Third,† who some years before had honoured the artist with a sitting. Marchant's head of the King was copied by William Wyon, on his pattern-crown, A.D. 1817. Reverse, the royal arms in an open shield. There is another pattern-crown of William Wyon's, of the same year, with a very

* To enable my readers to judge for themselves, I refer them to an engraving of this pattern, from the Museum specimen, Plate III.

† I once laid all the medals and coins of George the Third, that I could procure, before Mr. Stephen Kemaley, of Wrotham, Kent, who had been many years a yeoman of the King's guard, which had occasioned his being very much in attendance on his Majesty, and I asked Mr. Kemaley to inform me which was the best likeness? Laying his finger over the laurel on the bust of Marchant's three-shilling Bank token, he said, "Bating this nonsense, this is a great likeness of my good old master."

classical and beautiful reverse, the union of the three kingdoms, an idea worthy the best days of the Grecian or Roman medallic coinage, and which I still hope we may see transferred from his pattern to the coinage of the united empire. I however refer now to the bust on the Cromwell pattern, as collectors term it; and I am not afraid to compete this portrait of William Wyon's, of George the Third, either for composition or workmanship, against these "flights of fancy" sent forth on Pistrucci's coinage.

We now arrive at Signor Pistrucci's coinage of King George the Fourth, 1821, and I have the same fault to find with the hair, as on his coinage of George the Third. To me it is neither natural nor graceful, nor do I see any authority for it, either on the Greek or Roman coins of fine workmanship; and the manner in which the hair seems exploded off the forehead, leaves rather the appearance of the snakes of Medusa than the dignified locks of Jupiter, or the graceful curls of Apollo. This, however, is a matter of taste. Let us pass on to the likeness. His Majesty, I have always understood, sat to the Signor, and I am not competent to say whether the likeness is a good one or not? In 1814, his Majesty, then Prince Regent, sat for a profile portrait to Sir Thomas Lawrence, from whose drawing, and under Sir Thomas's particular inspection, the late Thomas Wyon engraved the large medallion for Rundell and Bridge, struck to commemorate the "Jubilee in honour of the Peace, 1st Aug. 1814;" and when I look at the masterly execution of this magnificent head, its grace and dignity, how happily the wreath of laurel is blended with the hair, so as to indicate the prince, and yet not injure the portrait; and then the superb and accurate anatomy of the neck and chest, where the separate origins of the mastoid muscle on the left side from the sternum and clavicle are delineated and expressed on hard metal with all the truth and softness of living nature; and recollect that the artist was then only twenty-two years of age, can I suppose that he wanted assistance? or can I doubt, that, had he been left unfettered, he would have produced a *series* that would have done honour to himself and to the country? instead of the gross absurdity of a shilling and half-crown, with the date of the same year, 1816, though their busts are as different as those of Augustus and Nero; while the naked shoulders on the half-crown is a barbarism, I believe unique, in the coinage of the



George B. B.



world. How unlike to Thomas Wyon's mild and dignified portrait of George the Third, from Marchant, on the medal of the House of Hanover, 1814. But to return to our subject.

When his Majesty George the Fourth ascended the throne, he sat to Sir Francis Chantrey, and from this model William Wyon's coins and medals are copied. Comparing the busts of Lawrence and Chantrey, the general outline and appearance agree. Chantrey's head is much older, and the lips are more retiring, but they are essentially the same man, at different periods of his life.

Referring to Signor Pistrucci's Coronation medal, the head is altogether that of another person, with a strong, harsh expression, and, if correct, Sir Francis Chantrey must have been very wrong; but his correctness is certainly supported by the previous portrait of Sir Thomas Lawrence. Of course, Signor Pistrucci copied his own model on the coinage; and, to me, it is a hard, staring head; animated, but wanting dignity; the relief very low, and with scarce any of the finer marking of the features. On the coins of George the Third, Signor Pistrucci introduced, from the frieze of the Parthenon, brought to England by the Earl of Elgin, one of the cavalry in the Panathenæan procession, and, by placing a dragon under the horse's feet, and inclosing the group with the garter and motto, the Athenian youth was allowed to masquerade as Saint George encountering the dragon. On the coins of George the Fourth, the Greek having become naturalized, the garter and motto were omitted, which, giving a wider field, enabled the artist to enlarge his figures, and left the attention solely occupied by this splendid composition. The horse is noble and beautiful; the fire and spirit of the head is admirable, and the general beauty of its outline extraordinary. The croup, and setting on of the tail, is perhaps rather the "beau ideal" of what a horse might be, than what we see it in nature. The ease and gracefulness of the rider's attitude cannot be surpassed; and seating him naked, and without a saddle, authorises the artist to bring the muscles into stronger action than nature would otherwise warrant; and beautifully and correctly those of the trunk are expressed.

Beautiful, however, as the horse is, I do not consider it faultless. The arm is too short, and from the knee to the pastern bone too long. The muscles of the neck are too prominent, as also the point of the shoulder, which is carried a little too high, and gives too much coarseness to his neck. The near fore leg is

likewise raised rather too high, and the distance between the legs is consequently too great. The gannarels are too strongly marked, and the angle towards the stifle bone too sharp.

In the Athenian youth, the only incorrectness is in the sword arm. The deltoid muscle is rather too rounded at its insertion. The external head of the triceps is thrown into an unnatural, transverse swell; while the biceps muscle terminates too abruptly at the elbow joint.

For this beautiful and (keeping the dragon out of view) classical composition I have always felt the highest admiration; but when Mr. Hamilton would trample on the ashes of the late Chief Engraver Thomas Wyon, and would place Signor Pistrucci's feet on the neck of the present Chief Engraver William Wyon, before we assent to this degradation of our native artists, we may inquire, whether the works of the dead, and of the living, do not afford ample proof that, as engravers on steel, they neither fear nor decline competition?

In 1812, when Thomas Wyon was only twenty years of age, he engraved the Reverse of the Chancellor's Cambridge Medal, for his late royal highness the Duke of Gloucester. The first die cracked on the surface; but, as it did not injure the figures, it was, with the duke's permission, published after Thomas Wyon's lamented death in 1817. The subject is Apollo crowning a youth. I have submitted this medal to a friend,* whose love of the fine

* This friend has since left Cork, and the high estimation in which he was held in his own profession may be understood by the following compliment paid to him:—

"A numerous meeting of the medical profession of this city was held on Tuesday the 21st instant, at the Imperial Hotel, Sir James Pitcairn, M. D. in the chair, for the purpose of forwarding to our late highly talented fellow-citizen, John Woodroffe, esq. M. D., now resident in Dublin, a handsome piece of plate, with the following inscription:—

Presented to
JOHN WOODROFFE, A.B., M.D.,
Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and
late Surgeon to the South Infirmary,
by his Professional Brethren, in testimony of the
high opinion which they entertain for his
eminent talents, untiring zeal, and successful
efforts in founding the first School
of Anatomy in Cork, and thereby
advancing the science of surgery
in the south of
Ireland.

Cork, Dec. 21, 1841.



GEORGE
IV



W. J. P. R.

W. J. P. R.



W. J. P. R.

arts is united to abilities as a physician, surgeon, and professor of anatomy, that place him deservedly high in his profession, "having a head to plan, a hand to execute, and a tongue to convince." On this medal of Thomas Wyon's I am favoured with his opinion in these terms :

"The figure of Apollo is noble, the attitude most commanding, and, when contrasted with the timid submissive bearing of the youth, appears still more dignified and exalted. The artist has been extremely happy in conveying on so very minute a scale that divine expression of countenance which has been consecrated by antiquity.

"In the outline of the younger figure there is much to admire; the attitude is easy and graceful, the body librated almost entirely on the right extremity, and merely receiving a point of support from the left foot, is expressed with perfect anatomical truth and consistency, and the joints of the knees are delineated with great beauty and correctness.

"I consider that this work (without reference to many others of extraordinary merit) places Thomas Wyon in the first rank as an artist, and more particularly considering his extreme youth when he engraved it; nor can I suppose but that he was equal to any medallic undertaking in which the human figure had to be represented."

To the same high authority I also submitted William Wyon's premium medal for Saint Thomas's Hospital. The composition is the human figure laid out, and the accessories of an anatomical lecture in the back-ground. On this medal the professor communicated the following remarks :

"In this figure, after the most critical examination, I cannot detect a single anatomical fault; the posture is most natural, and the manner in which the left arm hangs is in perfect accordance with a total want of vitality. The position of the head and neck necessarily throws the larynx forward between the mastoid muscles, and makes the outline of that organ relieve the increased extent of space between the base of the lower jaw and the upper border of the chest. The protrusion of the thorax gives the artist the opportunity of displaying the pectoral muscles with great effect, and the position of the pelvis allows the abdominal muscles to appear flaccid, awfully and shudderingly true to nature. The inferior extremities are supported at the hams and soles of the

feet, permitting the muscles between those fixed points to hang loose and pendulous, which still adds to the deathlike expression of the entire figure; and there is considerable ability displayed in the position in which the legs are placed, enabling the artist to delineate both knee joints, which are most truly expressed, and are always considered as important points in the outline of that part of the human figure. Nor can I pass unnoticed the scull on the adjoining table. I think it particularly fine, and to be the most striking, eloquent, and correct sketch, on a small scale, I have ever seen.

“Compared with the Saint George, I am of opinion, that the Saint Thomas’s Hospital medal is a superior work of art, and shewing no anatomical error, under circumstances where the naked figure is entirely displayed.”

Since this Mr. Wyon has produced a splendid companion and contrast to the Cheselden, in his medallion for presentation by Lloyd’s for assistance rendered in cases of shipwreck; on which Ulysses is represented, after his raft had been destroyed in the storm which Neptune raised against him, clinging to the wreck, and exerting every nerve to preserve his life, and thus bringing all the anatomy of a living man into powerful action. The classical reader will remember the beautiful passage in the fifth book of the Odyssey, when the destiny of Ulysses seemed determined, and the sea appeared on the point of being his grave, that the goddess Leucothoe came to his rescue, and, presenting him with her girdle, directed him to bind it around him, and, secure in its protective assistance, to swim to the shores of Phœacia. The goddess is all but floating in the air, her right foot but just rests on the remnant of the wreck by which Ulysses is supported, and from this slight pressure only has the artist any scope in delineating the heavenly visitant, and of evincing his perfect knowledge of anatomical detail and action, which is displayed here with equal grace and delicacy, in the toes, ankles, and knees. With this slight exception, we have the lovely immortal self-supported by inherent divinity, that calls for no exertion, and presents to admiring observation all the beauty of figure in its most bewitching mould, and of attitude in its most fascinating gracefulness, rendered at the same time the more striking by its perfect ease of position, and roundness and softness of contour, which becomes doubly beautiful as opposed to the athletic form of Ulysses,

struggling in the waves against the storm intended by the inimical King of the Ocean to overwhelm him. A highly gifted professional friend remarks, "The figure of Ulysses is anatomically perfect; its recumbent position is exquisite, the muscles of the back are finely developed, as are also the flexor muscles of the thigh; the extension of the left arm, in contrast with the bent position of the right, gives room for the display of anatomical variety and opposition of action, with an accuracy not to be surpassed; and the whole figure is displayed and defined with an outline which is at once powerful, sweeping, and noble."

I cannot deny myself the pleasure of adding the remarks of my young friend Samuel Skillin on this medal:

"The selection of the subject is most appropriate. The fair goddess bestowing the scarf which is to convey in safety Ulysses to the hospitable shore, well illustrates the purpose for which the medal is struck. Not only is the action kind and good in itself, but the manner of doing it is graceful and womanly, investing it with a double charm.

"How gracefully the benevolent sea-nymph moves over the raging waters bent on her kindly mission! mark, as she alights with tripping step, how sweetly and delicately rounded are her ivory limbs, combining with the most exquisite accuracy in detail that softness and fullness of effect so characteristic of the works of Wyon.

"The broad back of the prudent chief, who has borne so many woes, is well developed; the shoulder blades distinctly marked under the curcullaris muscle, the swelling curve of the latissimus dorsi, and the brawny arm extended to receive the proffered boon, are all equally true to nature.

S. S."

I have now gone through the subject which, in defence of our native artists, has been forced upon me, namely, "the merits of Signor Pistrucci's coins of George III. and George IV." With the brilliant exception of Saint George and his Horse, I do not consider that they are any credit to the English Mint; and, taking the Greek coins as "the standard of supreme excellence," I think William Wyon's heads of George III. George IV. and William IV. in breadth, nature, dignity, and workmanship, far superior to Signor Pistrucci's. And I also feel myself warranted, by the high authority of the criticisms with which I have been favoured,

in maintaining that Thomas Wyon was, and William Wyon is, fully competent to have produced work of, *at least*, equal excellence to the Athenian Rider and his Courser. All these coins of Pistrucci's and Wyon's are abundant in circulation, for an unbiassed public to compare, and impartially to decide between Mr. Hamilton's assertions and my observations. To that decision I appeal; and I anticipate the public will concur with Lord Wallace, that they have every reason to be gratified with the change which his lordship made in the Mint, and by which Mr. William Wyon is the Chief Engraver, instead of Signor Pistrucci.

Cork, 17 February, 1838.

R. S.

LETTERS BY W. W. ESQ.

No. I.

ON THE COINAGE.

To the Editor of the Cork Constitution.

SIR,—So few either feel or take an interest in works of art, that to call the public attention to the present Coinage may be deemed a very needless undertaking; many seeing no difference between one coin and another, except in their relative value. There exists notwithstanding a great variety both in design and workmanship, that will appear obvious enough if pointed out. I shall therefore endeavour to show the great superiority of the present coinage over that of the years 1821 and 1823, and, in doing so, shall confine myself to the half-crown pieces of those years.

Before entering on any particulars, the eye will at once be struck by the agreeable proportion the head bears to the circumference; the margin round it is greater than usual, and we are not distracted by the letters being either too large or too close to the head, or pushed out of the way to make room, as heretofore. The relief and the nature of it next takes the attention: in the present half-crown it is unusually fleshly and round; perhaps the relief may be higher—but the effect I speak of is produced more by an attention to the finish of the small parts. And here I would direct your attention particularly to the eye and eyebrow, the fullness under the eye and the folds in the cheek, and near the mouth. The throat too is beautifully defined, and united to the head. But the hair exceeds in taste all that has been yet done. Crisp, yet flowing in undulating graceful lines; at the same time ingeniously contrived, by lessening the size of the curls towards the sides, to give the roundness to the head I have alluded to. Even in the superb series of medals of the Popes I remember nothing more naturally marked than this head, or by any means so soft: and certainly not in the coinage of the present or past reign is there any head to compare with it.

With respect to the likeness, we may possibly differ about it; it certainly is a favourable one, and many will say it is too young and handsome, and wants (though it possesses more than any

other coin) that princely port so peculiar to most of the royal family; yet it must admitted that it is like his Majesty. And allow me to ask, on what coin was ever yet shown that smile of affability so much his own? Compare it with the constrained brow and conventional dignity, which, by frowning intended to signify grandeur, defaces by caricature every other likeness of him.

I must again revert to the taste of the artist who had the courage to deprive his Majesty of those eternal laurels, that less meritorious kings have wreathed time out of mind, and continue to have twined round their metallic heads.

While the Obverse is to be thus admired for its chaste, characteristic English simplicity of style, the Reverse possesses great richness to contrast with it. Nothing could have been better contrived than the lettering in this place; being close to the arms, it contributes much to the fullness of the effect, and mezzotinting those on the motto beautifully varies it, while the ample scroll-work gives an air of importance to the whole.

I know not how matters are managed at the Mint, or how to explain the manifest improvement in the coinage; but as there has been a change in the Master of that place we may reasonably attribute it to him. Many will consider this subject unworthy of notice; however, in some circles it is one of great interest, and serious consideration; for while England had the worst coinage in in Europe, she was circulating everywhere proofs of bad taste, worse skill, and slow progress in the fine arts.

With much respect,

Mr. Editor, I remain yours,

Cork, 1 Sept. 1825.

W. W.

On the Greek Coins, the fillet denoted sovereignty, the laurel divinity. Julius Cæsar introduced the laurel on the Roman coinage to express conquest; his successors retained it as a badge of supreme authority. Towards the fall of that empire it was superseded by a fillet ornamented with pearls; our early Saxon coinage, being an attempt to imitate the latter Roman, have the fillet, until Athelstan, when the crown appears. This continued on all the English coins, with the exception of a few of the gold of Edward VI., in which he is in armour, bareheaded. James the First introduced the laurel on some of his gold; but the crown dis-

puted possession until the milled coinage of Charles II. 1662. Queen Anne appears with a fillet; but, with this exception, the laurel has remained the sole ornament of royal heads: his present Majesty has dispensed with it. It is not easy to place the crown gracefully on the head, but it has been used on the coins of Ferdinand, the late King of Naples, from his restoration in 1814.—
Note by Editor of the Cork Constitution.

No. II.

CURSORY REMARKS ON THE GUILDHALL AND CORONATION MEDALS.

[Communicated to the Literary Gazette.]

The spirit of intolerant and blind partiality awakened during a late controversy respecting the merits of our Chief Engravers at the Mint, invigorated as it was by that due share of vanity and dogmatism that usually animates such discussions, ventured further in anticipating private opinion, and assuming the direction of our judgment in matters of taste, has spared us the necessity of being pleased with works of genius, or of possessing any pretensions to knowledge in the arts; nothing more being required than a surrender of any predilection one may possess in favour of merit, to that critic who has formed more exalted notions of one artist than he has of another. We need be no longer prying and curious as to whether a production is the *chef-d'œuvre* of a native or a foreigner. The advocate for some individual style has established its claims, and it must be adopted; henceforward, all admiration is to be regulated by the nomenclature of the collector.

The simplicity of a system is assuredly its perfection; and the easy terms laid down for the gratification of men of taste must content them. Now they will have no longer occasion to express a thought; they will only have to restrain their breath in examining medallic works as they would on examining the works of a watch. Another advantage arising out of this system will be obvious, when we consider the quick succession in which the rival works of these masters may follow one another, and that every individual, down to the very beggar in our streets, may possess himself of some of them. What broils may not the community escape! That dangerous modern diffusion of taste is not only fortunately limited, but altogether checked, by a little well-timed arrogance;

and the consequence on the general public must be, that it can never take an interest in the subject of debate as to superiority in skill or abilities. If it were otherwise, we should have every person becoming a partisan, which would go far to stop the circulating medium—one party rejecting a Pistrucci, another refusing a Wyon : or the multitude, taking upon themselves to regulate the value of our coinage by the esteem in which either artist was held, must bring the whole business of the kingdom into confusion, or to a stand-still. But enough of this.

It could not have escaped the notice of those who have devoted the slightest attention to the subject, that the fine arts have undergone repeated changes since their revival. And, again, amongst ourselves and our neighbours the French, within the last half century corresponding deviations from its routine course must have been remarked as taking place in the numismatic art. We need only mention the styles of M. Angelo, John of Bologna, the carvings by Verbruggen, the French school, Canova, Chantrey,—and the most striking differences and widest departures from the antique will be suggested to the mind. In observing upon those transitions, we shall find that some artists adhered only to preconceived maxims or models ; while others abandoned them to pursue some opposite career. Those who have access to a series of medals can readily have this fact exemplified ; our space will not admit of such a review : we shall take for our instances only the two last medals of those masters now employed in the Mint, which will be sufficient for our purpose of illustrating the utter impossibility of instituting a comparison between styles so much at variance ; and, in selecting these, we shall confine our observations to the head alone.

The head on the Coronation Medal of the Queen, by Pistrucci, is fine in itself, but is deficient in likeness. It displays a maternal, solemn aspect, worthy of a Cybele ; the outline of the nose is flowing : there is a dignity and ease in the profile that would become an ideal character : while the relief given to the eye has an excess of force from the depth given to the angle, the unfinished termination, and the harsh and ragged line of the upper eyelid would betray a feeble, hesitating hand. That species of rotundity obtained at the expense of refinement and delicacy of surface may pass current for power ; but such strength of execution, in order to give true force, had better been reserved—yet

such was the practice of eminent engravers in the primitive schools, but here we conceive it wasted. The technical beauty called breadth is destroyed by this gross strength; for the protrusion of the maxillary bone flings a deep shadow, and contrasts fatally with a flat throat. A swollen cheek and a scraggy neck produce an unhappy effect. Some tasteless lines falling perpendicularly from the tiara, some of which cling into the ear, pretty clearly hint at a cold in that side of the head. The miserable veil (which we have seen praised,) in its downward course conceals the dubious insertion of that beautiful muscle in the female neck—the platysmus, &c.; the play of which is here sacrificed altogether, without reason, feeling, or consistency. We shall abstain from noticing the hair,—already we may be deemed censorious. On the whole, we consider it an incomplete work, and unworthy of this master's talents.

Many of his defects we attribute to his being fettered by too close an observance of system; and his deficiencies arise from an undue regard for antique gems, intaglios, and other works of the ancients, which he has so long followed; so that, candidly speaking, his faults more properly belong to his school than to the artist. Wherever this high and classical taste for authorities held possession exclusively of the schools of Europe, they were poisoned or stunted in their growth. There are those who are so strongly attached to the severe, chaste, inflexible, and frigid style acquired by studying the antique, that they exclude nature altogether from their thoughts and works,—and we would hazard a guess that Pistrucci is one of those.

The head by Wyon is quite of another class: the relief is low, yet it is beautifully rounded by means the most simple, and apparently borrowed from the practice of painters in their best drawings; collecting all the sharp and dark lines for shadows and effective points, slightly finishing the retiring parts, and firmly indicating the prominent. This mode gives great spirit and vivacity of execution, preserves much of graceful lightness and breadth, and a fascinating effect. The countenance is serene and youthful, a sweetness and benignity beams through it; the likeness is well preserved. The eye and nose are delicately drawn; the mouth is skilfully marked; and the sweeping line from the back of the head to the shoulder, admirable: the only point about which we feel some doubts is a straight line above the forehead. If we are not

to admire this head upon classical principles, we are more than compensated by its rich, picturesque beauty; the taste of the diadem and the disposal of the hair; the knowledge and admirable truth to nature in the throat; the fullness, the softness, the blending of parts, the fleshiness, has seldom been, if ever, surpassed, except by the artist himself.

The style of this head has been fiercely assailed as inferior to the other; it has been predicted that the adoption of it must destroy our national pretensions to excellence or superiority: nevertheless, many entertain the hope of seeing so cruel a fate averted, asserting, with some show of reason, that an artist who founds his taste on well-established principles of imitation, whose practice is equally well directed, whose experience has taught him to use the antique as an elementary guide in his labours, cannot but advance the art: while he whose rigid conformity to ancient authority has transfixed his efforts to a style that admits of no depth of feeling for the varieties in nature, and picturesque effects in her details, and will not move with the progressive advancement of art, must rather appear to retrograde. Now, that portion of the public for whom Mr. Wyon's medal was designed is, we presume, indifferently acquainted with abstract notions of beauty, and would smile at a scientific mode of being pleased with it: without circumlocution, home-bred ideas come near the truth; and Wyon's head will be found more congenial with such English notions than its rival.

We have endeavoured impartially to account for differences in style which may not be faults. To have been more explicit would have been at the expense of the reader's patience, and our comments have stretched to a tedious length. But, allowing others to draw their own conclusions, we have candidly laid before them what we conceive to be the two distinct manners of treating the same subject.

Cork, October 1, 1838.

W. W.



RECENT ENGLISH MEDALS.

MR. URBAN,

Cork, July 26, 1838.

The Coronation Medal represents on the obverse the profile bust of her Majesty, wearing a tiara, and into this, at the back of the head, drapery is twisted, which falls, covering also the back of the neck. Inscription,—“VICTORIA D. G. BRITANNIARUM REGINA F. D.”

The workmanship of the forehead, face, and neck, is good; the outline clear and delicately rounded off the surface. The general aspect is stern, and has an older character than our sovereign possesses. The nose is certainly much too large, not merely for the original, but for the usual proportions and the rules of beauty, which an artist of taste, without sacrificing resemblance, would endeavour to follow. The hair is extremely bad: it is merely scratched in, without any truth of nature or beauty of arrangement to compensate for its sharp wiry appearance; while the drapery from the tiara nearly covers the ear, and falling on the back of the neck destroys the beautiful outline which may be given when it is left uncovered, and in my judgment injures the general effect, by destroying its lightness without increasing its dignity.

The reverse represents her Majesty with the globe in her right hand, and the sceptre in her left, seated on a cube, and elevated two steps from the floor. Before her stand Britannia, Scotia, and Hibernia, respectively designated by a rose, a thistle, and a shamrock placed upon their helmets, offering a crown (though Ireland, ominously enough, clutches it as if she rather intended to keep it); but as both her Majesty's hands are filled, it does not seem

very clear how she is to take it ; and, skulking behind the throne, we see a lion holding a thunderbolt. In my estimation it is a bad design, badly executed.

Mr. Hamilton, in his letter defending this work of Pistrucci (vide the Times of the 25th July), informs us, that the design was given to the engraver of her Majesty's medals. And what is this "perfect composition," as Mr. Hamilton deems it? The Three Kingdoms are *offering a Crown* to Queen Victoria. This design might be very appropriate for the coronation or inauguration of Oliver Cromwell, Louis Philippe, or Leopold, who were raised by popular commotions to thrones to which they had previously neither claim, right, nor title. But Queen Victoria ascended the throne of these realms in consequence of her own legal and inherent birthright, the moment her uncle ceased to breathe ; and the moment it was known that William the Fourth was dead, all the authorities of the empire flocked to swear allegiance to her just *rights*, and not to request her *acceptance* of the sovereignty. A more improper or erroneous design could scarcely have been devised.* Then, as to the composition :—look at the three females. Britannia is a heavy, corpulent, and ungraceful figure. Each female has her left foot on the lower step of the throne, but neither the lines of the limbs nor the draperies give either elegance or effect. And at this time, so ostentatiously peaceable, why introduce an idea of war? Grant, however, the necessity, there is not classical authority to place a thunderbolt with any other delegate of Jupiter than the eagle, and the catlike animal who now assumes

* In this opinion of our correspondent, and in his line of reasoning upon it, we by no means coincide. His arguments would be equally adverse to the ceremony of the Coronation altogether. The spirit of that ceremony is a compact with the people, and in the same spirit is the design of the Coronation medal conceived. Modern laws have made the Coronation a mere ratification, if not a mere pageant ; but, in the ancient periods of our history, the Coronation was in fact the actual accession of the Sovereign to the throne, and previously to its accomplishment he was merely *Dominus* not *Rex*. It has been ascertained by recent historical researches that the regnal years of our Kings were dated from the day of their coronation, and not from that of the death of their predecessor. The Coronation ceremonies commence with THE RECOGNITION by the assembled people ; who are three times asked, "Are you willing to do your homage?" and reply to each demand with loud and repeated acclamations of "GOD SAVE QUEEN VICTORIA!" This is rendered upon the medal in very happy terms, *PRIMUM TIBI NOBILE REGNUM* ; and is represented by the three countries presenting the crown. The conception, therefore, of the design is very just and appropriate, whatever numismatic critics may have to object to its execution. *Editor of the Gentleman's Magazine.*

it, seems (unworthy representative of the Old British Lion!) to be willing to keep himself ensconced in the back-ground, and to take protection from the throne, instead of being its defender. The only merit in the design, is the ease of her Majesty's sitting figure, which is very pleasing.

On the workmanship of the Reverse, as Mr. Hamilton says that it is unfinished, remark is unnecessary; but we may ask, should it have been so? as the engraver of her Majesty's medals had only this one work to execute; and from the day of the Queen's ascending the throne it was known that a coronation must follow, and a medal be engraved; though I should not have put this question but for Mr. Hamilton's sneering observation, "that the Engraver has taken a whole year to bring out some of the common coins of the realm." Of these I have seen in circulation the four varieties of the Maundy money, the groat, and the sovereign—six coins. What progress others may be in, neither I nor Mr. Hamilton can tell. Selecting the sovereign as the largest coin, I am quite satisfied to place its bust in competition with the bust on the coronation medal, for elegance of composition, correctness of resemblance, and ability of workmanship. Both are now before the public, and to their judgment and impartiality I confidently appeal.

Mr. Hamilton has thought proper to insult and calumniate the memory of the late Chief Engraver of the Mint, Thomas Wyon, by asserting that Mr. Pistrucci was brought into the Mint to correct his blunders. It is a circumstance perfectly well known, that the busts (not portraits) called George the Third's, which Thomas Wyon engraved for the coinage of 1816, he was obliged to copy, by the orders of the then Master of the Mint (now Lord Maryborough) from cameos engraved by Signor Pistrucci; and that they were faithfully copied by Thomas Wyon may be easily ascertained by referring to the cameos themselves, which, as the public paid for, we may presume became public property, and have been preserved. Le Sage, in "Le Diable Boiteux," tells us of a surgeon, who, not having much practice, used in the dusk of the evening to stab persons passing in the neighbourhood of his shop, then most humanely to come to their assistance, and, "for a consideration," in due time cure the wounds he had himself inflicted. Admitting Mr. Hamilton's assertion on this occasion to be correct, the Signor's appointment to correct blunders of his

own creating was something analogous to Le Sage's surgeon; though I entirely acquit Mr. P—— of the surgeon's premeditated intention.

Had Thomas Wyon (who died at the age of only twenty-five years) been left to his own unfettered taste and judgment, (and we have abundant evidence in his works that he needed no foreign assistance or instructor,) we should have had a coinage in 1816 that would have been equally honourable to himself and his country. To refer to the Waterloo medal, one of the most accessible of his works, as there must have been nearly forty thousand of them struck—the head of George the Fourth on that medal, in all that constitutes merit of design and execution, will stand in successful rivalry against any bust of that sovereign executed by Mr. Pistrucci. Mentioning this medal also suggests an inquiry,—Is the Signor's Waterloo medal finished? (Mr. Hamilton says that for ten years, he had not a single order from Government), or—will the public ever see what they have paid so much for?

Yours, &c.

R. S.

I have to return my particular thanks to my good friend Mr. Urban for the use of the engraving with which he illustrated this paper in the Gentleman's Magazine.

MEDAL STRUCK BY THE CORPORATION OF LONDON, TO RECORD
THE VISIT OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA TO THE CITY
TO DINNER, ON LORD MAYOR'S DAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1837.
ENGRAVED BY WILLIAM WYON, ESQ. CHIEF ENGRAVER OF
HER MAJESTY'S MINT.

THIS medal has on the Obverse her Majesty's bust, and title in Latin; Reverse, the Guildhall of the city, with an inscription in English, recording her Majesty's visit. We venture to doubt the classical propriety of using two languages on the same medal. But we give the civic authorities great credit for the idea of thus transmitting to posterity the knowledge of a social event, which, unlike so many of those that burden history, was one unalloyed by grief or crime; and was, we may hope, purely of satisfaction on one side, and certainly of joy and gladness on the other. The idea of striking the medal, therefore, has our warmest approval, while the



PL. 5



Victoria Rj

execution of it calls for our unqualified admiration ; and we trust that, when all the civic authorities have been supplied with medals,* the public will be allowed to purchase this splendid specimen of loyalty, enshrined by art, worthy of the occasion which has called it forth, and honourable to the taste that selected it. On the obverse is her Majesty's bust, with the tiara worn at the city dinner ; her flowing, wavy locks gathered in a graceful knot at the back of her head. The likeness is most accurate ; and, to those who have not been so fortunate as to have seen the original, it presents a characteristic individuality, a mild dignity, a placid, happy, contented expression of countenance, which will induce a conviction that they really behold the faithful portrait of our youthful virgin Queen ; conscious of the high situation which she has been at so early a period of life called upon to fill, but sustained in her great charge by her full reliance on the affection and loyalty of her people.

To represent faithfully the youth and loveliness of our Queen, in this the spring day of her existence, we think is one of the severest tests of an artist's ability ; and the more we dwell on Mr. Wyon's work, the more we are astonished and gratified with his surprising success. The graceful arrangement, character, and

* We assume, as a matter of course, that the Corporation, in striking this medal, are anxious, as far as lies in their power, to perpetuate the record of the Queen's visit to the City, which will be most effectually accomplished by striking as many medals as the dies will allow. The real value of a work of art is the excellence of its workmanship. To a person of taste and science, the scarceness or the abundance of the medal is not an object of attention. To him, the ability of the execution is the only test of estimation. And the citizens of London, A.D. 3838 (who, by the march of intellect, may be even a more enlightened race than ourselves,) will respect their predecessors of A. D. 1838, not that their medal of Queen Victoria is scarce, but because it is excellent. Robert Orchard of Smithfield, A. D. 1797, had a penny engraved, which bears his own portrait ; twelve coins were struck and the dies destroyed. A list is preserved of the collectors to whom these precious RR's were presented, so that the descent of an "Orchard penny," through successive collections, may be as certainly ascertained, through sale catalogues, as the pedigree of the highest-blooded Arab racer. With a very different feeling, Hiero I. King of Syracuse, who ascended the throne 478 years before the birth of Christ, struck medals to commemorate his horses having gained the prizes at the Olympic Games, and so abundantly, that at this distance of time (2316 years) I suppose Mr. Thomas has a dozen in his magnificent collection alone ; yet who looks upon the Cockney rarity but with contemptuous derision ? or who but feels an expansive elevation of soul, as he contemplates the divinity of mind that has been transmitted to us on the Syracusan medallions ?

expression of the whole bust, its breadth and softness, the perfect youth, yet sweetly defined womanhood, of the features ; the exquisite delicacy of the line connecting the cheek and neck, and the surpassing beauty of the lower part of the face and lip, strike us as a combination of excellences where all the truth of nature is displayed in all the perfection of art. And we feel proud that this record of a people's love to their sovereign will be also an honourable testimony of the high state to which the fine arts had attained in England, and by which that record will be so splendidly transmitted to future ages.

R. S.

RECENT COINS AND MEDALS.

No. I.

THE COINAGE OF ENGLAND.

ONE of the novelties which a change of Sovereign produces is, the issue of an additional series of coins to those which the collector has already stored in his cabinet ; another link in the long chain from Ecgbirth to Victoria, a period of 1037 years, and in which are only wanting the coins of Ethelbald and Edmund Ironside. The English series is, therefore, the longest and most perfect of any, ancient or modern. The present series of milled money may be considered to commence with Oliver Cromwell's coins, by Simon, though there are coins struck by the screw, of Elizabeth and Charles I. ; but the early coins of Charles II. are hammered. After Simon's, follow those of Charles II. by Roettier ; and subsequently we have Queen Anne's by Croker. Against these the present Chief Engraver of her Majesty's Mint has to oppose his series of George IV. coins of 1826, and William IV. 1831. We consider that there is no question as to their superiority over Roettier's and Croker's : Simon's have uncommon merit. The real portrait of Oliver is probably on Simon's previous medal for the victory at Dunbar ; but the idealised and laureled bust of the sovereign Protector of England on the coin, is magnificent and characteristic. The elevated brow, the compressed lip, and the speaking eye, are all in keeping with the mottoes on the reverse—"Pax queritur bello"—and on the edge—"Has nisi periturus mihi adimat nemo ;"—while the breadth, softness, delicacy, and finish of the workmanship, would have given interest and value to any bust represented by such an engraver as Simon. How much more, then, of one who, however he ascended the throne (as in effect he did) of Britain, yet, when seated on that throne, all must concur, nobly upheld its honour and glory, at home and abroad.

There is equally great characteristic expression in Mr. Wyon's series of the coins of George IV. and William IV. In the former, we have all the elegance, and dignity, and courtly appearance, of

the *prince* of Europe; in the latter, the placid, natural, quiet aspect of a straightforward, well-intentioned *man*. In both, the workmanship is admirable. The truth with which every line and muscle is represented, and the softness with which all the parts melt into each other, leave nothing to be desired. Compare them with the coins of the present or late Emperor of Austria; with those of Russia, Sweden, Prussia, Spain, or Louis Philippe's, whose *series* we think is the best on the continent, and the result places the present coinage of Great Britain immeasurably above that of any other state in Europe; and we come to this conclusion, having the opportunity, in the cabinet of a friend, of comparing all the coinages in circulation in the four quarters of the globe. Louis Philippe's coinage, since 1832, has a fine Jupiter Dodona bust, but it is very edgy and harsh in the lines. There is a very fine dollar of Ernest, Prince of Saxe Coburg, 1829. The head is dignified, and the features defined and smooth. The King of Bavaria has some dollars, A. D. 1828, of very high merit, by Voight. The head is speakingly alive, and with as much softness as animation. The reverses are historical. One has on it the Queen and eight children. There is a historical ruble just issued at the mint of Petersburg, with the portrait of Alexander; reverse, the column just finished to his memory. It is singular that, since the death of Catharine, with this exception, the Russian coins have neither the bust, name, nor title of the Sovereign on them. The head of Alexander is very neatly engraved.

The manifestation of ardent affection to our virgin Sovereign, has proved that the age of chivalry "has *not* passed away." Her loyal but distant subjects in every part of the United Kingdoms, who, unable to see herself, must be contented with her portrait, as well as the lovers of the fine arts, and the collectors of the numismatic records of our history, all anxiously await

" The coin, that, faithful to its charge of fame,
Thro' climes and ages bears Victoria's name;
Where verse and sculpture bear an equal part,
And art reflects her images to art."

R. S.

No. II.

"ONE SHILLING" AND "SIXPENCE."

To the Editor of the Literary Gazette.

SIR,—It is, and has been, a very favourite assertion for some years, that "the schoolmaster is abroad;" meaning of course thereby, that we are a much more enlightened race than our ancestors, though in their days possibly they did not think "small beer" of themselves either:—little cause as, we may opine, they had to be conceited. This cry of the schoolmaster comes chiefly from the party that have furnished us with rulers and governors during the late and the present reign; they being, doubtless, more truly wise than others (or how could they rule this great empire?) and therefore more humble, for pride usually comes through ignorance. Now I am strongly led to suspect that our rulers are of opinion, so far from the schoolmaster being abroad, that "the learned gentleman" is more at home than he used to be, and we (the public) instead of advancing in science, are retrograding in the commonest traditional knowledge of our forefathers, and that we require instruction on points which, for the last two centuries, every person in the realm, who could be trusted with the custody of sixpence, or one shilling, was presumed to be fully acquainted with, namely, that the silver coin that he, she, or they, respectively held in his, her, or their hands, *was a sixpence or a shilling*, as the case then or there might be. But, in 1834, *anno quarto Gulielmi Quarti*,—"the Lords of the Council," after, we may suppose, due and deep deliberation on the state of the country (and possibly knowing that "the schoolmaster being abroad" really meant that he was gone to Russia or America), their lordships advertise us, through his Majesty's "Gazette," that two silver coins were to be issued for the convenience of trade; one of the value of twelve pennies, having imprinted on it "*One Shilling*," and another of the value of six pennies, having imprinted on it "*Sixpence*;" thus thinking it necessary to afford that instruction to the students of London College which the hornbook scholars of past ages were not supposed to require! And I perceive, by the coinage of the shilling and sixpence of Queen Victoria, A. D. 1838, that the same careful consideration is paid to the lack of knowledge of all her present Majesty's liege sub-

jects, as in the days of her Majesty's uncle, of naval and famous memory.

When a coin was struck for *currency*, which had not been in circulation for two centuries—the groat, and which came so close to the sixpence, it might be held excusable to put the value "*Fourpence*" on it, though it is remarkable that in this smaller coin it was found that there was quite room enough to give a Britannia, and place the value in the circle*; whereas, on the larger coins, there was only room for the value, surrounded, it is true, by branches of laurel and oak, indicating, of course, that England was fagotting up glory, domestic and foreign, by cart-loads.

Now, as one of the many who consider the coinage of our empire a source of national honour or disgrace, I protest against this ridiculous and uncalled-for degradation of our shilling and sixpence. If we have not either the spirit or the genius to make the coinage *medallic*, on the system of the Greeks and Romans, at least let us not sink it lower than it was, by substituting a mere *unnecessary* inscription for the armorial bearings, a national personification. But if the Lady Britannia be thought too favoured, why not admit St. Andrew, St. Patrick, and St. David, to all the numismatic honours; and blazon whatever may be most remarkable, or most picturesque, in their legends, on the coinage? And

* On this groat we have an instance of the very frequent bad taste of two different languages, Latin and English, the Royal titles in the first dialect, and the value "*Fourpence*" in the latter. I think it stands to reason, that all inscriptions on coins and medals should be in the language of the country where they are struck, and more especially on coins. The latter circulate almost exclusively among those to whom the native dialect is the only one understood; and, whatever information the inscription does convey, it should be brought within the circle of their comprehension. For what reason present to the great bulk of her Majesty's British subjects, that with which, we are to presume, it is thought proper or necessary to acquaint them, in a language of which they are entirely ignorant? They would be just as well informed if the inscriptions on the coins were in Greek, Hebrew, or Arabic, as in Latin. Again, I say, why not in English? At present it is a living language, and it can never be worse than the Latin is, a dead one; but when we consider the present extent of it, in Great Britain, Ireland, India, America, New South Wales, and all the other English settlements in various parts of the globe, there can be no doubt but the English language, if it is not at present, will be much more extensively spoken than ever fell to the lot of the Latin or Greek. Which of these following inscriptions carries most good sense to the understandings of three-fourths of our population?—Obverse, "*Victoria Dei gratia*;" Reverse, "*Britanniar: Reg: Fid: Def:*"—or, Obverse, "*Victoria, by the grace of God*;" Reverse, "*Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.*"

then, if the Mint is gallant, they may vary the same subject by adopting the reverse of William Wyon's pattern-crown of George III. on the union with Ireland, and present us with his lovely group of the Graces, representing, on this occasion, Britannia, Scotia, and Hibernia. At the same time the armorial bearings may be varied *ad infinitum*; so that, if novelty is the one thing indispensable, we have no lack of excellent materials on which to ring the changes, without sinking to prosaic dulness; or pompously conveying instruction to the empire, which no child in it of five years' growth admits the need of!

I certainly would wish to see the Greek and Roman system of historical reverses added to our heraldic, which latter I think quite as proper in their way as the personification of kingdoms and provinces on the classic coinages; and I do not consider the objection generally raised against it, "that we are too divided in politics," at all tenable; we are not an iota more "at daggers drawn" than the ancients were, nor have we fewer objects on which we are all agreed. Analyse the Philippics of Lord Brougham, and, with all their living blood and marrow, I doubt if you will extract ten per cent. more oil of vitriol, than you will when you have decomposed the dry, or rather the petrified bones of Demosthenes. Look into the chapel of St. Stephen for any particular Christian affection subsisting between Whigs, Liberals, Radicals, and Conservatives; and, probably, even with the aid of the lantern of Diogenes, the Speaker's return may be "*Non est inventus*." Yet I am extremely sceptical whether Lord Stanley would resort to "cold steel" to put down Mr. O'Connell; or that Lord John would employ it to get rid even of Sir Robert; although they could refer to the "precedent" of the Ides of March, on the motion of Sir Brutus to remove the Lord Julius from the head of the then Government.

And supposing that the "Lords of the Council," on this, my very meek and humble representation, respecting the shillings and sixpences of 1834 and 1838, were "to hold a solemn meeting," and with all the treasures of the ancient Mints "laid on the table," it was then "resolved" to make a trial of the antique; and imagine that, in the outgoings of warm-hearted loyalty and devotion, the Lord Melbourne should select the beautiful and expressive personification of Hope from the imperial series (a female holding in her right-hand an expanding flower, and pressing

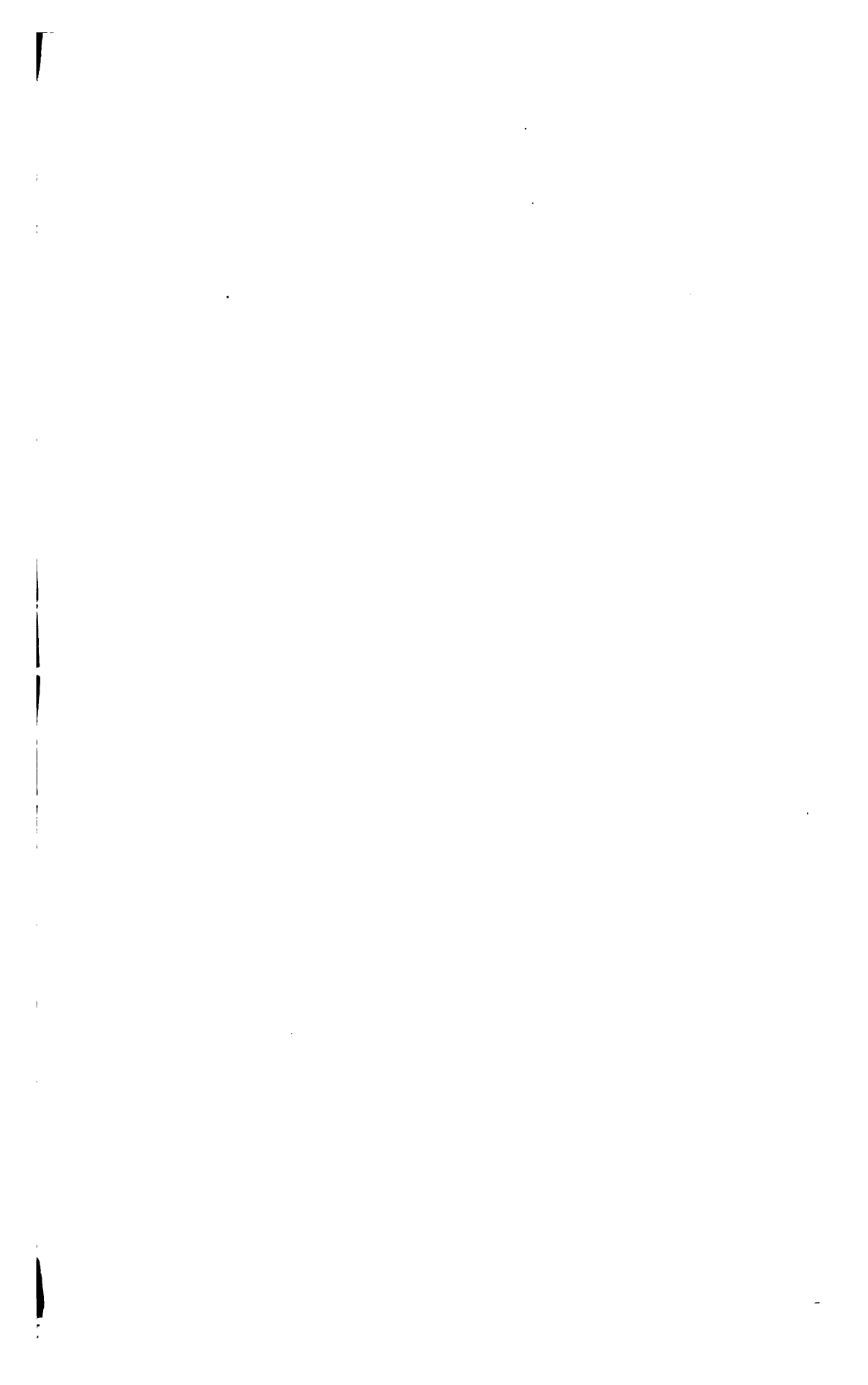
onward, in all the animation of joyous life, and all the grace of opening beauty), as the first star in the new system, to be adopted as the personification of our youthful Queen, "*Spes Imperii Britanniarum*;" and the suggestion passed with enthusiastic acclamation;—but that, before Wyon could engrave the die, the noble Viscount was removed* "to another and a better world," and that "the Duke" again became "the Atlas of a sinking state;"—do you think his Grace, with the seals of office, would bring to the council-table a less chivalrous affection towards his Royal Mistress, and rescind the order? I guess something very different; something like a hint, and no mistake, to the Master,—that dispatch was expected; with this addition to the motto, "*Esto perpetua*." †

Again, when, at this *my* board of green cloth, it came to Mr. Spring Rice's turn "to name a coin," and well knowing how satisfactory it is to the British creditor duly to receive his "dividend on the 5th January and the 5th July," the calculating Chancellor of the Exchequer should fix on the "*Fides Publica*" of the same imperial series before him, and that ere this coin was ready to be issued, he was rustivating on the banks of the Shannon, and studying Davy's "*Salmonia*:" do you believe that the dragon of Tamworth would be less watchful of the golden fruit, or less anxious to impress on the Stock Exchange the stability of "the public credit?" Though he did not beget the child, he would paternise it, and say, with a clear conscience, "the wish is father to the thought."

But, to return from these future possibilities to our present

* This illustration was nearly prophetic; for, on Tuesday, 7th May 1839, Lord Melbourne in the House of Lords, and Lord John Russell in the House of Commons, announced the resignation of the ministry, which her Majesty had accepted. Next day her Majesty sent for the Duke of Wellington; but, on the 10th May, Sir Robert Peel relinquished the formation of a new ministry.

† To illustrate this paper, I present to my readers another bust of her Majesty, from a more recent medal engraved by William Wyon; and the obverse of the medal struck to record the dinner given at Dover to "the Duke," engraved by Benjamin Wyon, Chief Engraver of her Majesty's Seals, and next brother to the late Thomas Wyon. The talent of medallic engraving in the Wyon family reminds the collector of medals of the similar talent that distinguished the Hammerani family, in the series of the Papal medals. And I am happy to say that, in the Wyons, another individual, the eldest son of William Wyon (Leonard Charles Wyon), at present in his sixteenth year, promises, from several busts which he has engraved, to at least uphold the celebrity of the elder branches.



PL. 6.



Victoria



George III

By Appointment to Her Majesty the Queen

actualities ; let us at least maintain the high position of the coinage of George IV. A. D. 1825, 1826 ; which, taking the combined sets of gold, silver, and copper, from the five-sovereign to the one-farthing, I consider to be a series of coins that no Mint in Europe at this moment can equal ; and I speak after having examined the drawers of a friend's cabinet, who has collected every current coin on the continent, and fearlessly I challenge comparison or competition. No modern coinage, with its indispensable precision and neatness of edge, obliging it to be struck in a collar, can have the relief of a Greek coin ; but, looking up to Greek work as our acknowledged standard of excellence, I hold the bust of George IV. on this series to have very high merit, for breadth, softness, and dignity of bearing and expression ; they will transmit him to posterity as a most princely sovereign. Turn to the reverses, where the regal magnificence of the five-sovereign, the baronial splendour of the crown, and the classic Britannia of the penny, which will not shrink from a comparison with any similar personification of imperial Rome,—all, all are worthy of the obverse ; and, until something better could be produced, we might have been contented with what we had.

I will now only further trespass on your space, by glancing at the bad taste of having inscriptions in two languages on these shillings and sixpences of 1834—1838, Latin on the obverse, and English on the reverse, which I think cannot be defended by any canon of classic literature. As inscriptions on coins are for the information of the public, I would say, as a general rule, that it is better to use the language of the country, and therefore on English coins I would place English inscriptions. The East India Company have adopted English inscriptions on the silver coinage of William IV., the first bust that for very many centuries has appeared on an Indian coin. I wish we could say any thing as to its merits, either in design or execution. This by the way. But, as the English are only a very fractional number among the hundred millions of Hindostan, I would rather have inscribed the King's titles in the languages of India, and so have made the might and the majesty of his power known as extensively as possible among the nations of the East.

R. S.

Cork, 30th March, 1839.

No. III.

"ONE SHILLING" AND "SIXPENCE."

To the Editor of the Literary Gazette.

SIR,—A young friend has just brought me your paper of the 24th, containing the letter of "I. S.," stating that it was considered necessary to place "one shilling" and "sixpence" on the silver coinage to counteract the evil of sixpenny pieces being gilded, and passed as half-sovereigns.

If this really was the motive (I am not inclined to consider it a *reason*) for the government to ticket the coins with "one shilling" and "sixpence," it is a pity that they had not called the attention of the suffering public to the change, and to the cause of the alteration; and, by awakening their vigilance to remark the differences of the gold and silver types, have rendered the attempt at deception more difficult; and thus, in the language of the *schools*, "to have taken the gold off the gingerbread." As your correspondent does not state that he speaks "from authority," I suppose him, like myself, merely to argue from appearances; and I am, therefore, the more sceptical as to the *motive* for changing the type of the silver coins, as I observe that the sovereign of Queen Victoria has the royal arms within two wreaths, and, the shield being surmounted with the crown, the general aspect of the coin becomes very similar to the reverse of the shilling. Obliterate the words "one shilling," which is easily done, and, in the common course of currency, few persons would notice the difference. To have made a decided contrast in the size of the coins, by extending the surface of the silver, and contracting the size of the gold, and omitting the bust of the sovereign altogether on the silver, I would have suggested, as a better *chance* of attaining the object stated by "I. S."

But, supposing (which I altogether doubt) that this was the *motive* with Government, where was its *utility*, unless they called in the many millions of shillings and sixpences issued at the great recoinage of 1816, and the subsequent coinages down to 1830? While they continue in circulation, will the gilders want materials for the villainous purposes stated by "I. S.?" Every person must regret the falsification of the currency; but, whether metallic or paper, it is an evil which has existed from the earliest periods

of society. Previous to coining, even in the days of barter, we find false weights and false measures. See the prophet Amos, chapter viii. verse 5; and, in the golden days of coining, we find false money. Mr. Miles showed me a false tetradrachm of Athens, contemporary probably with Pericles; I think it came out of the Earl of Aberdeen's collection; and I have before me contemporary false Greek coins of Naples, Velia, and Alexander the Great, as well as Mint shillings of George I. and II. which are gilt, and have had sceptres added between the shields, showing that they have been intended as forgeries of guineas; and by them lays a farthing of William IV. 1833—which, remember, has Britannia on the reverse, gilt—and which a friend of mine took in a payment of 8*l.* as a sovereign, in London, last year. Possibly, Mr. Editor, you are old enough to remember gold seven-shilling pieces circulating in England, and that the coiners (outside the Mint) imitated them in inferior metal, without any assistance from the legal currency? I sincerely wish that your correspondent "I. S." may, in his benevolence, devise some plan to put down the falsification of the coinage, and he will deserve to have his statue erected in gold: waiting which, I am afraid that it will only be checked by our individual vigilance, and an earnest exercise of our eyes and ears, by looking at the coin, and ringing it on our counters, and not by the *real Simon Pure blazon* of "one shilling" and "sixpence."

Cork, 20th August, 1839.

R. S.

No. IV.

To the Editor of the Literary Gazette.

It has long been a subject of reproach to the English nation, and more particularly to the English government, that we neglected in an especial manner one branch of the fine arts, and that one, of all others, the most enduring—Medal-engraving. When we can refer to medals of Alexander I. of Macedon, 600 years before the birth of Christ, we need say no more of the superior durability of this record of history and of the fine arts; for where is the bust, the portrait, or the manuscript, to enter into competition with the medal? Accident lately enriched me with the "Report from the

Select Committee on the Royal Mint, together with the Minutes of Evidence, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 30th June, 1837.” And I was delighted to find, by the evidence of J. W. Morrisson, esq. Deputy-master of the Mint, at page 13, that the English government have become so sensible that medal-engraving is a subject of national interest and importance, that they have appointed a very eminent artist, Mr. Pistrucci, solely to engrave medals. At least, so I understand the printed evidence, which is thus: “ Question 177-8. Lord Lowther. There is Mr. Pistrucci?—Answer. He is entirely distinct from the coinage; he only makes such medals as the government may require.

“ 179. Mr. Hume. Such as the Coronation medal?—No, the Chief Engraver made the last; he ought, perhaps, to make them.

“ 180. Is Mr. Pistrucci the chief medallist?—Yes, he receives an allowance as medallist.”

From this evidence, I apprehend, that there is at her Majesty's Mint an engraver of medals besides the engraver of the coins, and who is “ entirely distinct from the coinage,” and whose sole occupation is to engrave medals for government.

This certainly is redeeming our past neglect of medals in a most liberal manner; which induces me, Mr. Editor, to trouble you with this communication, for it would be a very gratifying circumstance to such of your country and provincial readers, who, like myself, are collectors of coins and medals, if you, or any other person, would inform us, through the medium of your columns, of what has followed from this praiseworthy addition to the establishment at the Mint: what medals have been engraved: a brief description of their obverses and reverses. And what *we* shall be more particularly anxious to know, how they are to be procured by humble individuals like myself. At the Mints of Paris and St. Petersburg, I know that the governments allow every person, native or foreigner, to purchase any medals that they have had engraved, at a regulated price. You can give a list of what medals you wish to purchase; and you are directed on what day to return, when they will have been struck for you. I hope that our Mint has adopted a similar arrangement: and, Mr. Editor, you, or your correspondent, would add to the obligation so conferred on us rustics, by any information of what may be in progress in the medallic department of the Mint; for, since the

19th April, 1837, there have been many events of great public interest—The death of that honest British sovereign, King William IV.; the accession and coronation of a virgin Sovereign, carrying back our historic recollections to her great and glorious predecessor Queen Elizabeth; her Majesty Queen Victoria's marriage to Prince Albert, by which the throne of this empire will be transferred from the house of Hanover to the house of Coburg; the birth of the Princess Royal; the taking of Ghuznee, for which Sir John Keane has been raised to the peerage; the suppression of the rebellion in Canada, for which Sir John Colburne has been created Lord Seaton—his successor, as Governor-General of Canada, Mr. Poulett Thomson, has lately been created Lord Sydenham; I can't state for what, but of course you know in London;—the glorious naval campaign in the Mediterranean, closed by the capture of St. Jean d'Acre in four hours, which was taken by the Crusaders on the 12th July, 1191, after a siege of three years, recalling to the world the previous triumphs of the English at the same fortress, and when the red cross of Saint George was planted on her walls by our King, Richard I., and for repeating which, we may presume that Admiral Sir Robert Stopford will be created Earl of Syria, unless his being a Tory should prove a bar-sinister to his being rewarded as his military and civil contemporaries have been; yet Mr. Pitt created Sir John Jervis, who was a bitter Whig, Earl St. Vincent, for a victory of much less national benefit. Be that as it may, as a collector, I must presume, that of course there is a medal ordered to record this renewal of our naval, which are our natural national glories. A success which the Duke of Wellington thinks so singularly transcendent, that, in justice to future admirals, he cautioned the empire, in his speech in the House of Lords, not to expect that similar could often occur. Doubtless, we in the distant provinces can know but very imperfectly the many events that interest a nation's welfare; and, therefore, so far from feeling ashamed, if the list of medals engraved by Mr. Pistrucci should be much more extensive than what I have drawn out, I am prepared to expect it, though I cannot suppose that one of those towards which I have glanced can have been omitted.

There have been so many rumours respecting the copper coinage of our Sovereign Lady that now is, Queen Victoria, that we Devonshire collectors were quite in a puzzle to guess what it

would prove to be. An enterprising grocer of this city, having got some pennies, half-pence, and farthings, spic and span new, as they left the Mint, for the accommodation of his customers, our apprehensions have been most agreeably set at rest.* The busts are uniform in design, and vary only in excellence of execution. I think that on the penny is the finest, and superior even to that on the half-crown. Indeed, confined as an artist of the present day is by the trammels of the machinery in coinage, I do not think any engraver could produce a finer head. It has her Majesty's ease, sweetness, and dignity, with the greatest delicacy of outline, and characteristic truth of nature. The hair is beautiful in design and execution, equally true to nature, and gracefully arranged in masses, such as the eye perceives, and not presenting us with a wisp of snakes, which a six-foot magnifying glass only could startle us with. And, what to her Majesty's loyal but distant subjects is neither least nor last in their estimation, we are assured, by those who are perfectly acquainted with the Queen's features, that the coinage gives us by far the most correct portrait that we have of our sovereign. The reverse continues the beautiful and classical Britannia of George IV. Had the artist never done any thing else for the coinage than design this figure, he would have merited well of his country. At the same time, I think that, to mark our insular empire, Britannia should be seated more decidedly on a rock, and the rock also beaten on all sides by the waves of Daddy Neptune. I would likewise wish that the inscription, instead of being "Britanniar: Reg: Fid: Def:" should be "Britanniarum Regina, F: D:" the former has nineteen letters, my emendation twenty: consequently, the increase of one letter cannot be considered as a bar.

An inscription on a coin or medal being a material part of the record, the words, if possible, should not be abbreviated, for an abbreviation must be imperfect, as it may not be understood; but, if you have not sufficient space, give the material part of your inscription perfect, and reserve your abbreviation for the less important words. Now, it is certainly of more consequence to

* The proofs are beautifully struck, and the penny head is the finest coin in Europe. If her Majesty has not had Sir Thomas Lawrence to hand down her resemblance for five or six hundred years, in the best pictorial style of art, her Majesty has Mr. Wyon to preserve it in the finest style of the medallic art, for some five or six thousand years.

clearly inform those who may be studying a penny of Queen Victoria's some two or three thousand years hence that she was Queen of Britain, than that she was the Defendress of the Faith (a title, by the by, which I, as a member of the Church of England, opine is very incongruous for our Protestant sovereign to retain, seeing that it was conferred by Pope Leo X. on Henry VIII. for defending the Church of Rome against the attacks of Luther). With the new copper coinage we have also had an arrival of new silver, half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences. The half-crown presents the novelty of the shield being charged with only the arms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, as in the time of Queen Anne. But the two smaller coins continue to bear a label on their back to inform her Majesty's loving subjects, that this is "*one shilling*," and the other only "*sixpence*;" reminding us of the stupid tricks enacted in our streets a few days ago (say the 1st of April), when our would-be wits might be seen pinning papers, charged with some impertinent silliness, on the skirts of well-known and respectable people, and then chuckling at their successful folly. The starveling ghost of an apology that has been put forward for this nonsensical information is, that it is to prevent the shillings and sixpences, which have hitherto had the royal arms on them, being gilt, and then made use of to pass as sovereigns and half-sovereigns. Now, on referring to page 225, Appendix to the Parliamentary Report of the Royal Mint, I find that, from 1816 to 1824, there were coined more than seventy-three millions of shillings; and from the same period to 1829, above forty millions of sixpences, all charged with the royal arms. So that the falsifiers of coins have upwards of 113 millions to pick and choose for their nefarious purposes! Really those who put forward this as a *reason*, either calculate very largely on the want of sense in the public, or indicate rather strongly its absence in themselves. I shall be more charitable, and attribute it to that rage for novelty which induces people, whose heads are guiltless of brains, to confound change with improvement. Otherwise, why quit the last shilling of George IV., A.D. 1825, which, instead of the arms, had the royal crest on the Reverse? But, no! there must be something *new*! and then such news as the shillings and sixpences of King William the Fourth burst on the public with—"Good people," said the august shilling, "don't presume to fancy that I am only sixpence; learn that I am of much more consequence."

—"Believe me," said the timid sixpence, "I don't attempt to represent myself as one shilling, I assure you; I am but half her value." And who, Mr. Editor, I would ask, from the Land's End to John o' Groat's House, needed this information? What age, sex, state, or condition, required it? Take yonder beggar, sitting by the road-side, who was born blind, as the benevolent Christian passes by and drops his alms, does he require the good Samaritan to inform him of the extent of his charity? The moment the coin falls into his outstretched hand, he knows whether it is "sixpence" or "one shilling." Pass we on to the parish workhouse, mark that poor boy, whose glimmering intellect just saves him from the confinement of the county lunatic asylum. Quiet and docile, he is the willing messenger of the community, and feels himself of consequence when employed to fetch or carry, or go on errands. Even in his twilight of reason, he intuitively discerns that the smaller-sized coin will give him a lesser quantity in return at the village shop to which he daily resorts to make purchases for the sick, the maimed, or the halt, of the pauper inmates; and yet the wise Gothamites think it necessary to give that information to the shopkeeper of London or Exeter, who, from the time he was able to reach up to the counter, has been calculating the value of a farthing; which is instinctively known in the absence of vision, and where intellect has been vouchsafed only, as sight to the mole, in its most finitesimal degree.

Crabbe, in his "Village Register," speaks of some of his flock, "who find a bye-path to the house of fame;" and fame—historic fame—shall be conferred on the authors and abettors of "one shilling" and "sixpence." In the next edition of Ruding's "Annals of the British Coinage," they may fairly calculate on a tribute to their merits—possibly something to this effect:—"A.D. 1831 to 1841. The shillings and sixpences of this period have, on the Reverses, their respective value in letters, the word being crowned, and flanked on the dexter side with a branch of laurel, and on the sinister with one of oak, and are familiarly known as "The Loggerhead Coinage."* This *sobriquet* had its origin from

* The conceit of "The *three* Loggerheads" is at least as old as the time of Henry the Eighth, from the rival merits of his Majesty's Jester, Will Sommers, and Patch, the Jester of Cardinal Wolsey. In an epitaph written on Sommers, it is said of him,

"But, whether he was fool or knave,
He now lies sleeping in his grave ;

a 'Tradesman's Token' of 1795, well known to collectors, copied from a sign at Brentford, where *two* idiotic heads are grinning at each other, and when the spectator looks up for information, he finds himself lugged into an unwilling fraternity by reading, '*We three* Loggerheads be.' Shillings and sixpences, as my readers are well aware from these Annals, had been the current coin of England for now more than three centuries, when some learned Thebans found out that it had become necessary to teach the public their current value; and, to prevent any future mistakes on the part of buyers and sellers, suggested to the ruling powers the necessity of impressing its value on each coin. The wisdom of the advice was duly appreciated, and the devices ordered accordingly; and, further, to do just honour to the adviser and the adopter, a branch of laurel was added, as representing the high and mighty; and one of oak, to testify to the merits of the lowly. And thus, when the coins came out, and such a splash of crown and wreath flashed on the eye, surrounding an inscription, —something very marvellous indeed that inscription was expected to be: but no individual ever read it without feeling that the coin laughed him in the face, and recalled to his mind its prototype at Brentford, that had trapped him in a similar manner."

When the House of Commons, in 1648, murdered their Sovereign, and trampled the Church of England in the dust, in the same spirit of impiety and insolence, they issued a coinage, on the Obverse of which we read, "The Commonwealth of England," and on the Reverse, "God with us;" which induced one of our gallant Devonshire cavaliers to remark, with equal truth and wit, "God and the Commonwealth are on different sides of the question." And when I look at the busts on the shillings and sixpences of King William IV. and Queen Victoria, I feel the greatest admiration at the combined beauty of design and execution which they present to the eye; even seeking for a fault, but unable to find it. Each portrait is true to nature, speakingly alive, and strikingly characteristic of such very differing personages as the

Who never in his life found match,
Unless the Cardinal's fool, called Patch:
Of whom some Courtiers who did see
Them two alone, might say—'*We Three!*'
And 't may be feared, it is a phrase,
That may be us'd still in these days."

sailor King and the youthful Queen. But when I turn the coin, and am presented with "sixpence" and "one shilling," I have a practical confirmation of the correctness of Buonaparte's celebrated axiom, "There is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous."

5th April, 1841.

EAXANIE CIV.

No. V.

To the Editor of the Literary Gazette.

IN looking over the extensively varied Irish coinages of Edward the Fourth, brought together by Dr. Smith, of Dublin, in his recent publication, with such severe truth and elegant accuracy as makes each coin, engraved as an illustration, literally a portrait,—we are forcibly, though painfully struck, when admiring the boundless fancy and composition of the Irish Mint four hundred years past, with the contrast which we at present behold, in the worse than penury of design exhibited by the shillings and sixpences issued from the Imperial Mint of King William IV. and our most gracious sovereign lady Queen Victoria.

For some goodly reason, which the authors of the change, with all the modesty of exalted genius, have never paraded before the public, and which the public have been too pudding-headed to find out without being first told, the royal arms were discontinued on these two coins. It would not have tasked medallic genius very severely to have substituted something rather more in accordance with the assumed "spread" of classical taste in this country than the grotesque chimeras of heraldry—the worshippers of which science clearly escape the prohibitions of the Decalogue, as their idols have no resemblances "either in the heavens above, or in the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth." Having purchased the Elgin marbles, and built, if not a temple, at least a very respectable town-house to receive them, we might have been expected to have made one step on the coinage towards an approximation with Grecian numismatic excellence. At all events, it did not appear possible that we could make a move without at least advancing one step. But it was reserved for the Mint of 1831–1841 to astonish the admirers of Greek and Roman coins with a

fact—hitherto unsuspected by them—that mere heraldic bearings is not the very lowest step to which coinage may be reduced—that there is yet even an infinitely lower deep; for you may, as they have given you positive, practical proof, sink from the graver to the punch! “Live and learn,” says the old adage—live and unlearn, says part of our coinage. We hear much of the want of knowledge and of industry in the negro kingdom of Hayti. It may be so: and they do seem, and probably are, ignorant of that merely mechanical process of manufacturing a die with a punch and hammer; for they certainly use the graver in their mint, and contrive to scratch in on their coinage an intelligible representation of the tree of liberty, guarded by cannons—a hint as significant as the motto of our Oliver Cromwell on his coinage: “*Pax queritur Bello;*” followed by, “*Has nisi periturus mihi adimat Nemo,*” on the edge of his crown and half-crown.

Return we from the island of Hayti, and admire that the high and mighty Sovereign of the Islands of Great Britain and Ireland, and the West Indies—the British Provinces of North America, Australia, and what not—with all Hindostan to boot,—a sceptre ruling more than one hundred and fifty millions of subjects—admire, or be astonished, that this great Monarch’s Mint issues a coinage charged with a bare inscription! coins turned out in the most approved Brummagem fashion; manufactured on their long-standing medalllic recipe “for making a medal” in the smitheries—“a head on one side, on the other an inscription within a wreath.”

But, supposing that we must come down to a mere inscription, and sink our noble to ninepence, yet inscriptions have their relative inequalities of better or worse. And we might have had a moral lesson, or a memento of a religious cast, “Here to-day, gone to-morrow” (quite in character with the migratory habits of the coin itself). Or we might have been reminded of our duty to the Crown: “Honour the Queen.” Or, as there will be drones in all hives, “Mind your business,” would not have been amiss. Any of these, I think, Mr. Editor, rather than to place the value* or

* The very able and learned editor of the Numismatic Chronicle has allowed his good nature fairly to put good taste to sleep, when he volunteers the remark, that the Mint has “classical authority” for placing its value on the coinage. Now on this, first, I would suggest that, though there may be precedent, there cannot be authority to justify our doing any thing which is manifestly absurd and ridiculous to every man, woman, and child in the three kingdoms, from Queen Victoria on her throne to little

denomination on coins which the mint have been striking for the last three hundred and fifty years. The more I puzzle over this matter, the less I comprehend it. We have a mint with machinery unrivalled, whose power could roll out a bar of silver as thick as the monument into sixpences (I heard the late Mr. Atkinson pleasantly say so to the late Mr. Miles); and our Chief Engraver, in his department, is equally unrivalled. If Mr. Wyon was left to the free exercise of his own powers of composition and execution, I would back England against Greece and Rome. Why, then, have we only "One Shilling" and "Sixpence?"—Why?

"Tell me, gentle shepherd, why?"

AGNETA MONETA.

No. VI.

THE FIVE-SOVEREIGN OF HER MAJESTY.

To the Editor of the Literary Gazette.

Cork, 27th April, 1842.

SIR,—It is with much pleasure I have to direct your attention to the recent issue from the Mint of the five-sovereign of Queen Victoria, the noblest coin in the English series: and in the present case we may add, that, whether considered with reference either to its design or composition, it takes an equally high station as a work of art; and that it defies the competition of any coin of any continental mint. On the Obverse is her Majesty's bust

Bessie in the cottage. Has that admired writer on coins one half-grain of doubt on the question? Has he even a scintilla of suspicion that any one individual in England, Scotland, or Ireland, requires to be informed by the Mint what the value of either coin actually is? Then why obtrude what is neither useful nor ornamental? And, secondly, I would remark, that, if the Mint shelter themselves under the authority of the Grecian coinage, so pityingly pointed out for them in the *Numismatic*, they must take on themselves the whole precedent; and, while they revel in idle legends on one class of coins, they must also labour in classical personifications on the remainder. If the shilling and sixpence are to continue useless inscriptions, the crown and half-crown are to present us Syrian busts and Syracusan reverses. No reciprocity all on one side, Mr. Editor. But doing this, giving us really a Grecian coinage, in its splendour as well as its eclipse—and Mr. Wyon is perfectly capable of equalling any Greek engraver, from the days of Pericles to those of Hiero the Second—I am content that "One Shilling," and "Sixpence," or any thing else, even more ridiculous, if the wit of man can devise it, shall remain, with all their blushing honours thick upon them.

A. M.

inscribed "Victoria D: G: Britanniarum Regina, F: D:" The Reverse is an illustration of Spenser's beautiful creation, in his legend of the Red Cross Knight, of Una and her faithful Lion.* On the coin her Majesty is represented crowned in her royal robes, walking by the side of the lion, extending her sceptre, surmounted by the dove, and by it guiding his course. The relief appears high, though in reality it is quite the contrary; the composition has a fine breadth, while the figures and draperies are clearly, yet most delicately, defined and effective; the motto

* The reader of Spenser's "Faërie Queene" will remember, that Una is returning to her father's kingdom, accompanied by St. George, who has been directed by the Queene of Faerieland to destroy the dragon that wasted the country; and after St. George has successfully executed his mission, Una is made queen by her father, and marries St. George. Now there is this singular coincidence between the Una celebrated by Spenser, and the Una, so happily for us, on the British throne, an ancient hermit informs her husband, St. George, that he was a *Saxon* Prince.—Vide Canto X. Stanza 60, 61, and 65.

And thou, fair imp, sprung out from English race,
 However now accounted Elfin's sonne,
 Well worthy doost thy service to her Grace,
 To aid a virgin, desolate, foredonne.
 But when thou famous victorie hast wonne,
 And high among all knights hast hung thy shield,
 Thenceforth the suit of earthly conquest shunne,
 And wash thy hands from guilt of bloody field;
 For bloud can nought but sin, and warres but sorrowes yield.

Then seek this path, that I to thee presage,
 Which after all to heaven shall thee send:
 Then peaccably thy painful pilgrimage
 To yonder same Jerusalem doe bend,
 Where is for thee ordained a blessed end;
 For thou among those saints, whom thou doost see,
 Shalt be a saint, and thine owne nation's friend
 And patrone; thou Saint George shalt called bee,
 Saint George of Merry England, the signe of victory!

For well I wote, thou springst from ancient race
 Of *Saxon* kings, that have with mighty hand,
 And many bloudy battailes fought in place,
 High reard their royal throne in *Britaine* land,
 And vanquist them, unable to withstand:
 From thence a faerie thee unwitting reft,
 There as thou slept in tender swaddling band,
 And her base elfin brood there for thee left.
 Such, men do changelings call, so chang'd by faeries theft.

beautifully appropriate—"Dirige, Deus, gressus meos," and in the exergue the date "MDCCCXXXIX." Altogether, I would repeat, I think it the finest coin in the English series from Charles II., when the five-guinea was first introduced. The present coin of Queen Victoria is equally beautiful in its design and exquisite in its workmanship. The design, expressive though simple, and the quietness and effect of the figure of her Majesty, of the lion, and of the draperies, have never, in my opinion, been excelled. The perfect portrait of the Queen in *Una*, and on so reduced a scale, is truly astonishing and captivating, from its characteristic expression and sweetness; though few but those who know the details of engraving can form an idea of the difficulty of condensing in such a speck of space such accuracy of resemblance, and such fascination of expression, as the royal countenance presents. The obverse bust of her Majesty can only be compared with Mr. Wyon's previous portraits of Queen Victoria, and, comparing it with them, I am inclined to consider it his finest performance. I think it unites a higher finish, with more life and animation. The throat is more developed in action, though equally soft in finish, and the ear is more fully and delicately marked; the lips are more actually speaking, and the eye more intensely looking through you, and the flow of the waving locks from the forehead passing over the ear with more breadth and not less noiseless ripple—velvet in action, if one could fancy the movement of such a current. Nor should we forget the lion, submitting his haughty nature to the all-powerful guidance of female loveliness. He is guided, not humbled; convinced, not cowed; a free, yet willing captive: there is all the stern strength of the monarch of the woods, ready to start into awful action the moment that the sceptre of peace may be lifted from off his neck, and point the direction in which his energies are to be allowed their terrible development. The contrast of this conscious but restrained power and energy, with the perfect peace and loveliness that withholds it from action, is perhaps one of the most striking and effective I have ever seen. It is most perfect and complete; and, in concluding these remarks, which, I feel, fall very short of the merits of this magnificent coin, I would only revert to the peculiar gracefulness with which her Majesty extends the sceptre, the beautiful roundness of the arm, and bend of the wrist and hand, and the noble yet easy flow of the royal robes—equally evincing the master-mind that composed, and the

master-hand that has produced the five-sovereign of our sovereign lady the Queen.

R. S.

A PRELIMINARY PAPER TO NOTICES OF THE SERIES
OF THE PAPAL MEDALS.

[Read before the Cuverian Society, 2d Nov. 1842.]

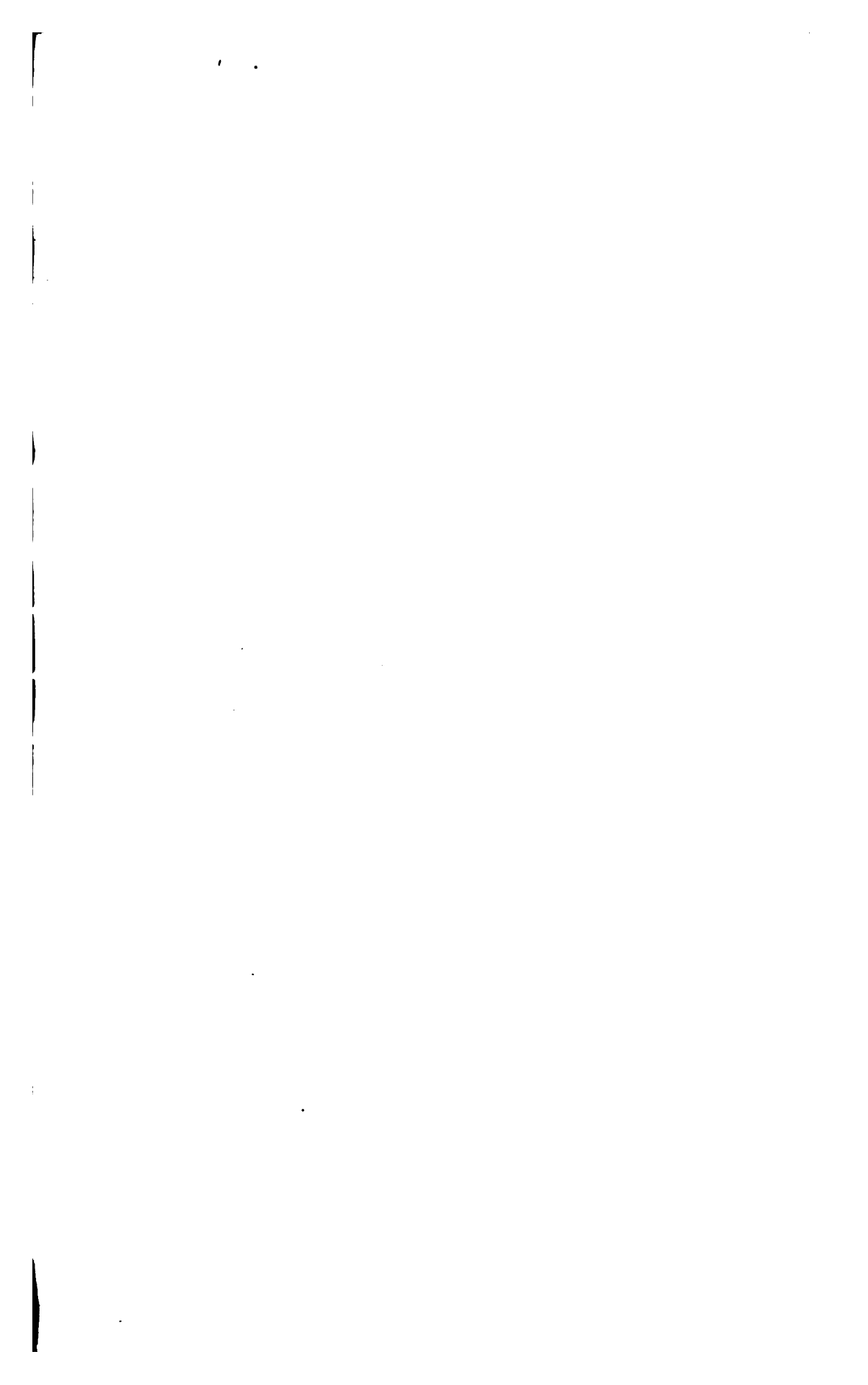
THE fine arts, for the last two thousand years, may be said, to have held their head-quarters at Rome, and during a long portion of that period to have existed only within its walls. In Numismatic Engraving, the artists of Rome have been particularly distinguished, of which we have a remarkable instance in the English series of coins. Offa King of Mercia became sovereign of that part of the Saxon Heptarchy A.D. 774. The coins of his predecessors and successors are peculiar for their comparative contemporary barbarity, while those of Offa, like an oasis in the desert, are extremely superior to the coinage of any Saxon monarch; and many possess an elegance of design that is admired at this day. But Offa visited Rome, an unusual circumstance in those days; and there seems every reason to believe, what has been generally asserted, that he brought Italian engravers for his mint, on his return from the continent.

At what period the Popes began to strike medals I cannot say, as I have never seen any publication on the subject. I have an unbroken series of contemporary Papal medals from Martin V. who ascended the throne A. D. 1417, to the present pontiff Gregory XVI. No other state in Europe can shew such a series, either for length (and it may go much further back than I have met its medals), or for the great superiority of the workmanship, compared with those of other countries.

The English series, contrasted with the Papal, is very late and very poor. I am not aware of any before Henry VIII. of whom there a few, towards the conclusion of his reign. I have only heard of one medal of his son Edward VI. Of Philip and Mary I have never seen any but chased medals; that is, not struck in a die, but worked up with a graver. Of Elizabeth and James I. there are

few, and they are of very inferior workmanship. The encouragement which Charles I. extended to all the arts is very apparent in the medals, and some of the coins of his reign. Cromwell patronized Thomas Simon, one of the great *English* engravers. The Roettiers were brought over from Holland by Charles II. when he was restored; and their medals of this sovereign and James II. have great merit. There are good medals of William and Mary, and Anne; those of the latter are chiefly by an able English artist named Croker.

Of George I. and II. we have few good medals, and George III. seems to have had little taste for this branch of the fine arts, judging from the poverty of execution of the government medals during most of his reign. But towards its close several able engravers appeared, more particularly the late Thomas Wyon, Chief Engraver of our Mint, who died A.D. 1817, in the 25th year of his age. Considering the excellence he attained, the quantity of work he completed, and the early age at which it pleased Providence to close his days, I apprehend that he was the greatest genius as an engraver of medals that we have ever known. I do not take upon me to say, that there are not medals superior to his; but I feel confident, considering the excellence of what he did at so early an age, that, had his been prolonged to the usual term of human life, he would have carried medal engraving to a perfection which we have never seen. His younger brother, Benjamin Wyon, is the Engraver of her Majesty's Seals; and, from some medals which he has produced, it is clear that, had he devoted himself to this branch of engraving, he would have been very distinguished. A cousin of Thomas Wyon, William Wyon, R.A. (I believe the first medallic artist who has been a Fellow of the Royal Academy,) is the present Chief Engraver of our Mint, who in taste and ability has, in my opinion, no superior, if even an equal, in Europe. His coinages, which I now submit to your critical examination, of George IV. commencing A. D. 1825, the whole of King William IV. and those of her present Majesty Queen Victoria, place the coinage of the British Mint far above that of any continental sovereign. The only approach to W. Wyon's excellence are the coins of the present King of Bavaria, a prince who has been always distinguished for his love and patronage of the fine arts, and who has advanced one material step beyond our-



PL. 7.



William Wron R.A.

Chief Engineer of the Great Eastern Railway

Drawn by Leonard Henry Bouverie 1912.

selves, by making part of his coinage medallic; to which, at some future occasion, I shall, I hope, be enabled to call the attention of the society, by laying the Bavarian currency before them.

The French comes next to the Papal series, in priority, variety, and excellence of their series of medals, and possibly may exceed in number. They commence with Charles VIII. who came to the throne A.D. 1483, and are abundant of his successors to Louis XIV. whose personal series, the medals of one sovereign, five hundred and six in number (as they appear in the official list of the French Mint, Paris 1833), are quite unrivalled as a whole. Most of the subjects are recorded in two sizes of medals, medallions and the more usual size. Many are objectionable for their insolence or bigotry; but in the former quality they are equalled by some of Napoleon's, whose series, two hundred and six in number, for ability of design and execution compete with Louis the Fourteenth's, and, to us, in interest far exceed them, as they come home to events of our individual recollections and feelings. Louis the Fifteenth's medals fall short in excellence to those of his predecessor, but some of Louis the Sixteenth's are of first-rate ability. There are very many fine medals of Louis the Eighteenth's, and some of Charles the Tenth's, by the old Napoleon engravers. But of his present majesty, Louis Philippe, probably the ablest sovereign of his day, or who has ever filled the French throne, I have not as yet seen any medal which, either in design or execution, makes any approach to the works of Andrien or Galle, though I should have no doubt that there are able engravers in Paris, and, as Louis Philippe is a very superior and a very correct judge of the fine arts, this inferiority of his medals extremely surprises me.

It is a very extraordinary fact, that the dies of all the medals struck by the French sovereigns and rulers have been preserved at the Mint of Paris. At the Revolution, when the royal sepulchres were broken open, "to strike the tyrants even in their tombs" (according to the despicable and brutal feelings of the French Liberals), and every possible vestige of royalty destroyed, the dies of the royal medals were carefully preserved. And on the restoration of Louis the Eighteenth the dies of the Revolutionary and Imperial Governments were equally held sacred, and you may, on application at the Mint of Paris, have medals struck for you, in any metal, from any of the dies, from Charles the

Eighth, A.D. 1483, to the dethronement of Charles the Tenth, A.D. 1830. The number of the whole collection offered in the official catalogue is 1267.

Similar care has been taken at the Russian Mint of the dies of any medals engraved there, and the same facility of obtaining them is afforded to strangers and foreigners, and access to see the process of coining is obtained at these, and the other mints on the continent, with scarcely any difficulty.

At the English Mint every thing is as different as possible, and the contrast is not particularly gratifying to national vanity. Admittance to see the Mint is almost an impossibility; no one can cross its threshold without a written order from the Master of the Mint, who is usually a Cabinet Minister, and perfectly unapproachable, unless you have rank or parliamentary connections; and, until Mr. Wellesley Pole (since Lord Maryborough, and now Earl of Mornington) was appointed Master, neither the dies of the few medals (Coronation, &c.) which the Government had at any period of our history struck, nor the dies of any of the coins, had been preserved: Mr. Pole ordered that for the future specimens of all the dies engraved should be preserved; and we may presume that, if the British Government should strike medals, which I never can cease to hope they will, Mr. Pole's regulation will extend to them likewise.

For this excellent correction of the most shameful neglect and carelessness the Earl of Mornington deserves great praise; to the public, however, it is of very little, if of any, benefit. Fine specimens, or indeed any specimens, of the English coinage are only to be purchased at the Mint by a written order from the Master allowing you this favour, which cannot be obtained for any particular coins: you must take a complete set of all the coins of the reign, in gold, silver, and copper, and those only of the reigning sovereign. I myself know that a nobleman of the highest rank, and a Cabinet Minister at the time, in the reign of his late Majesty, applied to the Mint for some proofs of particular coins of George the Fourth; they were not for himself but for a collector, whose wishes his lordship, with *his* usual and great kindness, endeavoured to gratify, but the answer was a positive refusal; it was against precedent to strike any thing from the dies of a deceased sovereign; and, if my recollection is correct, of which I have little doubt, it was remarked that, if such a precedent was esta-

blished, by granting this application, it would lead to much trouble hereafter : and thus, while at the French Mint you make your pick and choice of any thing that has been struck there since 1483, say, at this present time of considering the difference of the systems of the French and English Mints, 359 years, the obtaining even specimens of Queen Victoria's coinage is all but an impossibility to almost all her Majesty's loving subjects, and you may as readily raise the ghost of King William the Fourth as procure one of his coins at the British Mint, though its facilities for and correctness in striking is vaunted, and, I believe truly, as the greatest of any mint in the world. " Verily, they *order* these matters *better* in France."

These remarks have insensibly extended to a length which I had not intended. It was not my wish to weary the society by occupying too much of their time on one subject, and I shall endeavour on future evenings to tax your patience more lightly, and thus, in the course of your season, to give you a general idea of the Papal Series of Medals, without putting you to sleep by over-attention to a subject less popular probably than many others that come before you ; or, if your eyes should keep open, of inducing you to wish me and my hobby a peaceful riddance, by consigning us to the bottom of the Red Sea.

R. S.

RUSSIAN MEDALS.

A SERIES OF TWENTY MEDALS, STRUCK BY COMMAND OF THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS, TO COMMEMORATE THE WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND FRANCE, COMMENCING WITH THE INVASION OF RUSSIA BY NAPOLEON 1812, AND CONCLUDING WITH THE PEACE OF VIENNA 1815.

[Read before the Cork Cuverian Society, 7 December 1842.]

I am indebted to the kindness of the Rev. Francis Newport, Chaplain to the British Factory at Archangel, for the opportunity of submitting to the Cuverian Society this very interesting series of medals. Great praise is due to the present Emperor of Russia, Nicholas, for directing the execution of this record to future generations of the struggle so gallantly maintained by his brother, the late Emperor Alexander, against the Emperor Napoleon, with the

disposable military forces of Continental Europe marshalled, however unwillingly, under the imperial banners of the French Empire. The designs for these medals were modelled by Count Folstoy, in medallions of six inches diameter, reduced to medals of rather more than two inches and a half diameter. Taken as a whole, the series is entitled to high commendation for the boldness of the work, the spirit and variety of the groups, and the beauty of many of the compositions. But, when *we* consider the long series of events, which during our war with France, from the Revolution to the Battle of Waterloo, shed glory on the British Empire, and the native talent that we possessed to record those honours, it is not a very gratifying recollection that the English Government have literally done *nothing* towards recording them on medals, the most enduring record which the ingenuity of man has as yet devised, as proved by medals which we have, among others, of Alexander the First of Macedon, struck five hundred years before the Christian era, but which are not considered to be the earliest of our metallic or numismatic records. As the medals are before the society for their inspection, it is unnecessary for me to occupy more of your time in describing them, than to give you the translations of their legends, which are very properly in the Russian language, and for the information of which I am also indebted to Mr. Newport. I think it is quite consonant to common sense, that inscriptions on coins and medals should be in the language of the country for whose use they were struck, and where they are chiefly intended to circulate. If classical authority was of any weight in the question, you have all antiquity in its favour. Greek coins have no other than Greek legends, and Roman coins have Roman legends: yet, in this enlightened era, as we are pleased to call it, English coins and English medals are generally charged with Latin inscriptions. Why not place on the coinage "Victoria, by the grace of God, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland," rather than "Victoria Dei Gratia, 1841." "Britanniar: Reg: Fid: Def:" which renders her Majesty's dignities a sealed book to ninety out of one hundred into whose possession they may come, with even, sometimes, the increased bad taste of legends of different languages, as may be seen on our shillings and sixpences, but more especially in the instance of the medal of Queen Victoria struck by the City of London on her Majesty's visit to dine with that turtle-delighting corporation, their cabala, on this occasion, proving

more open to objection than their callipee and callipash. Their thinking, however, of striking a medal was such a flight above the usual mahogany level of civic visions, that we must not be niggardly in our commendation of the furred and gold-chained authorities of London, we must

" Be to their faults a little blind,
And to their virtues very kind."

Another circumstance, which is surprisingly forgotten on modern medals, is, that the medal should be a perfect record in itself. We strike a medal with the idea that, from the durability of the metal, it will be in existence when parchments have mouldered, and marbles have crumbled into dust and decay: but very frequently the inscription is so meagre and so defective, that those who are unacquainted with the subject which the medal is intended to record, the very persons, in fact, for whose information the medal has been engraved, must resort to some other record to make out the meaning of this. For instance, a medal has lately been struck in London, in compliment to the present celebrated Ruler of Egypt, Mohham'mad Al'ee Ba'sha; and no compliment we can pay him is more than we owe him. The Obverse presents a bust, inscribed, in English (for the information, be it observed, of persons whose language is Arabic), "Mehemet Ali Pacha" (every word misspelt, if Mr. Lane is authority, which few will question). Supposing even that there had never been but one Pacha, as he is here denominated (instead of many dozens, as there are at this present time of writing in the world), yet, from omitting the words "of Egypt," the curious inquirer into whose hands this medal may come one or two thousand years hence must refer to some other record to ascertain over what place or what country this "Mehemet Ali" exercised power and authority. The Reverse is an equally dark-lantern with the Obverse; it is, in reality, two inscriptions, though apparently one, which commences, "From the Committee." Then we have to endeavour to poke out who or what or where this Committee existed,—London, Liverpool, or Bristol, England, Scotland, or Ireland; and, to crown its absurdity, this "*lucus à non lucendo*" is placed at the top of the field of the medal, and by interposing itself breaks the reading, intended to be continued from the Obverse to the Reverse; and, as the inscription is placed, you may fairly understand that "The

Committee," and not Mehemet Ali, is "the Friend of Science," &c. I think it would be difficult to point out an intended and well-earned compliment, creditable alike to the givers and receiver, so completely marred as this medal of Mohham'mad Al'ee Ba'sha of Egypt, A. D. 1840, the Christian era, instead of the Hegira, being used in a record expressly in honour of a Moslem sovereign. It surprises me how gentlemen with any taste for medals can stumble so egregiously; but how any engraver, with a character to lose, can make himself a party, or rather scapegoat, on whom the public will visit these sins of omission and commission, astonishes me extremely.* This class of medals do, indeed, by their legends, profess to give information, though they fail in doing so; but there is another and a numerous class that have no such intention, and present us only with the name of the person whose bust is given, and frequently without even the year when the person lived, or the medal was struck. This is a very ridiculous assumption of consequence; as if any individual, however and deservedly celebrated in his own era, country, and circle, must therefore be equally known all over the world, and at all periods of time. As I have before said, a medal should be a record complete in itself, and tell its own story, as long as it exists, without reference to any other record; and from this rule I would not even except medals of Napoleon or Wellington.

Returning from this digression to the series of Russian medals. All of them have on their Obverse the bust of the Emperor Alexander, looking to his right, splendidly designed and engraved, helmeted, and armed with a shield and spear, as an ancient warrior, with this inscription: "The Ro-do-mui-sel of the 19th century." Rodomuisel in Russian, I understand, literally means "mother-wit;" in this case we may probably consider it intended to express "intellect," or "wisdom." "Rodomisl etait, dit on, une divinité des anciens Slaves. Les qualités qui le distinguaient

* I have since met with a medal, quite a rival specimen of inscriptions, conveying no information. Obverse, the exterior of an ecclesiastical building; inscription, "Abbey Church, founded (circiter) 1160." Reverse, an interior; inscription, "Interior of the Abbey Church, as repaired in its original style, A.D. 1788, auspicio R.B." Here, by the simple omission of the locality, or name of the church, the sole purpose of engraving the medal is frustrated; the designer of it choosing to suppose that every one must know *this* abbey church.

sont la valeur, la sagesse, la justice. Qui ne reconnaît point dans les traits du libérateur des peuples, le Rodomisl du dix-neuvième siècle." The inscriptions on the Reverses are:—

1. The arming of the people, 1812.
2. The battle at Borodino, 1812.
3. The deliverance of Moscow, 1812.
4. The victory at Little Jaroslaff (Jaroslaff), 1812.
5. The three-days' fight at the town of Krasnoi, 1812.
6. The battle at the Beresina, 1812.
7. The flight of Napoleon over the Nieman, 1812.
8. The first step of Alexander over the Russian frontier, 1812.
9. The deliverance of Berlin, 1813.
10. The Triple Alliance (Russia, Austria, and Prussia), 1813.
11. The battle at the Katsbach heights, 1813.
12. The victory at Kulm, 1813.
13. The battle of Leipsig, 1813.
14. The deliverance of Amsterdam, 1813.
15. The passage of the Rhine, 1813.
16. The battle at Brienne, 1814.
17. The victory at Arcis-sur-Aube, 1814.
18. The battle at Père Champenoise, 1814.
19. The deliverance of Paris, 1814.
20. Peace to Europe, 1815.

SUGGESTIONS RESPECTING MEDALS, MADE BY DR. A. SMITH
TO THE COUNCIL OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

General Objections to Gold Medals.

- 1st. A gold medal is very likely to be stolen.
- 2nd. The possession of a large piece of precious metal is a source of uneasiness, on account of its intrinsic value.
- 3rd. Its being kept under lock and key for security, it can rarely be open to the inspection of friends, never, it may be said, to that of the public.
- 4th. It therefore contributes very little to extend the name and fame of the receiver.
- 5th. Sooner or later, it is sure to find its way into the melting pot, whether it be purloined, or when the death of the original possessor shall have transferred it to some person regardless of

the memory of the individual on whom the honour was conferred.

Objections to the Gold Medal of the Royal Irish Academy.

1st. The three first general objections are applicable to this division of the subject.

2nd. It does not indicate the individual on whom it was bestowed, nor the object for which it was awarded.

3rd. It does not make known the liberality of the donor.

4th. By perpetually using the same dies no encouragement can be held out for the advance and improvement of the art of engraving medals, and from the limited circle of those who ever see one of those medals the artist gets little or no credit for his work, though it may be eminently good.

5th. The dies are not in good condition.

Plan proposed.

1st. That the Academy shall adopt an emblematic device.

2nd. That one side of the medal shall always bear such device as may be adopted by the Academy.

3rd. That the sum which may be at the disposal of the Academy shall be annually expended in the engraving of a die, bearing the name and portrait of the individual to whom the President and Council shall have awarded the premium.

4th. That such portrait, &c. be impressed on the other side of the medal.

5th. That no impression be struck in gold, and only ONE in SILVER, this last to be given to the receiver of the premium.

6th. That the Academy shall, at their own expense, strike off one hundred impressions in copper.

7th. That of these one hundred impressions ten be given to the receiver of the premium for distribution among his friends; that twenty be distributed by the Council amongst the royal and public cabinets at home and on the continent; and the remaining seventy be sold to private individuals for their cabinets, at ten shillings each.

8th. That whenever these one hundred impressions be so disposed of, the Council shall, if they think proper, order any further number of impressions to be taken for sale on account of the Academy.

9th. That, if it should be thought advisable to give to these regulations a retrospective effect, measures might easily be taken to enable those who have already received medals under the former system, to commute them, if of sufficient value, for others like what are hereafter to be given.

Advantages of this Plan.

1st. The honourable and just pride of the individual receiving the medal would be flattered by thus perpetuating his name and features. His fame would be extended at home and abroad. A series of national portraits of individuals distinguished for various pursuits would, in process of time, be produced, which would be replete with the greatest interest, and of which no former age affords an example.

2nd. The name and honour of the donor, to whose liberality the country would be indebted for this addition to its treasures in art, would be perpetuated.

3rd. From the number of medals struck, and the want of *intrinsic value* in the metal, it may be fairly presumed they would be enduring, and the medal is a more faithful representation than a print or painting.

4th. The Academy, by adopting this plan, would foster and promote native talent, and excite an honourable competition amongst medallists; and after a few years, if the practice should become general, the demand for art and artists would be so much increased, that the supply would grow in a corresponding ratio, and this, as in all other cases, would necessarily be accompanied with a diminution of the cost.

That the medallist employed shall give a bond or security for the sum of fifty pounds to the Academy, as a guarantee that he will not retain or dispose of any impression of the die or dies without the consent of the Council of the Academy, and that, in case he retain in his possession or dispose of any impression of the die or dies, he shall forfeit the said fifty pounds to the Academy, to be by them applied as they shall think fit.

March 20, 1839.

A. SMITH.

**SUGGESTION FOR A MEDAL TO RECORD THE PACIFICATION OF
SPAIN BY THE BUTCHERY OF DON CARLOS'S GENERALS,
AND THE TREACHERY OF MAROTO.**

ON the question of the Spanish succession I am a Carlist ; that is, I consider that on the death of Ferdinand VII. Don Carlos was the *legal* heir to the crown of Spain. The Bourbon family, when they obtained the throne of that country, brought with them "The Salique Law," excluding females from the throne, and which they then made also the law of Spain. Under this Salique law Don Carlos and his three sons were born, and by it their right to the succession could only be interrupted by sons of Ferdinand VII. ; and, though the Salique law might be very properly rescinded by the same power that enacted it, yet that power could not, in justice, set aside the existing rights which had been created by it. This injustice, I think, has been very much overlooked by many. But we shall understand it more clearly if we bring the matter home, and (begging pardon of all parties whose names we use for even in supposition making them act contrary to their sense of British justice, a part and parcel of their natures,) let us suppose an analogous case, which our own succession, at the very same time, would have afforded. By the English laws females ascend the throne, and from the absence of any heirs to King William IV. the Princess Victoria in England stood in precisely the same situation as Don Carlos under the Salique law stood in Spain. Both were presumptive heirs to the thrones of their respective native lands. Now suppose King William had wished to alter the English law of succession to the crown, and that either his Tory, his Whig, or his Radical Ministers had brought a bill into Parliament, excluding females, and restricting the succession to males, declared the Duke of Cumberland heir to the throne,—would not one voice of angry remonstrance have arisen from the whole length and breadth of the empire, and shook the very walls of both Houses, on the injustice of interfering in the slightest degree with the legal and vested birthright of her Royal Highness? They would have said, "Make what regulation you think best for the future, but the Princess is the present presumptive heiress of the Crown, and

“she cannot be divested of her existing rights.” And supposing that, in defiance of all exposition of the injustice of *this* alteration of the succession, the Act had passed both Houses, received the Royal assent, had been duly printed among the statutes of the realm, and a quadruple alliance had been signed to enforce it; of what value, let me ask, would the Act have been the day the King died?—of just so many farthings as a huckster, who sells halfpenny-worths of dirty butter to grease the wheels of a costermonger’s cart, would give for old paper with which to vend his refuse substitute for tar. The empire would have arisen as one man, east, west, north, south, and shewn by deeds, not words, that the age of chivalry had *not* passed away; and a week would have seen the Princess Queen Victoria, Sovereign of Great Britain, &c. Yet our Government abetted an injustice which our nation never would have submitted to.

I have made every effort in my power to ascertain whether Don Carlos struck money, but have been unsuccessful in obtaining any specimens of his money. A young Englishman, who was servant to an English officer of the British Legion, on my inquiring of him, told me that, when at Pampeluna in 1837, fifteen Carlists came over to them, and that they had new coined silver money (*pesetas*) of Don Carlos’s money.

To the Editor of the Morning Herald.

SIR,—Some twenty and odd years ago, we, collectors of coins and medals, heard much of a medal said to be engraving by the government to record the victory at Waterloo; and great was the expectation raised by the rumour of its excellences in size, in design, and in workmanship. It was as completely to put down the Napoleon series as the Duke had extinguished the Napoleon dynasty.

Many have been the conjectures why the Waterloo medallion has never gladdened the eyes of collectors. Some persons think that Lord Maryborough, being then Master of the Mint, his Irish modesty was too overpowering, the Duke being his kinsman—and when the Duke came in, he did not like to seem to be praising himself—and, when King Dan put in Lord Melbourne, of course there was an end of the matter. Only fancy when the

daily despatch came to his Majesty, at Derrynane, from his covenanted bondsmen in Downing-street, submitting for his consideration matters to be executed, if there should be a treasury minute, "My lords suggest that the dies of the Waterloo medal be now completed," what a jobation this reference to *his* "stunted corporal"* would bring from the Irish ruler of Great Britain! "My lords" would surely find that they had too many irons in the fire that day, anyhow. But though the pacification of Europe, A. D. 1815, is tabooed at the court of Derrynane, yet the pacification of Spain, A. D. 1839, would possibly find favour there; and, if a medal was designed with a proper adherence to Spanish ideas, it might find equal favour in Spain with the Earl of Clarendon's speech, and English servility might obtain the praise denied to English statesmanship. And, if due diligence was used at our Mint, the medal might be ready to be presented on the opening of Parliament, A. D. 1840. To save time, I venture to suggest a design which strikes me as very appropriate:—Obverse, the bust of Queen Isabella, with the helmet, and other drapery of Minerva (which the engraver may copy from the superb medallion of the Empress Catherine II. 1762, on her accession), inscribed, "Isabella, the just, the merciful, the magnanimous; who has saved Spain by heroism, and who bestows on the globe her example." Reverse, Don Carlos prostrate; over him a cobra capella, its tail encircling his throat, the body and head of the serpent erect and rampant; in the distance, making off towards the sea, the British lion, with an empty canister tied to his tail, labelled, "No foreigners share our glory."† And in the exergue, "From the Garden of Paradise, A. M. 1—, to the Basque Provinces, A. D. 1839, the wisdom of the serpent, equally, but alone triumphant."

MEDALLICUS.

* Mr. O'Connell's favourite designation of the Duke of Wellington, the statesman who did, and the only statesman who at that time could, carry Catholic Emancipation.

† This ungrateful and vainglorious (not to term it by a true yet harsh) expression (lying) is in a Spanish state paper, on *this* pacification of Spain. When, may we ask, will Great Britain be paid the half million of pounds sterling, or more, owing to us by Spain, for arms and ammunition sent them by our Government? Might one also ask, how many pounds sterling the other members of the Quadruple Alliance advanced Spain? They more sagely foresaw the nature of Spanish solvency, and the honesty and gratitude of Spanish liberals and patriots. Why not buy the island of Minorca with this debt? We at least have paid down the value in hard money's worth.

NOTICES OF COINS.

[Published in the *Gentleman's Magazine* 1835 and 1836.]

Mr. URBAN,

Cork, Sept. 17, 1835.

It has lately come to my knowledge that, about the year 1830, a labourer, who was digging in a field near Youghal, at the depth (as he stated) of about twelve inches below the surface, struck his spade against an earthen vessel, which, in consequence, was broken. It was filled with silver coins, which, having carefully collected, he brought to Cork, and sold to a silversmith, who informed me he paid the countryman eighty-five pounds. The weight of the silver was between three and four hundred ounces. One gentleman in Cork had the picking of the hoard, and subsequently another in Dublin: what they did not select were melted. As they were chiefly pennies, there should have been about eight thousand coins; and I have heard it supposed there were that number at least, of which not more than forty were halfpence. The great mult of these coins were English pennies of Edward I. and II., but none of Edward III.; most of them from the Mints of London, Durham, Canterbury, Lincoln, York, St. Edmundsbury, Newcastle, Berwick, and Bristol; a few from the Mints of Exeter, Kingston, and Hadley; one or two Aquitaine pennies; but none of Reading or Chester.

There were also a great number of Irish coins of Edward I. and II. struck at Dublin and Waterford, including several halfpence; one Cork penny and one Cork halfpenny; a Dublin penny, having the bust without the triangle, similar to the English coinage.

Of Scotch coins, a great number of pennies of Alexander III., and one halfpenny, two or three pennies of John Baliol, and a few of Robert I.

From twenty to thirty foreign sterlings, two or three of which are unpublished varieties.

A few months since a countryman, near Tallow, found a hoard of coins, chiefly copper; a few of the St. Patrick's halfpence; halfpence also of Charles II., dates 1680, 81, 82, and 83; James II. 1686 and 88; William and Mary, 1692, 93, and 94; and William III. 1696. A few silver coins were with

them;* English, from Charles I. to William III.; French of Louis XIII. and XIV.; and Spanish of Charles II.

Yours, &c.

R. S.

MR. URBAN,

Cork, July, 1836.

Ruding, in his *Annals of the Coinage* (vol. I. p. 356), speaking of the great coinage of Henry III. A. D. 1248 (which is generally termed by collectors his Second or Long-Cross Coinage), after enumerating the Mints at which it was struck, remarks, "I have never seen a penny of the Nottingham or Wallingford Mints, nor does any such appear in Mr. North's two plates."

Considering your pages as a public treasury, into which the poorest may cast his mite, for the benefit of general information, I beg to mention, that among my pennies of Henry III. are two of Wallingford, of this coinage. The Obverses of both are without the sceptre, and read, †

HENRICUS REX III.

Reverses—RICARD ON WALI.

ROBERT ON WALI.

I have also two pennies of Henry III. which I would be obliged if any of your Correspondents would explain. The Obverses of each have the sceptre, and the usual inscription, as above. The first was not placed fairly in the die, and in consequence only a part of the inscription on the Reverse, the beginning and ending, has been impressed on the coin. On the first quarter of the cross is, "Jon;" the second is wanting; on the third, the first letter, and the upper part of the second letter, is also deficient; the lower part of the second letter leads me to suppose it was N, which is followed by B; the fourth quarter has ROC: it reads therefore, I believe,

ION | + + + | +NB | ROC

Possibly—JON ON CRANBROC, now Cranbrook in Kent?‡ The

* Among them I obtained the Commonwealth shilling, A.D. 1657, Sun mint mark; which is a date I observe Mr. Hawkins, p. 209, mentions that he had not seen.

† I bought these two coins together, in Dublin.

‡ I have since obtained a perfect coin, found in the county of Clare, and the reading is "JON ON AMBROC." The first penny I obtained in Dublin.

letters are large, and the engraving and preservation of the coin very good. Or the Mint might be Pembroke. It is hard sometimes to distinguish M from N on coins. The Reverse of the other penny has on it the following letters in the four quarters; but which is the commencement I do not pretend to determine:

WRI | NUN | TEO | ARIE |

From the *E* to the *O*, in the third quarter, as placed above, there is a connecting stroke that may be intended to indicate an *N*; if so, it would read *TENO*.

Mr. Lindsay has a long-cross penny, which reads, Obverse, with the sceptre—

nðNRlQVS Rǫl · III.

Reverse—

+lǫ | WIO | Rlǫ | TVǫ. |

(the first letter being uncertain) which he thinks may be Richborough in Kent. Ritune (see Ruding) occurs on a penny of the Conqueror; and Sievi is in the list of moneyers of the Williams, father and son. I have an early penny of the former (the Harold type) which reads on the Reverse, "Leofpold n Pinine;" which wants the *o* in *on*, as this of Henry the Third's wants the *n*. The *Rei* instead of *Rex*, mixing French and Latin, is also curious, and similar in incorrectness to the "Rex Escossie" of Henry's contemporary, Alexander III.* A friend has lately procured me in Hampshire some of the pennies of the Williams, part of the hoard found at Beaworth, and which did not go to the British Museum. Among them are the following varieties in readings on Reverses, from Mr. Hawkins's admirable catalogue of these coins:

GODRICBRD O NORTHF.

HIBRAND ON M + +

SILAC ON GLPECE.

These coins are finely struck, and in good preservation.

* I would, however, rather call the attention of collectors to the question, than pronounce on this single coin, that it was intended to be the French *Rei*. I have carefully examined between three and four hundred pennies of Henry III. and the general form of the *x* in *Rex*, is that of a Saint Andrew's cross (\times); but on some of Nicole on Lund, the *x* is formed by a line nearly upright, but somewhat inclining to the *e*, with a curved line across, giving it the appearance of a *P*. Of Davi on Lunde there is a penny with the *Rei* nearly as decided as on Mr. Lindsay's; but the *i* (if it is so) rather inclines to the *e*; but Mr. Lindsay's, whether a blunder or not, reads *Rei* as decidedly as letters can possibly make it. This coin is now engraved. See Plate 19, No. 8.

I have another, which is, perhaps, a debateable coin; the **PAXS** reads backward, and the coin has been turned in the die; but the greater part of the Reverse inscription remains on both sides; and, comparing them, I think it has been intended to read, "Maoneru on Evorit." A penny of the Confessor, struck at York, reads "Efor;" and one of Stephen's, "Everw." The Confessor has a moneyer "Morre;" and Henry I. has one named "Morus."

In your Magazine of May 1835, in the list of the pennies of Henry III. found near Bantry, six are mentioned, from a Mint presumed to be new, "Ran." Mr. Lindsay has, with more accuracy than the writer, since remarked, that the final letter in the name of the moneyer William, is precisely the same as the final letter of the Mint; consequently the latter should be read, "Ram," which he thinks may be Ramsay.

Several writers have supposed that the triangle, inclosing the busts of the Sovereign, on the Irish coins of John, Henry III. and the early Edwards, was intended to represent the harp, the present national arms of Ireland. I am not aware of the harp appearing as the armorial bearings of Ireland until on the coins of Henry VIII., which it is surmised was occasioned by the Pope sending him a harp (still shown in Dublin, I believe, at the Institution), said to have been that of the great Brian Borhu. And Simon mentions, that the triangle is also found on the coins of Sweden, Denmark, France, and Portugal. It strikes me, that the triangle may have been intended to represent "the emblem of the Holy Trinity;" and that the portrait of the Sovereign, so placed within it, would be an object of veneration. A triangle with the words, "Pater," "Filius," "Spiritus Sanctus;" one at the extremity of each of the points, and "Deus" in the centre, was a received emblem of the Holy Trinity, and the arms of the Trinity Priory, Ipswich (vide Hone's *Ancient Mysteries*, page 87, where a cut of it is given from a missal). It still, I believe, continues as the Masonic emblem of "Wisdom, Strength, and Beauty;" and very possibly it may at the period we refer to, when the Masons were a powerful, numerous, and connected "craft" throughout Europe, have been their personification of the "Supreme Intelligence," and from them adopted by the Church, and worshipped by the people. On the Reverse of John's coins there are within the triangle the sun, the moon, and

stars, and a cross at each point of the triangle; and on some of the Dublin pennies of Henry III. there is a star between the sceptre and the triangle; accompaniments which rather favour this conjecture.

On more carefully looking over the Dublin pennies of Henry III. found at Bantry, two varieties of inscription on the Reverses have been noticed, since the letter was published in your Magazine for May 1835—

DAVI ON DOVELI.

RICARD ON DIVEL.

In which latter, besides the variation of the L, the N and D are separate letters, and not interlaced with each other as on every other coin of this moneyer that I have ever met with.

Also, among others, I have since seen the three following of Canterbury—Henricus Rex Ang.

LIE TERC I CANT

WILLEM ON CANT

ELOINE ON CANT

The last moneyer is not in Ruding's list.

A small parcel of Saxon coins were lately shown me, which were stated to have been found at Glendalough, in the county of Wicklow, celebrated for its sanctity, and famous for its Round Tower and Seven Churches. Possibly these coins were the pious offering of some English pilgrim; they are pennies of Edmund, Edred, Edwy, and Edgar; all without busts. Among those of the latter, are three which strike me as interesting:—The first has the title of "Edgar, King of the Saxons," which does not appear in Ruding:

+ EADGAR REX ' S.

+ FASTOLFIES MO.

The second has the letters cut small and remarkably neat, similar to Ruding, Plate 21, No. 20. The reading of the Mint (Wilton) is different from any in Ruding:

+ EADGAR REX ANGLORUM'.

+ LEOSIGE MŌ PILTUNE'.

The third elucidates a penny of Edgar that Ruding has left in doubt, Plate 21, No. 13, which has on the Reverse,

MELZ [*This is the reading in the engraving.*]

L + E

UTHAN.

and Mr. Ruding, in the explanation, merely gives, "Melsuthan Le," as uncertain whether "LE" was a mint or a moneyer.

One of these Edgars reads on the Reverse,

BOIA

L + E

MONE—

which decides the fact, that "Le," whether Leicester, Lewes, or any other place, was a *mint*.

I may also mention, that I have a penny of Canute: the Obverse (similar to Ruding, Plate 23, No. 8) reads,

+ CNUT REX ANGLOR

Reverse—

+ ELPINE ON MÆLDV

(Elwine on Maldon), which gives a different reading, both of moneyer and mint, from any coin of Canute in Ruding.

Yours, &c.

R. S.

COINS FOUND AT BEAWORTH IN HAMPSHIRE.

From the Gentleman's Magazine for September 1835.

[The passages printed in *Italic* were suggested by R. Sainthill.]

MR. URBAN,

Cork, July 27, 1835.

In a paper published by the Society of Antiquaries, containing a description of the coins of the Williams found at Beaworth in Hampshire, Mr. Hawkins, in a very able dissertation, *for which numismatists are much indebted to him*, has given a chronological arrangement of these coins; and I think has succeeded, with one or two exceptions, and those of no great importance, in which I am inclined to differ from him, in giving us an arrangement of the coins in the order in which they were struck. As, however, I do not coincide with him as to where the point of separation between the coins of William I. and II. should be placed, I think it right to lay before you and your learned readers my ideas on the subject.

Mr. Hawkins has justly observed that the discovery of this hoard does not materially assist in correcting the appropriation of the coins of the Williams. I think, however, it has thrown some light on them, and this, combined with the elucidation which Mr. Hawkins himself has afforded, will, I think, lead us to a more correct arrangement of these coins than has hitherto existed. As Mr. Hawkins's plate of the coins of the Williams contains all the principal varieties of type hitherto published of these coins, I shall confine my observations to the coins exhibited in it. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, are assigned by all writers to William I., and this appropriation can, I think, admit of no doubt.

No. 5 has also been always assigned to the Conqueror; but, although inclined to entertain the same opinion, I think that appropriation rather more doubtful than that of the four first numbers. The two sceptres have generally been considered as conclusive of the subject; but a possibility I think exists of these coins having been struck on occasion of Rufus's invasion of Normandy in 1090, in which he succeeded in conquering a great part of that duchy; and a better reason for assigning them to the Conqueror seems to me deducible from the propriety of placing them before No. 6, which from the stars appears to have been copied

from the great seal of Rufus, and struck at the commencement of his reign.

I fully agree with Mr. Hawkins that these two coinages were successive, and that No. 5 was first struck; but I differ from him in their appropriation, as I think No. 5 was probably the last coinage of the Conqueror, and No. 6 the first of Rufus, and that all the succeeding numbers, including all those of the Paxs type, also belong to Rufus.

Mr. Hawkins seems to consider, that inferiority of workmanship in a great degree decides the question of the appropriation of coins to the Conqueror or his son Rufus. It strikes me otherwise; and that it is not probable that any immediate change in the character of engraving the dies took place on the death of the Conqueror, or a cessation of coining. On the contrary, I should suppose that, as the succession of Rufus was left uncertain by his father, and the privilege of coinage was an attribute of royalty, Rufus would be likely to coin money as soon as he obtained the doubtful but coveted crown of England; and, having varied his great seal from his father's, by the addition of two stars, that the same variation would be extended to the coinage; and then it naturally follows that No. 6, the first coinage of Rufus, and executed by the engravers in the Mint at the Conqueror's death, will be similar in workmanship to his father's, though differing in type. With the gradual extinction of the Saxon engravers, whom the Normans found in the Mint, or their pupils and successors, together with the increased and progressive turbulence of the government of Rufus, and his necessities towards the close of his reign, we may suppose less attention was paid to the coinage, and probably, also, less money was struck. Yet, as the kingdom became drained of coin, to meet his wars, expeditions, and purchases of foreign territory, some coinage might be absolutely required for England. From want of education and practice, an inferior class of engravers would now occupy the Mints, producing a deteriorated and barbarous style of workmanship, in accordance with Nos. 17 and 18, given by Mr. Hawkins, and which, as that gentleman remarks, are clearly identified in style with the early coinages of Henry I. In my mind this establishes a natural chain of connection, by which No. 6 as decidedly belongs to Rufus as No. 18. And if so, as No. 6 is from the Beaworth hoard, I conjecture they are all the coins of Rufus.

The next coinage was, I think it probable, that of No. 11. Mr.

Hawkins seems to think it possible it might have preceded No. 8; and a comparison of the moneyers found on these coins with those on No. 6 will afford strong evidence that both these types, 6 and 11, preceded that of Nos. 9 and 10. The moneyers *Anderbod* on *Winc.* and *Anspuc* on *Linc.* are found on Nos. 6 and 11, and the former on the coins of the Confessor and Harold; but neither of these names appears on the numerous coins of the type of Nos. 9 and 10, struck at Winchester and Lincoln, of which 1587 of the former town, and 171 of the latter, were found at Beaworth; to which strong evidence we may add, that the letters of the word *Taunton*, which appear on Nos. 8, 9, and 10, are *always* *TAN*, but on Nos. 6 and 11 *TANV*.

The next coinage was, I think, that of the *Paxs* type with full face, Nos. 9 and 10 constituting the great part of the hoard found at Beaworth; and the reason I am induced to place these before Nos. 7 and 8 is, that the latter appear more connected with Nos. 12 and 13, which are evidently coins of a later date than those we have already considered.

The coinage which followed Nos. 9 and 10 was probably No. 8, as it also bears the word *Paxs*. And here I shall offer a few observations on that much disputed word. The word *Pacx* occurs on the coins of *Cnut* and the Confessor; *Pax* on those of *Harold II.* and *Henry I.*; and *Paxs* on those of the *Williams*; the two former words, differing only in the spelling, must simply have denoted *Peace*, and the coins bearing them been struck at some period of these respective reigns applicable to that word; what that period was, it is not in this place our purpose to inquire, it having, as I think will be admitted, no reference whatever to the event denoted by the word *Paxs* on the coins of the *Williams*. This latter word differs from the others in the letter *s* forming the termination, and I think it will also be admitted that this letter must have had some peculiar signification.

Some of our most eminent antiquaries have offered conjectures as to this word, but generally coupled with strong doubts as to their propriety, whilst by others no explanation has been even attempted; in my opinion, however, the history of the *Williams* supplies us with two events to which the word *Paxs* would most happily apply. The first is the peace with the *Scotch* in 1072, and the second that with the same nation in 1091, and I am strongly of opinion that the latter was the event referred to, both from the

probability of the coins bearing this word belonging to Rufus, and also from the importance attached to this treaty at the time, which Rufus considered so great, that he received Prince Edgar, who was employed in the negociation, into favour, and allowed him to return into England.

The next coinage must, I think, have been No. 7, as it seems to form a connecting link between No. 8 and No. 12, which I think was the next coin struck, and which Mr. Hawkins places at the head of the coins of Rufus, but which, according to my arrangement, was more probably struck about the middle of his reign.

The six numbers which follow require no observations ; they are evidently the last coins of the Williams, and I entirely agree with Mr. Hawkins as to their arrangement.

From these observations, therefore, it will be perceived, that the principal difference between my arrangement of these coins and that of Mr. Hawkins is in the point of separation of the two reigns, Mr. Hawkins placing it between Nos. 11 and 12, and I between Nos. 5 and 6 ; and the order in which I place them is as follows :—

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 to the Conqueror.

Nos. 6, 11, 9, 10, 8, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 to Rufus.

The probability that the quantity of money coined by William I. must have far exceeded that struck by Rufus, cannot, I think, be considered as disturbed by this system ; if we reflect that, previous to the accidental discovery of this hoard, the coins of the first five numbers were probably as numerous as those of the last thirteen put together ; that Rufus having used a greater number of types, is no proof of his having coined more money ; and that the great numbers of the coins of any king which have descended to us, has arisen more from the accidental discovery of some large hoards than from the extent of his coinage.

Two coins, by some attributed to the Williams, remain to be noticed ; they are published in Ruding, Supplement, part ii. Nos. 1 and 2, bearing the legends *Luillem Du. O. & Williellmus O.*

These coins are now generally considered as not belonging to either of the Williams, but considerable doubt still seems to exist as to their appropriation. In the Gentleman's Magazine for August 1827 I have offered some remarks on them, tending to show that they probably belonged to William, eldest son of Henry I.,

and I still adhere to that opinion. Mr. Hawkins conjectures them to belong to William, second son of Stephen, from the circumstance of Eustace, Stephen's eldest son, having coined money, and a few of Stephen's coins being found with them; but a comparison of No. 1 with No. 5 in the same plate, belonging to Henry I., which, together with several other coins of that prince was found, along with it, and the circumstance of No. 2 being, as Mr. Hawkins mentions, quite identical as to type and workmanship with a half coin on which the name of Henry appears, leaves, I think, no doubt that these coins are connected with Henry I. and not with Stephen.

Mr. Hawkins says, could it be absolutely decided whether these coins belong to Henry I. or II. it would not be difficult to assign the coins in question. There can be however, I think, little doubt that No. 5 belongs to Henry I.; but, even admitting that it belonged to Henry II. I should be more inclined to suppose the two coins in question to belong to his eldest son William, who died an infant, in the commencement of his father's reign, than to Stephen's son William, as the strong resemblance of No. 1 to No. 5 renders it in my mind nearly certain that William was the son of Henry.

Having thus given my ideas as to the arrangement of these coins, it only remains for me to offer a few observations on the circumstance of such a number of moneyers and mints being found on those discovered at Beaworth, whilst the coins themselves are almost all of one type, and from their state of preservation could never have been in circulation.

A brother collector of mine has suggested to me, that this hoard most probably was either a part or the whole of the King's seignorage, from the different mints of one coinage; and that it would also indicate that the engravers were limited in a great measure to one type, for the same period. From which circumstance another question may arise, whether the dies were not engraved at the seat of government at Winchester or London, and sent to the other different mints, leaving the local engravers or moneyers to insert their names and residences, by which they were made accountable to the King for the goodness of the coins? And supposing this hoard was the King's seignorage, we may presume that the best struck and weightiest coins would be selected by the moneyers for their own credit and safety.

To this opinion I fully subscribe, as it seems to afford the only plausible solution hitherto offered on this subject.

If we suppose it to be, as some writers have conjectured, the produce of a tax, we must suppose the taxes to be paid into the different mints, the money re-coined, and the amount transmitted to the royal treasury, a mode of proceeding of which history does not furnish us with any account; or we must suppose the merchants, previous to paying their taxes, to have brought, as they often did, their bullion and foreign coins to the mints, and having converted them into current coin of the realm, to have transmitted them to the treasury; but in this case it would be extremely improbable that in a general payment of taxes no mixture of coins already in circulation should be found.

There is another supposition which at first sight may appear probable, that a general re-coinage having taken place, and the amount transmitted to the king's treasury, the hoard in question consisted of a portion taken from the whole; but if this was the case, unless we suppose the entire was shaken together as much as possible, it is scarcely probable that a portion of 6 or 7,000 pieces should have contained, as it did, specimens of, with scarcely one exception, every mint and perhaps every moneyer in the kingdom.

If, however, we adopt the idea that it was the amount of the King's seignorage, we have no improbability to encounter; but the hoard, from its amount and variety of mints and moneyers, was exactly such as we might expect to find the produce of the King's seignorage on one coinage.

Yours, &c.

JOHN LINDSAY.

FROM THE NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE. VOL. II.
JUNE 1839—APRIL 1840.

No. 8.—*On the Coins of William the Conqueror.*

SIR,—In the "Gentleman's Magazine" for September 1835, there is a letter from my friend Mr. Lindsay, on Mr. Hawkins's admirably arranged paper respecting the William pennies found at Beaworth, a copy of which had only then just reached us "poor provincials;" and, while Mr. L. concurred with much of Mr. H.'s arrangements, he dissented from that gentleman's opi-

nion, that these pennies were a coinage of the Conqueror; considering, rather, that they were coined by Rufus. I entertain the same opinion, for reasons which Mr. L. inserted as the fifth paragraph of his letter. Towards the close of his letter, Mr. L. mentioned another idea of mine, in these words: "A brother collector of mine has suggested to me, that this hoard most probably was either a part or a whole of the King's seignorage, from the different Mints of one coinage; and that it would also indicate that the engravers were limited, in a great measure, to one type for the same period; from which circumstance another question may arise, whether the dies were not engraved at the seat of government, at Winchester, or London, and sent to the different Mints, leaving the local engravers, or moneyers, to insert their names and residences, by which they were made accountable to the King for the goodness of the coins. And, supposing this hoard was the King's seignorage, we may presume that the best struck and the weightiest coins would be selected by the moneyers, for their own credit and safety."

This subject is recalled to my recollection by having been lent a volume of the *Archæologia* (vol. 18, part i. 1815), containing a paper by the late Taylor Combe, esq. respecting a hoard of 5,700 pennies of Henry II. found at Tealby, co. Lincoln. Mr. Combe writes, "these coins were as fresh as when they were first issued from the Mint; all of them having the same type, though minted in towns situated at a great distance from each other: the whole number consists of twenty-nine towns, of which twelve have already been published; seven others were known to exist in private collections, though not published; and ten are now added to the list for the first time." And on weighing 5,127 of these pennies, previous to melting them, the deficiency on each coin was not one-fifteenth of a grain of its proper weight.

The circumstances of this hoard so entirely agree with those respecting the hoard at Beaworth, that I think they confirm my idea respecting it; and that the Tealby hoard formed also, in a similar manner, a part or the whole of the King's seignorage, collected, possibly, by an officer appointed for that purpose, who travelled to the different Mints and received the King's dues on the coinage. How otherwise can we account for coins from such a variety of Mints, all fresh from the die, and which evidently had not been in circulation, and having no mixture of coins, English

or foreign? In other hoards we have coins in every variety of condition as to wear, and every variety of type, period, and sovereign, domestic and foreign. At the same time, the relative proportions, as to the number of coins of the different Mints in the Beaworth hoard, agrees with the relative importance of the places where they were coined; which I think is an additional reason for considering my conjecture correct, that the hoard was the King's seignorage, which would be larger or smaller according to the quantity of money coined at the Mint.

In the same volume of the *Archæologia*, we have a subsequent paper of Mr. Combe's, respecting 379 pennies of Canute, found at Halton Moor, near Lancaster, of which 366 were of the York Mint, and the remaining 13 from seven distant Mints. And of 690 pennies of Henry III. found at Bantry, which came under my observation, 235 were of the London Mint, 222 of Canterbury, 83 of Dublin, and 27 with the legends "Rex Tercei," and "Rex Ang." and defaced coins, leaving only 123 for eighteen other Mints. Contrast these disproportionate numbers, as to the coins of the different Mints, with the numbers in Mr. Hawkins' list, and I think that they prove that the Beaworth hoard had accumulated under some system: and if we could even get rid of that inference, by what doctrine of chances could we have brought together about 6000 coins in two instances, being specimens of every Mint in the Kingdom, many of which were previously unknown, not one of which had ever been in circulation? In the hoard of Henry the Second's pennies, 5,700 in number, they were all of one type; and in those of William (whether the Conqueror or Rufus) "about 6,500" in number, there were only 91 not of the PAXS type.* From this I have inferred, that it seems probable that the type of the coins struck at the different Mints was regulated by orders from the sovereign; and I further suggested the consideration, "whether the dies were not engraved at the seat of government?" Simon mentions that punches for dies were sent from the London Mint to Dublin,† in the time of the

* These ninety-one pennies may have been the King's seignorage on coinages previous to the PAXS type, not accounted for until now, with the King's receiver. We may suppose that they were struck between his last and present round of collection.

† I suspect that the coins which we have of Edward of Canterbury and London, with the triangle, and those of Dublin without the triangle, may have occurred from English Obverses and Reverses having been put into the Irish bag by mistake; as, even in these days, letters for Cork sometimes first travel from London to York.

Edwards; but I am more disposed to think, that the type for the time being having been determined by the proper authority, coins were struck, and sent to the different Mints for them to copy, until further orders. And this will account for the general uniformity of design which we find in the coins of this period, though varying perhaps in the style of workmanship, and struck in Mints remote from each other. Yet we find certain Obverses attended uniformly with certain Reverse, and a very close uniformity also in the sovereign's title. The first penny coined by the Conqueror is considered, with great probability, to be that which is so like his predecessor's, a profile bust looking to the right, with a sceptre, inscribed *PILLEMVS REX*; Reverse, a cross fleurie pierced with an annulet. Of this type I have before me, *DVNNIC ON AESTI*; *LEOFOLD N PININC* (the *o* seems to have been forgotten); *LIFING ON PINCE*; *EADPARD ON LV*, and *ON SNOT*. Here is variety of engravers and Mints, but uniformity of design. Then we have the full-faced penny, with the two sceptres, inscribed *PILLEM REX ANGL*; Reverse, a cross fleurie, with a cross pommé in saltier. I have before me *AELPINE ON LVNDV*; *SPOTINC ON EXCE*; *VLF ON LINC*; and *AELPI ON HEREFOR*. Then another change to the canopy type, inscribed *PILLEMVS REX*; Reverse, a lozenge filled up, and fleurie. Of this I have only *LEOFOLD ON PINCE*, but Mr. Ruding gives *BRINTRED ON OXON*, and Mr. Hawkins *EYSTMAER ON PIHRE*.

Now, even on this small field of observation, how will you account that the cross fleurie, pierced with an annulet, is never found as a Reverse to the two sceptres, or the canopy Obverses; or that *PILLELM REX ANGL* is never met as the King's title, with the profile head or canopy; if the types and inscriptions had not been regulated and directed by the sovereign? And, even with my very limited means of judging, it appears to me that this was then a system that had been long established. I have two pennies of Cnut; their type is similar to Ruding, Pl. 22, No. 1; bust in profile, looking to the right, with a sceptre, both inscribed, behind the head, *CNV*, and in front *RECX*; Reverse, a cross pierced with a mullet—*AELPINE ON ECX*, and *ELEFRTH ON NORTH*. The abbreviation of the King's name, position of the letters, type, and Reverse, the same as Exeter and Northampton. I have three Confessor's, of York, Leicester, and Exeter; type, as to bust and

Reverse, and also inscription, precisely the same. And Mr. Lindsay lately procured twelve of this sovereign's coins, all unpublished, the particulars of which have appeared in your journal; among which are four (LEOFFINE ON PELI; LEOFFINE ON EGEL; LEOFSTAN ON LVN; and ELFPINE ON EXEC); Reverse, a small cross in the centre of the field, all precisely the same in the design of the bust; a radiated crown, and inscription round it, with one letter variation in the Exeter. The recurrence of REX ANGLOR on the sovereign pennies of the Confessor looks also as the result of system. I do not think I am justified in trespassing further on your space; but I submit these remarks to those of your readers who have greater information and more extensive means of testing their correctness; and hoping they may turn their attention to the subject,

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Cork, 10th June, 1839.

R. S.*

* Extract from a letter of Dr. A. Smith to R. S. dated Dublin, September 18th, 1843:—

"As to your theory, 'that the same type was used at the same time by all the Mints in activity,' I can give you a very interesting fact, which strongly supports your view. Du Cange, in his Glossary, under the word 'Moneia,' quotes a passage from Domesday Book, to the effect, that every moneyer paid twenty shillings at London when he received the dies. The words in Domesday are—

'Wirecestre Burgenses plures habuit, et pro 15 hidis se defendit; quando moneia vertebatur, quisque monetarius dabat 20 solidos ad Londinum, pro cuncis monetis accipiendis.'

"The word 'vertebatur' is to be understood in the same sense as 'mutabatur.'

"It appears that, in the time of William, the dies were made in London, and issued to the moneyers of the country Mints on payment of a fee of twenty shillings."

On referring to the Indices of Domesday Book, published by the Record Commissioners in 1816, I find in the "Index Rerum," page 561, article "Monetarii," notices of payments by different Mints for dies from London.

At Lewes the same payment as that at Worcester, i. 26.

At Hereford 18 shillings were given for the dies, and in a month 20 shillings more, i. 179.

At Shrewsbury the moneyers, after paying the same as others for the dies, on the 15th day paid 20 shillings more, i. 252.

At Dorchester, Bridport, and Wareham, the moneyers paid the King one silver mark and 20 shillings on a change of coinage, i. 75.

Many other places are mentioned in the Index as having moneyers, without specifying what they paid.

FURTHER REMARKS, IN A LETTER TO AN EMINENT COLLECTOR IN LONDON, ON THE APPROPRIATION, BY EDWARD HAWKINS, ESQ. OF THE COINS FOUND AT BEAWORTH.

Extracts from Mr. Hawkins's Paper.

Page 20. "A star appears on each side of the effigies of Rufus upon his Great Seal, and this, in the absence of other reasons, has induced Antiquaries to ascribe to this Monarch the coins which have the stars on each side of the head. This conjecture was a very probable one, and, as far as regards fig. 18, is confirmed by its most close resemblance to the coins of Henry I. From this

From these notices I should infer, that the moneyers of the provincial Mints paid the moneyers of the London Mint a certain sum for one set of dies; and that they made further payments to the King, according to the time they were coining, or, more probably, the quantity of bullion they coined into money. I apprehend, that on the King's changing the type of the coinage, one pair of dies (an Obverse and Reverse die) was sent to each Mint, having the full inscription on the Obverse; but, on the Reverse, leaving a blank for the moneyer's name, the Mint only given; for instance, supposing it was for the Mint of Exeter, "—— on Exec." These dies, I imagine, were not used for coining, but were kept as the pattern from which the provincial moneyers engraved their dies for coining money. This will sufficiently account for the general uniformity of the type of each coinage, and the similar position and reading of the inscription on the Obverses of the coins, with the dissimilarity of the workmanship of different Mints, a remarkable instance of which the reader will find in the Plate of the coins of Rufus, a few pages onwards, and of different engravers of the same Mint. On the Obverse of each coinage, the inscription, when it does vary, which is seldom, does so in a very trifling manner, rarely beyond a letter or two. On the Reverse, the length or shortness of the moneyer's name seems to have influenced the variation, when it occurs, in designating the Mint. Any person acquainted with the process of coining will be aware of the great number of dies that are destroyed in striking money, by casualties, as well as regular wear; and that it would not have been possible for the engravers at the London Mint to have supplied dies for all the provincial Mints. And that if they had sent punches, instead of dies, to each provincial Mint, there would not have existed the dissimilarity which we find on the coins of any type which we may select for comparison, although of the same engraver, of any Mint, that have come down to us; and Dr. Smith remarks, "Exeter is spelled in so many ways on the coins, it is not likely that so many varieties would be adopted in the dies made at London."

On the subject of the seignorage under the Norman sovereigns of England, it will be seen by reference to Snelling's Tables, Gold Coin, p. 35, that the moneyer was to shear the pound of silver into so many pennies, of which he was to give the merchant who brought the bullion to be coined a certain number, and to retain the remainder, of which so many were for the King, and the rest for himself.

coin, however, fig. 6, which has also two stars, is far separated by its style and workmanship, and is so closely connected with fig. 5 (the two sceptres upon which are considered conclusive of the Conqueror's claim to that coin, as Rufus had no right to two such symbols of royalty,) that a separation between the two coins seems necessary; and while one (No. 18) may certainly be ascribed to Rufus, the other (No. 6) more probably belongs to the Conqueror."

Here the Great Seal is considered conclusive authority that the coin No. 18, having the two stars, was coined by Rufus, but no authority that No. 6 was coined by Rufus also: I should say that it is authority in both cases, or in neither. Henry I. on his Great Seal, adopted two annulets instead of the two stars of Rufus; and you have coins of a Henry with the bust between two annulets, which, on the authority of Henry I.'s Great Seal, are considered as undoubted coins of that Sovereign.

An asserted difference of workmanship is considered sufficient authority to set aside the evidence of the Great Seal of Rufus being the type for No. 6, which (supposing the difference to exist) is assuming that all the coins of one reign are of equal workmanship, whereas in this Beaworth box of Paxe pennies itself, a simultaneous or contemporary coinage, you have coins much more widely separated by workmanship than the No. 18 of Mr. Hawkins's plate is from his No. 6.

I refer to page 16, where Mr. H. says of sixteen pennies,—

"The workmanship of which is exceeding bad, and of a peculiar character; on three only of them the King's name is intelligible."

Mr. Young sent me two of these coins; one, in addition to its original lack of beauty, has been turned in the die; but the other is well struck, and as fresh as it left the die. I have had it engraved (see Plate 8, No. 5). The Obverse inscription is merely a line of strokes, and only similar attempts at letters are on the Reverse, with X²AP, retrograde PASX. The face may be compared to perpendicular and horizontal skewers crossing each other, with a half potato stuck on each side of the triangle. Yet, if my theory, that the Beaworth hoard was the King's seignorage, is correct, these coins could not be forgeries; they were the legal contemporaneous coinage of England, with the other coins found

in the same box of the Paxs type, of which they are an undoubted part. And, even setting that aside, they cannot be forgeries, as they are equal in weight and in standard to the coins among which they were deposited. But they clearly prove that the abilities of the engravers of different Mints, at the same identical period, were widely different; and that, compared with this Beaworth penny, Mr. Hawkins's coin No. 18 is splendidly superior, as a work of art. Now I have a Rufus penny of Mr. H.'s type, No. 18, very little inferior to another, which I have of his type, No. 6 (see Plate 8, No. 1 and No. 2). I bought a lot at Young's last sale, against my friend Mr. Cureton, merely to obtain it. Compare it to Mr. Potato-face,—to which it is as superior as your collection is to mine,—or any other comparable, inferior, and superior, the Coronation and Guildhall busts of Queen Victoria, or—but reverting to our leg of mutton,—what can *work* say, as to proving that No. 6 and No. 18, different types, cannot be coins of the same Monarch, when you find coins of one and the self same coinage differing much more in the quality of their engraving. The best and the worst of the Paxs type, found in the same box at Beaworth, being infinitely further asunder than any specimens you can produce of No. 6 and No. 18 of the two-stars Pillelm Rex. Contrast No. 1 with No. 2 of my plate No. 8, and then contrast No. 3 and No. 4 with No. 5, and I think I have established the *fact*, whatever may be the *inference*.

The other ground on which Mr. Hawkins mainly relies for separating No. 6 from the King in whose reign No. 18 was coined, is stated at page 23 :

“It would be reasonable to expect that the names of the moneyers of the Confessor and Harold would appear more frequently upon the coins struck in the early times after the Conquest, than at a more distant period, and an examination of the various types in the collection of the British Museum affords the following results.”

(It is not necessary for me to extract all.)

“No. 5, out of thirty-five coins nine moneyers occur on the Confessor or Harold.” This is not quite one fourth.

“No. 6 (two stars), forty-eight coins, eight moneyers.” One sixth.

“No. 7, sixteen coins, five moneyers.” More than one third.

"No. 18 (two stars), sixteen coins, three moneyers." Over one fifth."

If this argument goes for any thing, it is against Mr. Hawkins's assumption; for,

No. 6, the first coinage of the two stars, gives you only 16½ per cent. of the moneyers of the Confessor and Harold; while No. 18 of Mr. Hawkins's plate, "the last of the coinages of the Williams," gives you more than 20 per cent.

I do not myself attach any weight to a question extending from A. D. 1066, the year the Confessor died, to A. D. 1087, the death of the Conqueror, on to A. D. 1100, when Rufus was killed. The same *names* are not proofs that the engravers were the same *persons*. In our own times, we find a W. for Wyon, engraver, on a pattern guinea of George III. A.D. 1813; and we have the same letter to represent the same name on the Ionian halfpenny of the same Sovereign, A.D. 1819; and yet *we* know that, though the names are the same, the engravers were different persons; that of 1813 being Thomas Wyon, that of 1819 William Wyon. I allow it any weight you please as to the coins No. 1 and No. 3 of Mr. Hawkins's plate (and, by the bye, I may remark that I think No. 3, from the similarity of the bust to No. 1, should rank as No. 2,*) from the resemblance of their busts to those of Harold II. who copied the Confessor's; because we may believe that the Conqueror, as Harold II. had done before him, might wish on political grounds, just at that moment, that no change should be apparent to the people. Among the coins which I have collected of the Mint of Exeter is one of Mr. Hawkins's, Plate No. 6. The first two stars, of which the moneyer is *SEWORD ON AEXECI*. As coins of this type of the two stars were found with the *Paxs* pennies in the same box at Beaworth, they must have been coinages nearly contemporaneous. Yet this moneyer *Seward* is not to be found on any of the *Paxs* coinage. And if you refer to page 17 of Mr. Hawkins's paper, you will find a list of twenty-

* I am also inclined to consider that No. 11 of Mr. Hawkins's plate should take place as No. 7. Coins of this type were in the Beaworth box as well as the two stars No. 6. The bust, crown, and drapery of both are peculiar, and extremely resemble each other; taking the two stars from the first, and giving the second a sword in exchange; while the Reverse of the last (Mr. Hawkins's 11) appears to have furnished the materials for Mr. Hawkins's No. 7, which I should place as No. 8.

four of the two-star pennies found at Beaworth now in the British Museum. This list gives a variety of nineteen moneyers in thirteen Mints. And, on referring to the list of the moneyers on the Paxs pennies, I find there are eight moneyers on these two-stars pennies, that are not on the Paxs; which I think is a pretty strong proof that the presence or absence of similar names of moneyers decides very little as to whether the coinages were distant from or contemporaneous with each other.

At page 23, Mr. Hawkins says,

“It is understood that prodigious wealth was found in the Conqueror’s treasury after his death; and that Rufus was remarkable for his poverty; it seems, therefore, very probable that it was not until a rather late period of his reign that he began to strike coins.”

I think (as I have stated in Mr. Lindsay’s letter, published in the Gentleman’s Magazine,) that, as the succession of Rufus was left uncertain by his father, and the privilege of coining was an attribute of royalty, Rufus would be likely to coin money as soon as he obtained the coveted but doubtful crown of England. And it was equally natural that he should make a decided change in the type of his money from any coined by his father; and having adopted two stars on his Great Seal by which it became distinguished from the Conqueror’s, whatever occasioned his making the alteration on the Great Seal, was likely to induce him to carry on the same alteration to the coinage, and identify it with his Great Seal. And we are to remember that, at this period, the coinage was not alone for the King’s necessities, but for the convenience of the people; and we have every reason to believe that the bullion was brought into the local Mints by persons living in their neighbourhoods. It is not probable that the Sovereign coined any where but at the Mints nearest his residence for the time being. The King’s seignorage on the coinage evidenced, if my conjecture is correct, by about 6000 pennies of Henry II. found at Tealby, and nearly 12,000 of William, found at Beaworth, shows that at least a large proportion of the bullion came from the public. Such a quantity of coined money as these two seignorages represent, establish in my mind the great probability that the Mints generally were for local convenience, and would therefore be kept in activity by local wants, without any reference to the individual wealth or poverty of the monarch.

Viewing the question under these various bearings, I come to the conclusion that the hitherto received opinion, on the authority of the Great Seal of Rufus, that all the coins with the two stars are of that Sovereign, has not been set aside by Mr. Hawkins's reasonings; and that, from the presence of these pennies among the Paxs hoard found at Beaworth, the Paxs and other pennies found there are all coins of William Rufus, which I submit to the consideration of yourself and other learned collectors.

Yours truly,
R. S.

PLATE, No. 8.

This plate has been engraved to exhibit in contrast with each other the two varieties of types of the pennies with the two stars on the Obverse, and three pennies of the Paxs type found at Beaworth, and then for the collector to form an opinion whether there is not a much greater difference in workmanship between the Paxs pennies than between the different types of the two-star pennies.

No. 1. PILLELM REX AN.

PINTRIC ON LINC. Weight $20\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

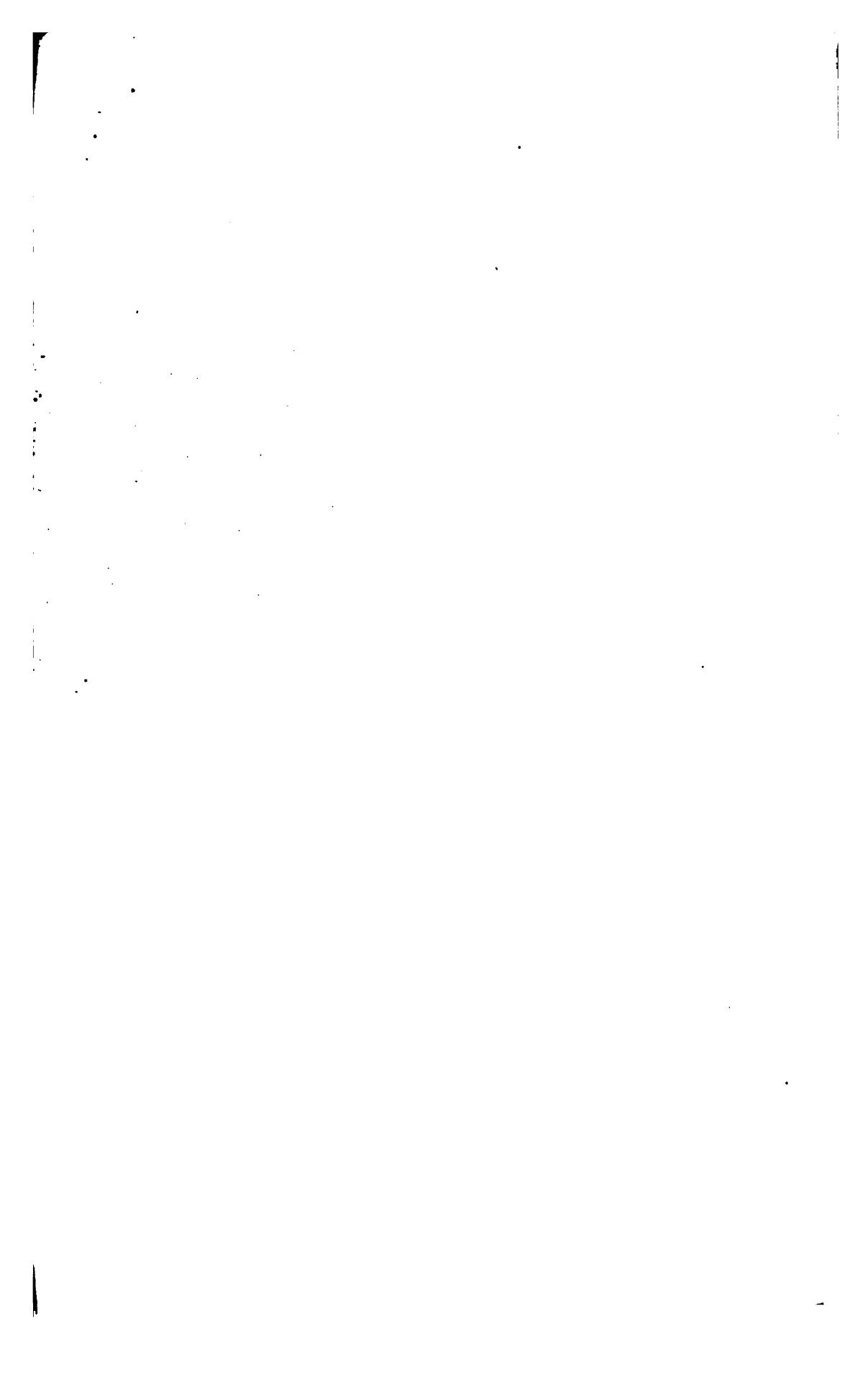
No. 2. PILLELM RE.

PULFPORD ON LU. Weight $21\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

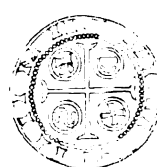
I have another penny of this type and moneyer, and the same inscription, Obverse and Reverse, but in a totally different style of workmanship; the bust smaller, crown larger, and both much stronger markings. I have a third penny of this type, Reverse, HELDRED ON LN, with a much longer and broader bust, and the letters better than No. 2.

No. 3. One of the Beaworth PAXS pennies. This, and probably about thirty others, were purchased for me by a friend in Hampshire. The moneyer's name differs by one letter from any in Mr. Hawkins's list of Norwich. Obverse, PILLELM REX. Reverse, GODRICBRD ON NORTHW. Weight $20\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

I have another penny of the Norwich Mint of this same Paxs type, with a moneyer altogether different from any in Mr. Hawkins's list. The coin has not been well struck up in one spot; I suspect that the surface was not even when put into the die. These letters are perfectly distinct—BR/INDONO; and the R is



Pl. 8.
WILHELM I. King





clearly indicated. Between the cross and the letter B are the tops of letters, which appear to be HI; and I believe the moneyer was Hibrand.

No. 4. PILLELM REX, weight 21 grains, is the finest bust I have. The Reverse is, MANU ON SNOTI. A decided attempt is made to indicate the muscles of the neck.

No. 5, is my *cheval de bataille*, on the question, whether inferiority of workmanship proves a diversity of Sovereign? Good reader, look on the picture No. 5, and on that, No. 4, and form your own conclusion. I think it is, without any exception, the most barbarous English coin that I have ever seen; and yet, unquestionably, it was coined at the same period, and for the same Sovereign, as No. 4. Its weight is $21\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

SHORT-CROSS AND LONG-CROSS PENNIES OF HENRY III.

I re-publish from the *Gentleman's Magazine* of May 1835, a list which I drew up of such portion of the hoard found at Bantry in the autumn of 1834 as was sold in Cork. A considerable number of the coins discovered are in the possession of Viscount Berehaven and other gentlemen, of which I have no information. Wishing to form as extensive a list as I could of the short and long-cross pennies of Henry III. I made the Bantry hoard the basis of the latter, and procured assistance for both lists from Mr. Haigh, Dr. Smith, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Burn, and Mr. James Caruthers, &c. These Mr. Haigh has arranged in a paper which, at my particular request, he has been so kind as to draw up on the question which has been recently raised, whether the short-cross coins were really Henry III.'s; and I consider this paper ends all doubt on the subject. I have added to such of the list of the long-cross pennies of Henry III. as have come under my observation a + and the letter s; to distinguish by the latter those that have the sceptre, and by the former those that want it, and both where I have met the coin with and without the sceptre. By this it will be perceived that pennies with the sceptre were coined at other Mints than those only of London and Canterbury; an assertion rather surprising to collectors who were in possession of what they were informed did not exist.

Mr. URBAN,—In the autumn of 1834, as some countrymen were digging potatoes on Lord Bantry's demesne at Sea View, county Cork (near which there is a burial-ground, where an abbey formerly stood), in a boggy spot, within six inches of the surface, they turned up some hundreds of silver coins, contained in a leather, shaped in the form of the leg of a boot; the leather fell or crumbled to pieces, and not a vestige could be procured. The coins became the property of those who could get them, and were sold or given away, and dispersed through the country, so that it is impossible to know what the actual number was. The largest parcel, I believe, came into my hands; and I have been able to

examine some others, the result of which I have now to communicate to you.

With the exception of a few Scotch, the hoard consists of the pennies of Henry III. a small proportion from his Mint in Dublin, and the remainder his English pennies, all with the long cross. I shall subjoin a general list of the Mints, and the variations of moneyers and readings. One Mint, RAN, I believe, is new; and in the few of REX TERC and the REX ANG. there may possibly be some novelties. The penny which I have placed in the list as "Foreign?" may be only a blundered Henry. The type is precisely the same as Henry's, without the sceptre; Mint mark, a star, inscribed, "VI——NDUS RE." Reverse, "ER TOI CAN ON." There were about a dozen cut halfpence, one of which was Scotch, one Irish, and the others English: but no subdivisions into farthings which I have seen, of Henry III.'s pennies.

One of the Dublin pennies (with the bust in the triangle) has at first an unusual appearance; but it is, I apprehend, merely a blundered coin, and the reverse reads "HOV VIDLNE."

The Scotch pennies were, one of William the Lion, similar to No. 16 of Snelling, and ten of Alexander II.: of these only four are remarkable. The first has the King's head bare, and looking to the left (by which I mean looking the same way as the coins of his present Majesty William IV.) with the sceptre, the type being exactly similar to that of Snelling No. 2, which some numismatists have assigned to Alexander I.: the only letters on the reverse which are distinct, are "RIN ON."

The second penny bears the head also to the left, with the sceptre; and the reverse reads "ION CO ON PER."

The third and fourth are of the common type, the head crowned, and looking to the right. The former bears on the reverse "SI ON DIBARE," being struck at Dunbar; the latter, "ER ON GLA," which was probably struck at Glasgow. Both of these Mints are, I believe, of unusual occurrence. I may notice a fifth, the reverse of which reads backwards (WALTER ON B.)

General List.

William the Lion	..	..	1
Alexander the Second	..	..	10
Foreign ?	..	..	1

Henry the Third. Irish.

Richard of Dublin	..	..	60
David of Dublin	..	..	23

Henry the Third. English Mints.

London	235	Exeter	10
Canterbury	222	St. Edmundsbury	9
York	10	Oxford	5
Hereford	7	Lincoln	12
Gloucester	5	Newcastle	6
Carlisle	3	Ilchester	2
Shrewsbury	3	Ran ?	6
Northampton	10	Rex Terce	5
Winchester	9	Rex Ang.	2
Bristol	8	Blundered	2
Wilton	2	Uncertain Mints	18
Shaftesbury	5		
Norwich	11		702

List of Mints, Moneyers, and Variations, on the Pennies of Henry the Third, found at Bantry, all with the long cross.

Richard of Dublin	60	Without	32
RICARD ON DIVE.		NICOLE ON CANT	
David of Dublin	23	William, with the sceptre	37
DAVI ON DIVELI		Without	5
DAVI ON DEVELI		WILLEM ON CANT	
London	235	Gilbert, with the sceptre	20
		Without	3
Nicholas, with the sceptre	42	GILBERT ON CAN	
Without	56	GILBERT ON CANT	
NICOLE ON LUND		John, with the sceptre	33
Henry with the sceptre	32	JON ON CANTER	
Without	30	JOHN ON CANTER	
HENRI ON LUND		Robert, with the sceptre	7
HENRI ON LUNDE		Without	2
HENRI ON LUDRI		ROBERT ON CANT	
Richard, with the sceptre	20	ROBERT ON CAN	
Without	1	Walter, with the sceptre	5
RICARD ON LUND		Without	1
Walter, with the sceptre	7	WALTER ON CANT	
Without	1	Canterbury, uncertain	28
WALT ON LUNDEN		York, without the sceptre	10
WALTER ON LUND		JON ON EVERVIC	
William, with the sceptre	9	ADAM ON EVERW	
WILLEM ON LUND		JORD ON EVER	
David, with the sceptre	8	RENER ON EVERW	
Without	1	TO—ON EVERW	
DAVI ON LUNDE		TOMAS ON EVER	
DAVI ON LUNDEN		HEN ON EVERVIC	
DAVI ON LUNDN		RENER ON EVER	
John, with the sceptre	4	Hereford, without the sceptre	7
JON ON LUNDEN		ROGER ON HEREF	
JON ON LUND		WALTER ON HERE	
London uncertain	24	WILLEM ON HE	
Canterbury	222	PHILIP ON HERF	
		NICOLE ON HEROF	
Nicholas, with the sceptre	49	Gloucester, without the sceptre	5

LUCAS ON GLOV					RANDULF ON SED				
ILGER ON GLOV					JON ON SEDMUND				
JON ON GLOVCE					Oxford, with the sceptre*	1			
RICARD ON GLOV					Without	4			
Carlisle, without the sceptre .. 3					WILLEM ON OX				
WILLEM ON CARL					GOCLEN ON OXON				
ROBERT ON CARL					ADAM ON OXONIA				
JON ON — ERLEL					HENRI ON OXON				
Shrewsbury, without the sceptre .. 3					† ADAM ON OXONFO				
NICOLE ON SROS					Lincoln, with the sceptre*	1			
RICARD ON SROS					Without	11			
Northampton, without the sceptre .. 10					JON ON LINCOLN				
LUCAS ON NORTHA					† WILEM ON LIN				
TOMAS ON NORTHA					WILLEM ON LINC				
WILLEM ON NORTHA					RICARD ON LINC				
Winchester, without the sceptre .. 9					WALTER ON LINC				
WILLEM ON WINC					Newcastle, without the sceptre .. 6				
NICOLE ON WINC					HENRI ON NEWEC				
NICOLE ON WIN					JON ON NEWECAS				
HUGE ON WINCHE					ROGER ON NEWEC				
GEFFREI ON—IN					HIVN ON NEWEC				
Bristol, without the sceptre .. 8					JON ON NEWECA				
JAC ON BRISTOW					† RAN? with the sceptre* .. 6				
HENRI ON BRUST					WILLEM — ON RAN				
— ON BRUSTO					WALTER ON RAN				
JACOB ON BRUST					Rex Terzi	5			
ROGER ON BRIST					HENRICUS REX TERCI				
Wilton, without the sceptre .. 2					NICOLE ON LUND				
— ON WILT					NICOLE ON WINC				
HUGE ON WILTON					WALTER ON LINC				
Shaftesbury, with the sceptre* .. 4					Rex Ang.	2			
Without	1				HENRICUS REX ANG LIE TERCI LON				
JON ON SEINTED					HENRICUS REX ANG NICOLE ON				
JON ON SEINED					CANT.				
Norwich, without the sceptre .. 11					Blundered	2			
JON ON NORWIZ					GILBER GILBER				
JACOB ON NORWI					GILLEM GILLEM				
HENRI ON NORWIZ					Ilchester, without the sceptre .. 2				
JON ON NORWIC					STEPHE ON IVEL				
Exeter, without the sceptre .. 10					P. S. Since writing the above, I have				
ROGER ON ECCE					obtained another variety of Alexander the				
JON ON ECCE					Second; the bust is the rare one, looking				
WALTER ON ECCE					to the left. Inscription on the reverse—				
ROBERT ON ECCE					ALEX ON EDEN.				
PHILIP ON ECCE					Should any further variations come to				
Saint Edmondsbury, with the sceptre* 4					my knowledge, I shall add to the list.				
Without	5				Cork. R. S.				

* In 1841, at the British Museum, they were unacquainted with any of the long-cross pennies of Henry III. having the sceptre, except of the London and Canterbury Mints.

† These coins have the sceptre.

‡ The true reading of these coins is RAN.

ON THE SHORT-CROSS AND LONG-CROSS COINAGES OF HENRY III.

WE learn from history that there were two distinct coinages of Henry III.; those of the sixth and thirty-second years of his reign. The first had been so much deteriorated by clipping and counterfeiting, that a proclamation was issued in 1247, commanding that all clipped money, when found, should be bored through and returned to the owner, and permitting the currency of such pennies and halfpennies only as should be round and of full weight. In the following year, a general re-coinage took place; the old money was called in, and an equal weight of new given instead. This Matthew Paris, a contemporary writer, informs us, differed from the old in some important particulars. He thus describes it, "*Cujus inquam monetæ forma a veteri diversicabatur in tantum, quod crux duplicata limbum literatum pertransibat; in reliquis autem, pondere, capitali impressione, cum literato titulo, permanente ut prius.*" Had he foreseen that doubts would exist upon the subject, he could hardly have pointed out more explicitly the first and second coinages of Henry III.: he tells us, that a general resemblance existed between them, that both were marked with a cross of double lines (*crux duplicata*), which in the latter did, in the former did not, pass through the legendary circle. We learn elsewhere that this extension of the cross was intended as a means of detecting and so checking the practice of clipping; and this alteration appears to have been considered so decided an improvement that we find it adopted the very next year, in the money of Alexander III. King of Scotland.

A full-faced bust, the King, holding a cruciform sceptre in his right hand, and the legend *Henricus Rex* in the obverse; and a short double cross, with a cross of four pellets in each angle, surrounded by the name of the moneyer and mint on the reverse, constitute the type of what, relying on the testimony of Matthew Paris, we must consider as the first coinage of Henry III. The second coinage presents a similar bust, with or without a sceptre fleury (I have never seen but one of the earlier coins with a sceptre of this form), and the legends *Henricus Rex*, *Henricus Rex Ang.*, *Henricus Rex Terci*, and *Henricus Rex III.* on the obverse; and a long double cross, with three pellets in each angle, dividing the legendary circle, which generally contains, as before, the name of the

mint and moneyer on the Reverse. In order to add confirmation to the testimony of Matthew Paris, and make the "assurance" that both these coinages belong to Henry III. "doubly sure," a list is subjoined of the moneyers' names which occur upon them, so far as they have come under my observation, in juxta-position.

Short-Cross Coinage.

Long-Cross Coinage.

HENRICUS REX III.

Ambrosden. (Unpublished Mint.)

S. Ion on Ambroc.

(In the Collection of R. S.)

Andover.

Nicole Antove.

Bristol.

Henri on Brust.

Bristol.

+ — on Brusto
+ Elis on Brust
+ Henri on Brust
Henri on Brusto
+ Iac on Brustow
+ Iacob on Brust
+ Iacor on Brust
+ Roger on Brist

Canterbury.

Alisan on C
Arnaud on Ca
Goldwine on Ca (and on C)
Henri on Can
Henri on Cant
Henri on Cante
Hion on Cant
Hium on Cante
Hue on Cante
Hue on Cant and Cante
Ioan on Can
Ioan on Cante
Ioan on Canti
Ioan on Canter
Ioan Chic on C
Ioan Chic on Ca
Ioan Chic on Can
Ioan F. R. on C
Ioan F. R. on Cant
Ihon on Cant
Iohaon on Caan
Iohan on Can
Iohan on Cant
Iohan B on Can
Iohan M on Ca (and on C.)
Iohn Chic on Ca
Ion on Cantard

Canterbury.

Alain on Cant
S Alein on Cant
S Alecin on Cant
S Alien on Cant
Eloine on Can
S + Gilber on Can
S Gilber on Cant
S + Gilbert on Can
+ Gilbert on Cant
S Ion Canter ter
S + Iohn on Canter
S Ioh on Canter
S Iohs on Canter
S + Ion on Canter
S Iov on Canter
+ Nicole on Can
S + Nicole on Cant
Nicoli on Cant
Ricard on Cant
S Robbert on Can
S Robert on Cant
Robert on Can
S + Robert on Cant
S + Walter on Cant
S + Willem on Cant

Short-Cross Coinage.

Long-Cross Coinage.

Canterbury, continued.

Ion on Canterd
 Iun on Canter
 Iun on Canterb
 Iun on Canterd
 Meiner on Can
 Meinir on Can (*and* on Cant)
 Nichole on Cant
 Nicole on Can
 Norman on Can
 Osmund on Can
 Osmunde on Ca
 Rauf on Cant
 Reinald on Can
 Reinaud on C
 Roberd on Ca
 Roberd on Cant
 Robert en Can
 Robert on Ca
 Roger on Cant
 Roger on Can
 Roger of R. on C.
 Roger of R on Ca
 Roger of R on Can
 Roger of R on Ce
 Salemun on C
 Salemun on Ca
 Samuel on Can
 Simon on Can
 Simon on Cant
 Simun on Cant
 Stamuel on Cant
 Tomas on Cant
 Tomas on Can
 Ulard on Cant
 Walter on Can
 Ward on Can
 Willem Ta on C
 Willem on Cant

Carlisle.

Alein on Cardi
 Alein on Cardu
 *Alein on Cari

Carlisle.

+Adam on Carl
 +Ion on Caerlel
 +Ion on Carlel
 +Ricard on Carl
 +Robert on Carl
 +Willem on Carl.

Chichester.

Goldwine on C
 Goldwine on Ci

* In the Cabinet of Dr. A. Smith; see Pl. xviii. fig. 9.

Short-Cross Coinage.

Long-Cross Coinage.

Chichester, continued.

Goldwine on Ei
Goldune on Eisi
Piercs on Cice
Raul on Cice

Durham.

Alward on Dur
Piercs on Dure
Riercs on Dur

Durham.

Philip on Durh
Ricard on Durh
S Ricard on Durr *

Exeter.

Aschetil on Exec
Iohan en Ecce
Iordan on Ecce
Osber on Exces
Ricard on Ecce
Ricard on Exec

Exeter.

+Ion on Eccetr
+Ion on Eccetre
+Philip on Ecce
+Robert on Ecce
Robert on Ecet
+Roger on Ecce
+Walter on Ecce
+Water on Eccet

Gloucester.

+Ilger on Glev
+Ion on Glovce
+Lucas on Glov
+Ricard on Glov
Rodbart on Glov
+Roger on Glov

Hereford.

+Henri on Heref
+Nicole on Herof
+Philip on Herf
Ricard on Here
+Roger on Heref
+Walter on Here
Walter on Heref
+Willem on He

Ilchester.

+Huge on Ivelce
Radulph on Ive
Stephe on Ivel
+Stefne on Ivel
+Tervei on Ive.

Ipswich.

Alisand on G
Alisandre on Gi
Andr on Gip
Iohan on Gipe
—— Gipes

* In the Collection of Dr. Smith; see Pl. xix. fig. 5.

Short-Cross Coinage.

London.

Abel on Lun
 Abel on Lund
 Abel on Lunde
 Adam on Lund
 Adam on Lunde
 Aimer on Lun
 Aimer on Lund
 Alain on Lund
 Alward on Lun
 Andreus on Lun
 Bencit on Lun
 Beneit on Lund
 Bener on Lunde
 Davi on Lund
 Elis on Lunde
 Elis on Lunden
 Filaimer on Lun
 Fulke on Lund
 Fulre ? on Lunde
 Gefrie on Lund
 Giffrei on Lun
 Giffrei on Lund
 Giffrei on Lun
 Gilebert on Lun
 —fred on Lund
 Henri on Lund
 Henri Pi on Lund
 Henric on Lu
 Henric on Lund
 Iefrei on Lunde
 Ilgar on Lund
 Ilger on Lun
 Ilger on Lund
 Ilger on Lunde
 Ilger on Lunden
 Iohan on Lund
 Ledulf on Lun
 Ledulf on Lunde
 Lenulf on Lun
 Nichole on Lun
 Nicole on Lun
 Osber on Lun
 Osber on Lund
 Pieres on Lun
 Pieres M on Lun
 Rauf on Lund
 Rauf on Lunde
 Rauf on Lunden
 Raul on Lund
 Raul on Lunde
 Raulf on Lund
 Raur on Lund

Long-Cross Coinage.

London.

S Davi on Lunde
 Davi on Lunde
 S + Davi on Lunden
 Davi on Lunden
 S Henri on Lunde
 Henri on Lund
 S + Henri on Lunde
 S Heiri on Lund
 S Iohs on Lunden
 Ion on Lund
 S Ion on Lunden
 Nicole on Lun
 S + Nicole on Lund
 Nicole on E. Lund
 S Phelip on Lund
 Philip on Lund
 S Renaud on Lund
 S Renaud on Leo
 S Ricard on Lund
 Ricard on Lunde
 S Ricaud on Lund
 S Ridard on Lund
 S Walt on Lunden
 S + Walter on Lund
 S Willem on Lund
 Willen on Lund

Short-Cross Coinage.

Long-Cross Coinage.

London, continued.

Reinald on Lun
 Rener on Lund
 Ricard on Lu
 Ricard on Lun
 Ricard on Lund
 Ricard B on Lu
 Ricard B on Lun
 Ricard D on Lun
 Ricard T on Lu
 Ricard T on Lun
 Rierd B on Lun
 Rodbert on Lun
 Steven on Lund
 Stivene on Lun (and on Lvv)
 Terri on Lun
 — Terri on Lund
 Walter on Lu
 Walter on Lun
 Walter on Lund
 Water on Lun
 Willelm on Lun and on Lu
 Willelm B on Lu
 Willelm B on Lun
 Willelm L on Lu
 Willelm L on Lun
 Willelm L on Lund
 Willelm T on L
 Willelm T on Lu
 Willelm T on Lun
 Willelm T on Lund
 Willem on Lun
 Willem on Lund
 William B on Lu

Ter. Ri. on Lund
(Terri. Richard on Lund)

Lincoln.

Adam on Linco
 Alain on Nicol
 Andrew on Nico
 Andrew on Nic
 Edmund on Nic
 Hue on Nicole
 Hugo on Nicole
 Osmund on Nico
 Rauf on Nicol
 Rodbert on Nico
 Tomas on Nicol
 Walter on Nico
 Willelm on Nicole

Lincoln.

+ Ion on Lincoln
 + Ricard on Linc
 + Walter on Linc
 S + Willem on Lin
 Willem on Linc

Johan on Len }
 Joan on Linefc } query?

Short-Cross Coinage.

Long-Cross Coinage.

Newcastle.

+Henri on Newec
 +Hiun on Newe
 +Ion on Neweca
 +Ion on Newecas
 +Roger on New
 +Roger on Newec

Northampton.

Alain on Nor
 Filip on North
 Gifrei on Nor
 Hugo on Norhta
 Randul on Nor
 Ranulf on Norht
 Raul on Nor
 Raul on North
 Reinald on Nor
 Renaud on No
 Renaud on Nor
 Roberd on Norh
 Walter on Nor
 Walter on North
 Waltir on Nor
 Willelm on Nor

Northampton.

+Lucas on Norh
 +Lucas on Norha
 +Lucas on Northa
 +Philip on Norh
 +Phillip on Norh
 Philip on Norr
 +Tomas on Norh
 +Tomas on Norha
 +Willem on Norh
 +Willem on Norha

Norwich.

—— on Norwic
 Iohan on Norw
 Renaud on No
 Renaud on Nor

Norwich.

+Henri on Norwiz
 +Huge on Norwiz
 Hugo on Norwiz
 +Iacob on Norw
 +Iacob on Norwi
 +Iacor on Norwi
 +Ion on Norwic
 +Ion on Norwiz
 +Ion on Norwis
 +Ion on Nortwiz
 +Willem on Norw

Oxford.

Hells on Oxene
 Iefrei on Oxene
 Miles on Oxse.
 *Miles on Oesen } query?
 Miles on Dose }

Oxford.

S +Adam on Oxonfo
 +Adam on Oxonia
 +Gefrei on Oxon
 +Gocelen on Oxon
 +Henri on Oxon
 +Willem on Ox
 +Willem on Oxon.

* In the cabinet of R. S., who considers it was struck at the monastery of Oseney, near Oxford.

Short-Cross Coinage.

Rhuddlan.

Halli on Rula
 Simon on Rula
 Simond on Rula
 Tomas on Rula

Shaftesbury.

Norman on San
 Rauf on Santa
 Rauf on Santea
 Simund on Sant
 Willelm on San

Shrewsbury.

Willelm on Salo

St. Edmundsbury.

Fulke on S. Ad
 Fulke on S. Edm
 Fulke on S. Edmu
 Folre on S—

Wilton.

Osber on Wilt
 Osber on Wiltu
 Rodbert on Wilt

Winchester.

Adam on Win
 Adam on Winc
 Adam on Wince

Long-Cross Coinage.

Ramsay. (Unpublished Mint.)

S Walter on Ram
 S Willem E on Ram
 (In the Collection of R.S.)

Seste.

Phane on Seste.*

Shaftesbury.

Ioli on Seinted
 S —Ion on Seined
 S —Ion on Seinted
 S —John on Scented

Shrewsbury.

+Hebberis on Sro (blundered)
 +Lorenz on Sros
 +Nicole on Sros
 +Perez on Sroseb
 Peris on Sroseb
 +Ricard on Sros

St. Edmundsbury.

+Ion on S. Edmun
 Ion on S. Edmund
 S Randulf on S. Ed
 Renard on S. Edm
 Stiphen on S. Ed.

Wallingford (Unpublished Mint.)

+Ricard on Wali
 +Robert on Wali †
 (In the Collection of R. S.)
 Sandre on Wali
 (In the Collection of Dr. Smith).

Wilton.

+Huge on Wilton
 +Ion on Wiltone
 +Willem on Wilt
 Willem on Wilto

Winchester.

+Gefrie on Win
 +Huge on Winche
 +Hugh on Winton

* Engraved in Pl. xix. fig. 3.

† I am informed by Goddard Johnson, Esq. of Norwich, that a similar coin is in the Museum of that city.

Short-Cross Coinage.

Winchester, continued.

*Adam on Winc
 Adan on Winc
 Andre on Winc
 Andrew on Wi
 Bartelme on W
 Clement on Winc
 Gecelin on Wi
 Gocelin on Winc
 Henri on Wac
 Johan on Winc
 †Miles on Winc
 Miles on Wince
 Osber on Win
 Osber on Winc
 Osber on Wince
 Osbern on Winc
 Rauf on Winc
 Rauf on Wince
 Reinier on Winc
 Robert on Win
 Rodbert on Win

Uncertain (Winchester?)

‡Vicare E on V

Worcester.

Goldwine on Wir
 Osber on Wiri
 Osber on Wiric

York.

Davi on Ever
 Davi on Everw
 Gerard on Ever
 Hugo on Everw
 Isac on Everwi
 Nicole on Eve
 Renaud on Ev
 Tomas on Eve
 Turril on Ever

Long-Cross Coinage.

Winchester, continued.

†Iurdan on Winc
 †Jordan on Winc
 †Jurdn on Winc
 †Nicole on Win
 †Nicole on Winc
 †Ricard on Winc
 †Willem on Winc

York.

†Adam on Everw
 †Alain on Everw
 †Alein on Ever
 †Hen on Everwic
 Henri on Everw
 †Jeremie on Ever
 Ion on Everinc
 †Ion on Everwic
 †Iord on Ever
 Reiner on Ever
 Reiner on Everw
 †Rener on Eve
 †Rener on Ever
 †Rener on Evervi
 †Rener on Everw
 †Tomas on Ever
 †Tomas on Everw
 S Ric on Evicir ?

* J. James, Esq. of Dover, has a penny of this moneyer, with the bust, a three-quarter face, looking to its right, which I have had engraved, Pl. xviii. fig. 8.

† Given to R. S. by the late Mr. Miles.

‡ In the Collection of Mrs. Barnham, Norwich.

FIRST COINAGE, SHORT-CROSS.

O. Henricus Rex.

R. Londe Civitas

(In the Collection of J. D. Cuffe, Esq.)

SECOND COINAGE, LONG-CROSS.

O. Henricus Rex	Ion on Eccetre
R. Ang lie Ter ci	Philip on Ecce
(Unique, in the Collection of Dr. Smith.)	Ieremie on Ever
O. Henricus Rex Ang	Ion on Glouce
R. { lie Ter ci Lon	Walter on Linc
lie ter ci Cant	Nicole on Lund
lie Ter ci Hed	Lucas on Norh
Eloine on Cant	Philip on Norh
Nicole on Cant	Adam on Oxfonso
Willem on Cant	Henri on Oxone
Nicole one Lon	Ion on S. edmund
Nicole on Lund	Huge on Winche
O. Henricus Rex Tercl.	Nicole on Winc
R. Gilbert on Can	Willem on Winc
Nicole on Cant	
Willem on Cant	
Striuc on Ca	

On comparing these lists together we observe the names of eight moneyers, Davi, Henri, Iohan, Nicole, Reinaud, Ricard, Walter, and Willem, on the London coins; five on those of Canterbury, Iohn, Nicole, Robert, Walter, and Willem; besides three on those of Lincoln and Northampton, and one each on those of Bristol, Exeter, Norwich, Oxford, and York, common to both coinages.

Adam de Bedleia and Richard de Neketon are mentioned in Madox's History of the Exchequer as moneyers in London, in the 14th year of Henry III. *Ricard* appears both on the short and the long-cross money, Adam on the former only.

Ilger was appointed one of the *Custodes Monetæ* of London in 1221. His name occurs on several of the short-cross pennies.

Among the Canterbury coins with the short cross we find *Simon on Cant.* and *Willem Ta on C.* An entry in the Patent Rolls informs us that Henry, in his 14th year, granted to *William* his *tailor* the custody of the money die, which *Simon Chich*, lately deceased, had held in the city of Canterbury. Another of the same family as Simon appears to have been a moneyer in Canterbury, as several pennies of that mint read *Ioan Chic on Ca.*

Here then we have additional authority for the appropriation of

the short-cross pennies to Henry III. Those who would assign them to Henry II. have not a single argument to allege in opposition to this mass of proofs. The only attempt which has been made of late years to *prove* them coins of Henry II. requires a passing notice. Four of them were found in Norway together with some coins of Henry the Third's contemporaries, Frederick III. Emperor of Germany, Ludolph Bishop of Halberstadt, and Robert Bishop of Liege, and a large number of others of earlier and of uncertain dates. M. Holmboe published an account of this discovery, in which, not noticing at all the coins of Robert, he takes the liberty of removing those of Frederick to the second Emperor of that name, and that of Ludolf to an earlier Bishop of Magdeburg (both which appropriations are at variance with the opinions of the most eminent continental numismatists), and then argues that, as there were no coins in the parcel necessarily of later date than 1204, all the English pennies bearing the name of Henry, contained therein, must belong to Henry II. ; a conclusion founded upon false premises.

DANIEL HY. HAIGH.

FULL-FACED COINAGES OF HENRY VII.

FROM THE NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE AND JOURNAL—
OCTOBER 1841—No. 14.

GROATS OF HENRY VII. WITH THE OPEN CROWN.

In my younger collecting days I had free access to the cabinets of the late Mr. Miles, and I once mentioned to him that from the great similarity of workmanship and of inscription, and both having roses between the words as stops, it struck me that the half-groat of a King Henry of the London Mint with a flat crown, and the Canterbury half-groat with an arched crown, were of the same monarch, and probably by the same engraver; and, as the latter is undoubtedly Henry the Seventh's, I considered the other, with the flat crown, was also Henry the Seventh's. Mr. Miles thought my idea probable, and in my little casket I have ever since classed the London half-groat with the flat crown as Henry the Seventh's. It is in the accompanying drawing (No. 1); but is very thin, and weighs only $13\frac{1}{2}$ grains. I have another which weighs 18 grains. No. 2 is the Canterbury half-groat with the arched crown, which weighs 19 grains; but no drawing can shew the similarity of workmanship so decidedly as comparing the coins together, and most probably you have both varieties.

It would seem to have been a very natural consequence that, having satisfied myself that Henry the Seventh coined half-groats with a flat crown, I should have looked out for groats of the same; but this never struck me until last summer, when, in looking through the coins at one of the sales of the late Mr. Young's stock in trade, I met with a groat with a flat crown, which struck me immediately as being Henry the Seventh's, No. 3. There is in almost all the full-faced groats of Henry the Seventh, with the arched crown, a peculiar and melancholy expression of character, totally differing from the groats of Edward the Fourth and Richard the Third, and the light groats of Henry the Sixth, which in general are so similar to Edward the Fourth's, that unless you

look to the inscription they would pass you as Edward the Fourth's. This groat weighs $46\frac{1}{2}$ grains, and is inscribed HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX ANGL Z. FRANC., mint mark a rose. Reverse as usual, POSUI, &c., and of the London Mint. It has a small cross over each shoulder, and the words on the obverse are separated by a kind of small trefoil. The countenance so exactly resembles, in character, those with the arched crown, that I have no doubt of its being Henry the Seventh's; I presume it was his first coinage.*

I lately purchased the principal part of a hoard of groats dug out of the earth, which were chiefly Edward the Fourth's and Henry the Seventh's, and among them are two, Nos. 4 and 5 of the accompanying drawing, both of the London Mint, which are clearly of the same character as No. 3; and this induces me to call the attention of your Society to the question of whether Henry the Seventh did not coin first with a flat crown? No. 4 is very similar to No. 3; the same legend, the same division of a trefoil between the letters; but the mint mark on the reverse is rather a cinquefoil than a rose. It also weighs $46\frac{1}{2}$ grains. No. 5, though a smaller coin, weighs $47\frac{1}{2}$ grains. The neck is shorter, and con-

* I obtained this groat at Mr. Young's sale, and shortly after I submitted it to J. D. Cuffe, esq. who concurred in my suggestion that it was a groat of Henry VII.; and after my return to Cork I sent it, with a variety of other coins, to Dr. Smith of Dublin, who, in a letter, from which the following is an extract, not only expressed his opinion that it was Henry the Seventh's, but suggested my publishing it, and offered his invaluable assistance in drawing the coin:—

"To Richard Sainthill, Cork.

"MY DEAR SIR, 120, *Lower Baggot Street, Friday, Sept. 4, 1840.*

"I have just finished the drawings of all the coins I required from yours and Mr. Lindsay's collection.

* * * * *

"The weight of your English groat would lead me to appropriate it to Henry VII. It is unfortunate that the mint-mark is so indistinct; it seems different from any I know. The small trefoils between the words on the Obverse are like those on your three-crown groat of Waterford with the fleur de lis on each side of the middle crown.

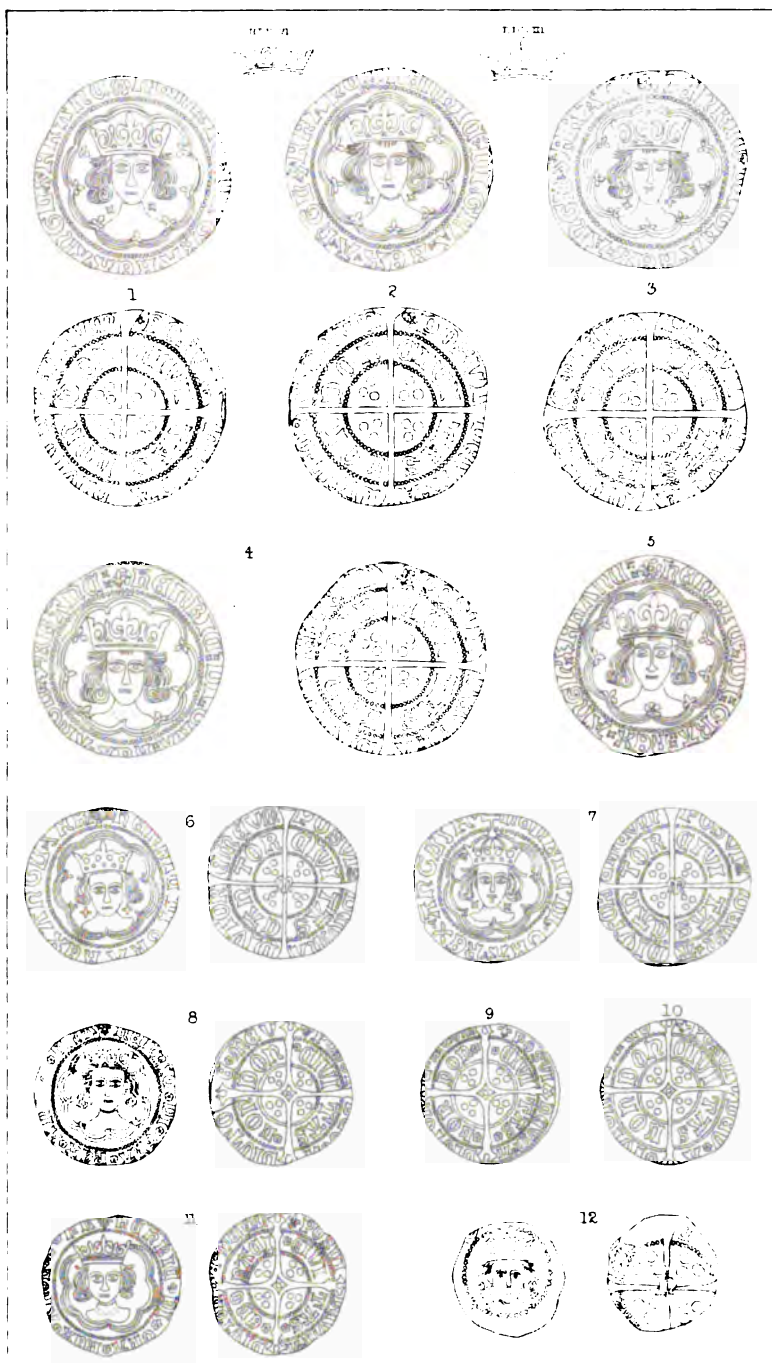
"The half-groat with the open crown I have not the smallest doubt belongs to Henry VII.; it weighs only 14 grains. The arrangement of the hair is very characteristic; and the cross fourchy on the Reverse is, in my mind, additional evidence of its appropriation to Henry VII. being correct.

"I am, my dear Sir,

"Yours very truly,

"A. SMITH."

Pl. 9.
H. 1. 1. 1.



sequently the bust is sunk lower. The inscription on the obverse is the same, but divided by small crosses or quatrefoils, and the mint marks the same as No: 4. A full round rose, I think, on the obverse, and a cinquefoil or rose of five points on the reverse. I feel quite satisfied that these three groats are Henry the Seventh's first coinage, and I hope that great collectors of your Society, whose cabinets give them such superior means of investigation, will not think the subject beneath their consideration.

Cork, 8th April 1841.

R. S.

PLATE 9.

The Flat or Open-Crown Coins of Henry the Seventh.

The crowns from the coins of Henry the Sixth and Richard the Third are shewn to exhibit the gradual elevation of the fleur de lis, and the increased breadth of the diadem, carried still further by Henry the Seventh.

No. 1. Mint mark on the Obverse, a rose of five leaves, without any M. M. on the Reverse. Bust crowned and full-faced, with a small cross on each side the neck.

Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC.

Rev. POSUI DEUM ADJUTORE MEUM.

CIVITAS LONDON.

The stops between the words on this, and Nos. 2 and 3, are trefails. On Nos. 4 and 5 they are small crosses. This groat has passed into the collection of a friend, to whom I hold myself under many obligations.

No. 2. The Obverse die of this groat appears to have shifted in striking, and the mint mark has been defaced by a second H. in Henric. The Reverse gives a M. M. of a five-leaved rose. Otherwise, the bust and inscriptions are the same as No. 1.

No. 3. M. M. on the Obverse, a cinquefoil. Reverse without a M. M. Bust and inscriptions as No. 1.

No. 4. M. M. Obverse and Reverse, a lily on a rose, bust broader and lower in the field of the coin, the crown higher and larger. Inscriptions as on the preceding groats.

No. 5. The Obverse of a very fine and scarce groat, in the collection of Mr. Wigan, who most kindly lent it for this engraving, my groat of the type being inferior in condition. M. M. a

lily on a rose, with a cinquefoil on the King's breast. Inscription as usual.

- No. 6. Half-groat, *m. m.* on the Obverse a ton; on the Reverse, after the word *Posui*, an eye. Obverse, the King's bust, full faced, with a peculiar open crown, the fleur de lis shewn only in outline, the base being solid, and enriched with two lines of jewellery, a small cross on each side the bust. Reverse, a cross with the letter *M* (Archbishop Morton) on its centre.

HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRA

POSUI DEUM ADJUTORE MEUM

CIVITAS CANTOR.

I have two other half-groats of this type, without the eye, after the word *POSUI*.

- No. 7. Canterbury half-groat of Archbishop Morton, with the arched crown. This coin is introduced into this plate of the low or open-crown coins of Henry the Seventh, as indisputable evidence that these open-crown coins are not Henry the Sixth's. This coin, No. 7, has the eye *m. m.* after the word *POSUI*, and the letter *m.* on the centre of the cross, with the two small crosses on each side the bust, as we have seen on No. 6, and prove that both coins were issued by Archbishop Morton, and therefore must have been struck in the reign of Henry the Seventh. The only difference from No. 6 is the arched crown, the absence of the ton *m. m.* and *F.* instead of *FRA.* on the Obverse.

- Nos. 8, 9, 10. Three varieties of the London half-groat. Mint mark, *Obv.* and *Rev.* a fleur de lis. Obverse, the King's bust with the low or open crown. Reverse, a cross fourché pierced. Roses between the words, as stops; of these, No. 10 has fewer, and its letters are larger.

Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRA

Rev. POSUI DEU &c. (differing)

CIVITAS LONDON.

- No. 11. Obverse the King's bust with the open crown *m. m.* *Ob.* and *Rev.* fleur de lis. *Rev.* Cross fourché pierced, and roses between the letters as stops, as on the London half-groats preceding. I have also the York half-groat with the arched crown, but there was not room to introduce it in this plate. The workmanship of these London and York half-groats are so precisely the same, with similar *m. m.*'s and cross fourché,

that I am satisfied they are by the same engraver, and most probably the dies for York were engraved at the London Mint.

Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z FR

Rev. POSUI, &c.

CIVITAS EBORACI.

Penny.

No. 12. Obverse, the King's bust, with the peculiar crown of No. 6, the letter T. on the right side of the bust (Archbishop Thomas Rotheram) and a small cross on the left. Reverse, on the centre of the cross the letter H.

Obv. Inscription defaced.

Rev. CIVI—ORACI—.

This coin is in the collection of Dr. A. Smith.

COINS OF HENRY VII. FULL-FACED, IN THE CABINET OF
R. SAINTHILL.

Open, or Flat Crown.

Groats.

No. 1. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL FRANC.

POSUI DEUM ADJUTORE MEUM.

CIVITAS LONDON.

Weight 39 grains. Bust broad, like Edward the Fourth's;
m. m. a lily on a rose.

No. 2. Similar inscriptions and m. m. Weight nearly 43 grains.
The bust narrower.

No. 3. Similar inscriptions and m. m. Weight nearly 43 grains.
The bust more like Richard the Third's.

No. 4. Similar inscriptions and m. m. Weight $47\frac{3}{4}$ grains. The
bust longer visaged, and with a more melancholy aspect;
crown larger. Weight $47\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

No. 5. Similar inscriptions and m. m. Weight $43\frac{1}{2}$ grains.
Smaller and fuller face.

No. 6. Similar inscriptions and m. m. Weight 48 grains. Bust
smaller, melancholy aspect, with a cinquefoil on the breast.

No. 7. Inscriptions the same. m. m. not very distinct; they
appear more like the lily alone, but may be the lily on the

rose. Weight $41\frac{1}{2}$ grains. Bust narrow, and the aspect crafty and fox-like.

- No. 8. Inscriptions the same. *m. m.* of Obverse a cinquefoil; none on the Reverse. Weight $43\frac{1}{2}$ grains. Bust long, narrow, and melancholy; a quatrefoil on each side the bust.
- No. 9. Inscriptions the same. Obverse, without *m. m.* Reverse, a cinquefoil. Weight $46\frac{1}{2}$ grains. Bust of the same character, and with quatrefoils as preceding groat.
- No. 10. Inscriptions the same. *m. m.* of the Obverse seems a rose. Reverse, a lily on a rose. Weight $46\frac{1}{2}$ grains. Bust, with the quatrefoils, completely that of Henry the Seventh's arched groats; narrow-visaged, and melancholy aspect. This groat first suggested to me the idea of Henry the Seventh's coining with the open or flat crown.
- No. 11. Clipped to the second circle. Bust with the quatrefoils, face rather fuller, and crown high.

Half-Groats, open or flat Crown.

- No. 1. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL FRA
POSUI DEUM ADJUTORE MEUM
CIVITAS LONDON.

m. m. fleur de lis. Of these, I have five. Weights, 14 grs. 14 grs. $14\frac{1}{2}$ grs. 18 grs. $18\frac{1}{2}$ grs. The busts are all of the melancholy aspect before noticed. The inscriptions of POSUI, &c. vary. Four have roses as stops between the words, and one has not the roses in CIVITAS LONDON. On three the letters are small, and on two larger.

- No. 2. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRA. *m. m.* Tun.
POSUI DEUM ADJUTORE MEUM.
An eye *m. m.* after the word POSUI.
CIVITAS CANTOR.

On the cross the letter *m.* Weight $22\frac{1}{2}$ grains. On each side the bust, which is more like Edward the Fourth's, a fleur de lis.

- No. 3. Similar inscriptions and mint mark, and letter *m* on the cross, but without the eye on the Reverse. Weight $20\frac{1}{2}$ grs. Bust more like Edward the Fourth's.

- No. 4. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z
POSUI DEUM ADJUTORE MEUM
CIVITAS EBORACI.

M. M. on both sides a fleur de lis. Bust the same as on the London half-groats, with roses between the words. Weight 17 grs.

Penny.

No. 1. Obv. Inscription illegible. On the right of the bust the letter T. On the left a small cross.

Rev. — EBOR —. On the cross the letter H. Weight 11 grs.

COINS OF HENRY THE SEVENTH, WITH THE ARCHED CROWN
AND FULL-FACED.

Groats.

Crown, Single Arch. M. M. Cross-crosslet.

No. 1. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGLIE Z FRA.

POSUI DEV ADJUTORE MEU.

CIVITAS LONDON.

Weight 46 grains.

No. 2. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGLIE Z FR.

POSUI, &c. LONDON.

No. 3. HENRIC DI GRA REX AGLIE Z FR.

POSUI DEV ADJUTOE MEU. LONDON.

No. 4. HENRIC DI GRA REX AGLIE Z F.

POSUI, &c. LONDON.

No. 5. HENRIC DI GRA REX AGLI Z FR.

POSUI DEU ADJUTORE MEU. LONDON.

Crown with two plain Arches.

No. 6. Without a mint mark.

HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC.

POSUI DEUM ADJUTORE MEUM. LONDON.

No. 7. Without a mint mark. Similar inscriptions, but the bust smaller, and crown bolder and larger. Weight 45½ grs.

No. 8. M. M. cinquefoil.

Inscriptions the same. LONDON.

No. 9. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRAC

POSUI, &c. LONDON.

The bust of this groat similar to No. 7, with the open crown.

No. 10. HENRIC DI GRA REX AGLI Z FR.

POSUI DEU ADJUTOE MEU. LONDON.

Crown with two ornamented Arches. M. M. Escallop Shell.

No. 11. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANCI.

POSUI DEUM ADJUTORE MEUM. LONDON.

This is the handsomest of Henry's groats, in design and workmanship. The bust is small, and there are roses between all the words. Weight $46\frac{1}{2}$ grs.

No. 12. Similar bust and inscription.

POSUI DEUM ADJUTOREU MEUM. LONDON.

No. 13. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANCI.

POSUI, &c. as No. 11. LONDON.

No. 12. A larger bust. This groat was taken out of the stomach of a pig, 28th January, 1841.

No. 13. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANCI.

POSUI, &c. as No. 11. LONDON.

No. 14. Obverse, M. M. escallop shell. Reverse, M. M. cinquefoil.

HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRA.

POSUI DEU ADJUTOE MEU. LONDON.

Roses in the extremities of the cross fourché. Mint mark, cinquefoil.

No. 15. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRA.

POSUI, &c. LONDON.

No. 16. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z FR.

POSUI, &c. LONDON.

No. 17. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z FR.

POSUI, &c. LONDON. Weight 49 grains.

No. 18. Obverse, M. M. cinquefoil. Rev. M. M. escallop shell.

HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z FR.

POSUI, &c. LONDON.

No. 19. M. M. escallop shell. Obv. & Rev.

HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANCI.

POSUI, &c. LONDON.

No. 20. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRA.

POSUI, &c. LONDON.

Mint mark, anchor.

No. 21. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z FR.

POSUI, &c. LONDON. Weight $48\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

Mint mark, leopard's face.

No. 22. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z FR.

POSUI, &c. LONDON. Weight 48 grains.

Mint mark, greyhound's head.

No. 23. Small bust, and long hair, similar to No. 1.

HENRIC DI GRA REX AGL Z FR.

POSUI, &c. LONDON. Weight $45\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

No. 24. A larger bust than usual.

HENRIC DI GRA REX AGLI Z FR.

POSUI, &c. LONDON. Weight 46 grains.

No. 25. HENRIC DI GRA REX AGL Z FR.

POSUI DEUM ADJUTOE MEU. LONDON.

No. 26. HENRIC, &c. as 25.

POSUI DEUM ADJUTOEU MEU. LONDON.

No. 27. HENRIC DI GRA REX AGL Z F.

POSUI, &c. as 26.

Half-Groats, with the arched Crown.

No. 1. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z F.

POSUI DEUM ADJUTORE MEUM.

CIVITAS CANTOR. On the cross the letter *M*.

Mint mark uncertain; a small cross on each side the bust.

Weight 21 grains.

No. 2. HE———ANGL Z FRA.

POSUI, &c.

CIVITAS CANTOR.

Fleur de lis on each side the bust. Weight 15 grains.

No. 3. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z F.

——— ADJUTORE MEUM.

CIVITAS EBORACI.

Roses between the words as stops. Weight $14\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

No. 4. HENRIC DI GRA REX AGL Z FR.

POSUI, &c.

CIVITAS CANTOR.

A key on each side the bust, without the tressure. Weight 19 grains.

No. 5. HENRIC DI GRA REX AGL Z FR.

POSUI, &c.

CIVITAS EBORACI.

A key on each side the bust, with the tressure. Weight $25\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

No. 6. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGLI Z FR.

POSUI, &c.

CIVITAS CANTOR.

Roses between the words. Weight 19 grs. M. M. fleur de lis.

No. 7. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z F.

POSUI, &c. CANTOR. M. M. a tun.

No. 8. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANG Z F.

POSUI, &c. CANTOR.

No. 9. HENRIC DI GRA REX AGLI Z F.

POSUI, &c. CANTOR.

No. 10. HENRIC DI GRA REX AGL Z F.

POSUI, &c. CANTOR.

No. 11. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z FR.

POSUI, &c. LONDON.

M. M. fleur de lis. Weight 17 grains.

No. 12. HENRIC DI GRA REX AGL Z FRA.

POSUI, &c. EBORACI.

M. M. a bird. Weight 19 grains.

THE TRIANGLE, AN EMBLEM OF THE TRINITY.

*Extract from a Letter published in the Gentleman's Magazine,
August 1836.*

SEVERAL writers have supposed that the triangle inclosing the busts of the sovereign, on the Irish coins of King John, Henry III. and the early Edwards, was intended to represent the harp, the present national arms of Ireland. I am not aware of the harp appearing as the armorial bearings of Ireland until on the coins of Henry VIII. which, it is surmised, was occasioned by Pope Leo X. sending the King a harp (still shown in Dublin, at the College, and said to have belonged to the great Brian Boromhe). And Simon mentions that the triangle is also found on the coins of Sweden, Denmark, France, and Portugal. It strikes me, that the triangle may have been intended on the Irish coins to represent "the emblem of the Holy Trinity," and that the bust, or supposed portrait of the Sovereign, so placed within it, would be an object of veneration; for, as the English Kings were strangers and invaders in Ireland, they might consider it advisable policy to connect themselves on the coinage with those religious feelings of the Irish, which might induce a favourable consideration of the foreigner. A triangle, with the words Pater, Filius, Spiritus Sanctus, one at the extremity of each of the points, and Deus in the centre, was a received emblem of the Holy Trinity, and the arms of the Trinity Priory, Ipswich. (Vide Hone's Ancient Mysteries, page 87, where an engraving of it is given from a Missal.) It still, I believe, continues, as the Masonic emblem of Wisdom, Strength, and Beauty; and very possibly it may at the period we refer to, when the Masons were a powerful, numerous, and connected craft throughout Europe, have been their personification of "The Supreme Intelligence," and from them adopted by the church, and worshipped by the people. On the Obverses of the Irish coins of Kings John, Henry III. and Edwards (whether I. II. or III. there is no means of distinguishing), the Sovereign's bust appears within a triangle. On the Reverse of King John's pennies, there are within the triangle the sun, the moon, and three stars (one at

each extremity); and on the outside of the triangle, at each extremity, there is a cross, and in each of the three spaces (the bases of the triangle) there is also a cross. And on some of the Dublin pennies of Henry III. there is a star between the sceptre and the triangle. These various accompaniments to the triangle, I think, all favour my conjecture, from their religious character.

Since the publication of these remarks of mine, by my good friend Mr. Urban, I have met further confirmation of their correctness.

In a Sermon of Jeremy Taylor's, preached A. D. 1646, at page 84 of the old folio edition, this passage occurs:—

“And though I cannot think that nature was so sacramental as to point out the holy and mysterious Trinity by the *triangle* of the heart, yet it is certain that the heart of man is God's special portion, and every *angle* ought to point out towards him directly. That is, the soul of man ought to be presented to God, and given Him, as an oblation to the interests of His service.” Also, at one of the late sales of Mr. Young's property, I bought a large number of Papal medals, and among them is one of Pope “Innocent X. Pont. Max. A. VII.” (A. D. 1651); on the Reverse of which is a representation of the Supreme Being, crowned with the triangle, and seated on the clouds, his right hand extended as commanding all things; with his left supporting a globe surmounted with the cross.

In this representation the triangle clearly indicates “The Trinity in Unity;” and thus in Pope Innocent X. and Jeremy Taylor we have the concurrence of divines of different persuasions of Christians, that under the form of the triangle was intended to be understood the Trinity in Unity.

I have had the Ipswich Priory Arms engraved for my reader's consideration, and a plate, No. 10, with the Coins and Medals spoken of in the previous remarks, viz.—

No. 1. Irish penny of King John, from the collection of the late Dean of St. Patrick's; the moneyer is now first published.

Observe, JOHANNES REX.

Reverse, JOHAN ON DIVELI.

No. 2. Irish penny of Henry III.

Observe, HENRICUS REX III. Star near the sceptre.

Reverse, RICARD ON DIVE.

Pl. 10.

THE TRIANGLE: AN EMBLEM OF THE TRINITY.



1



2



3



4



5





No. 3. Irish penny of Edward, with a brooch of five jewels, from the Dean of St. Patrick's cabinet. Unpublished.

Obverse, EDW R ANGL DNS HYB.

Reverse, CIVITAS VATERFOR.

No. 4. The Reverse of the medal of Pope Innocent X. inscribed, FIAT PAX IN VIRTUTE TUA.

No. 5. Reverse of an English provincial halfpenny, 1790, with the emblems of Masonry within the triangle, inscribed, SIT LUX ET LUX FUT.



DUBLIN GROATS, ATTRIBUTED BY SIMON TO HENRY V.

OBJECTIONS ADDRESSED TO JOHN LINDSAY, ESQ. (AT HIS
REQUEST,) ON HIS APPROPRIATION OF THESE GROATS TO
HENRY VII.

My personal and intimate acquaintance with some of the most able of the English engravers of coins and medals, and having collected medals more than coins, has perhaps led me to pay particular attention to workmanship, from my personal acquaintance with the engraving of dies; and, comparing those groats assigned by Simon to Henry V. with the undoubted coinages of Edward IV. and Henry VII., I should say that the design and workmanship of the former is so very poor, imperfect, and barbarous, that, coming from the same Mint of Dublin, I cannot conceive them subsequent to Edward IV., and still less suppose them contemporaneous with those of the arched crown of Henry VII. To me they are evidently the first groats in the Irish series, the workmanship of very rude, ignorant artists, who had very imperfect command of the graver, could design little and execute less. The busts are given in masses rather than in detail, and have more the appearance of having been punched in with a hammer than engraved with the hand. The letters are thin and uncertain, and the legends erroneous; rendering it probable that the engraver himself could not spell. I have three before me; on two the word Dublin is given DBVNLI, and on the other DVBLVT, the B more resembling R, and the L turned upside down.* The crown is quite level. That of Henry VI. and Edward IV. rises in the centre, with the fleur de lis flourished. The head is encircled by a mere line, and not a dotted circle, and the general relief of the coin is much flatter, more like a dump. Contrast all this poverty and these imperfections with the variety of designs, and the comparative elegance, freedom, and strength of engraving of the Dublin coins of Edward IV. and Henry VII., and I cannot but

* One in your cabinet, for Civitas Dublinie, reads, "LEI—IDE—RUS—DEI."



PL. 11.



John Lindsay

John Lindsay

— 100 —

repeat, that their appearance and fabric appear to me to exclude them altogether from the coinage of Henry VII. This is what may be termed the internal evidence furnished by the coin itself, and to me completely decides the question. The array of Acts of Parliament, weights of coins, &c. would be of great importance if they applied to a country which, like England, had a settled government, and a regular series of coins; but looking to the unsettled state of Ireland, governed by soldiers generally at war with the native princes, and usually in want of money, I am not at all astonished to find the groat of Henry V., which should weigh sixty grains, being issued at twenty-eight; nor need we be surprised at the barbarity of the workmanship, when we remember that it was probably the first coinage that for at least a century had issued from the Mint of Dublin.

The coins of Edward, with the head in a triangle, are, from their similarity of type and workmanship, probably those of Edward I. I am satisfied none of them are later than Edward II. I need not point out to you the difference in the busts of Edward III., which enables you immediately to decide between his coins and those of his father and grandfather; and to which there is not any approach in the triangle of Edward. From the death of Edward II. to the accession of Henry V. there is nearly a hundred years; and, after such a lapse of time, the attempt at a coinage may be expected to be very wretched, and so it is. Supposing, as is natural, that the Irish engraver would make the current English groat his copy, as near as his want of ability would allow him, the copy, such as we see it, is more Edward the Third's and Richard the Second's than Edward the Fourth's. In the former a larger space was left unoccupied by the bust than in the latter; and where the artist could scarcely attempt the plain circle surrounding the head, it is no wonder that he abandoned the tressure.

In the late discovery of the pennies of Henry III. at Bantry, in which, out of 702, only 83 were Irish, we have proof that, when the Dublin Mint was in activity, the great proportion of the circulation was English money; when, therefore, the Mint revived from her slumbers—we can scarcely term her a phoenix from her ashes, seeing the degeneracy of the young bird to its parent,—the new coinage would naturally be an imitation of that in use; and we find the groats of Edward III. very abundant in Ireland.

You consider that the enactment of the Parliament at Drog-

heda, 38 Henry VI., proves that the coinage then ordered was the first from the time of the Edwards. I think an opposite inference may be drawn. The coins assigned by Simon to Henry V. being on the model of the English in type, and the inscription giving only the title of the Sovereign as King of England, might probably occasion this regulation of the Parliament in Ireland to have a coinage decidedly Irish; and the subsequent coins, I believe, always give the "Dominus Hyber." and frequently to the exclusion of the "Rex Angl."

I have thus, as you desired, given the views of an unlearned practical person: you will think I am too much biassed by outward appearances; whilst I deem you too much influenced by your deep book-learning.

I have since remarked, in General Ainslie's Work on Anglo-Gallic Coins, that the Aquitaine pennies of our Edward I. read "Rex Agl.;" and on those of the Black Prince we have "Reg. Agl.," "Aglie" and "Agie," Pl. 5, pages 92, 93. Simon, Pl. 4, No. 80, gives a Dublin groat of Edward IV. inscribed "Rex Agli Fr." These authorities show that "Rex Agl." may have been also used in Ireland before the reign of Henry VII.

Another circumstance to be considered is, that, on the undoubted Irish groats of Henry VII, with the arched crown, the inscriptions on all that I have seen are, "Henric. Dei Gra. Rex Angl. F.;" and, with the exception of the curious groat in your collection, a plain broad flat cross on the Reverse. On the early English groats of Henry VII. the inscription runs, "Rex Anglie z Fr." The abbreviated "Rex Agl." is used on the latter full-faced, and afterwards on the side-faced groats.

If the disputed groats having the flat crown were coined by Henry VII., it must have been early in his reign, and the abbreviated "Rex Agl." and cross fourché used; and then, on this hypothesis, at a later period of the reign we have the arched crown with the plain cross, and "Rex Angl. Fr." substituted, which I think improbable.

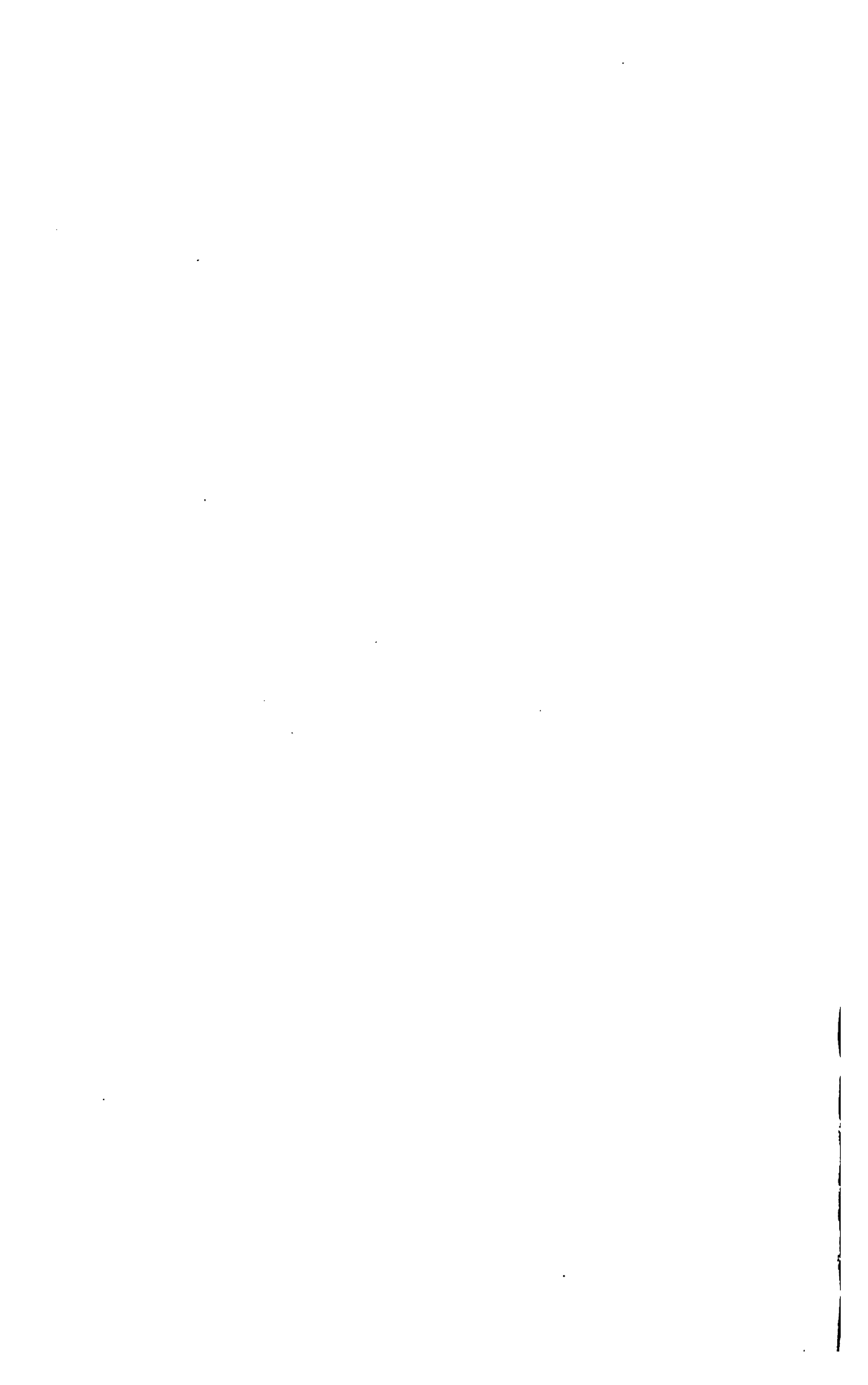
I do not mean to say that groats of Henry VII. were not coined with the flat crown at the commencement of his reign; I consider the curious groat in your collection without a tressure to be an early groat of Henry VII. The inscription is "Henricus Dei Gracia Rex An." and the work extremely resembles that of those with the arched crown; the hairs of the side-lock, like those,

Pl. 12.



Aquila Smith M.D.

Member of the Medical Society of the State of New York.



touches the cheeks, instead of flowing off from them, as on the disputed coins; the letters are firm and strongly made out, and it is the work of another period.

R. S.

REMARKS ON THE GROATS ATTRIBUTED BY SIMON
TO HENRY V.

[Submitted to Mr. Lindsay and to Dr. Smith; and with their Observations.]

WHEN my excellent and valued friend, Mr. Lindsay, was preparing his work on the Coinage of Ireland (published early in 1839) for the press, he had the kindness to allow me to see the MS. as it progressed; and on my dissenting from his appropriation to Henry VII. of the groats assigned by Simon to Henry V. Mr. L. requested me to give my objections on paper, which I did, and I admit my surprise at afterwards finding them printed in Mr. Lindsay's work.

Since then another friend, Dr. Smith, of Dublin, (to whom this work is so deeply indebted for the invaluable drawings of the coins that illustrate it,) has published a work on the Irish coinage of Henry VII. in which he not only very powerfully supports Mr. Lindsay's opinion, that these groats attributed by Simon to Henry V., and the three-crown coinage attributed by Simon to Henry VI., were Henry the Seventh's, but that all the other Irish coins we have of any of the Henries subsequent to Henry III. with three exceptions (the penny in Mr. Martin's collection, and the groat and half-groat, type a crown within a tressure of *twelve* arches, published by Simon (Pl. 3, fig. 61), and by Snelling (Pl. 1, fig. 16), belong also to Henry VII.

Dr. Smith has paid much attention to the coinage of Ireland; he is at the head-quarters for procuring intelligence on all the bearings of these questions; and, since the publication of his splendid work on the Irish Coinages of Edward IV., he is the centre to which all Irish numismatics flow. There is, therefore, no person to whose opinions I am more disposed to bow than to his, and the information he has collected has considerably altered my previous opinions respecting Simon's groats of Henry V. though I am not convinced that they are Henry the Seventh's; nor can I

bring myself to believe that we have no coins of Henry VI. except the three pointed out.

Dr. Smith has clearly proved that there was not any Mint in Ireland during the reign of Henry V., and that a Mint was established in Dublin in the third year of Henry VI. A. D. 1425. Henry VI. was dethroned by Edward IV. A. D. 1461;* consequently his Irish Mint was in existence for thirty-six years; and, as it was granted on the plea of urgent necessity, we may presume it was also at work. The motives at least for its activity during the reign of Henry VI., when a Mint had not existed in Ireland for a very long period, must have been much greater than could have been in the reign of Henry VII. At all events very extensive coinages had taken place, not only in Dublin, but likewise at Trim, Drogheda, Waterford, and Limerick, during the reign of Edward IV. To imagine, therefore, that all the Henry coins but three, which our cabinets exhibit, belong to the twenty-four years† of the reign of Henry VII. while the thirty-six years existence of the Dublin Mint of Henry VI. afford us only these three specimens, and they of two coinages, presents to my mind an anomaly so great, that I acknowledge even Dr. Smith's authority does not satisfy me of its correctness.

Dr. Smith shows, that, on the 6th February, in the third year of the reign of Henry VI. (1425), "a grant of the office of Master of the Coinage in the Castle of Dublin was made to John Cobham, during the King's pleasure, provided that the money be made of the *same weight, allay, and assay as the silver money which is made in London.*" This should have given us a groat weighing sixty grains, and its subdivisions in proportion; and, as no coins of such weights have reached us, the moneyer and Government of Ireland have credit given them of not having issued coins weighing less than they covenanted with the English Government to strike; and we have to consider which is the greater improbability—the Irish Mint issuing a very light currency, or that all the money coined during the thirty-six years of Henry VI. have disappeared, though we have in abundance the previous coinages of John, Henry III. and the Edwards (whether I., II., or III.), and the im-

* 4 March 1461. Sir H. Nicolas's Regnal Years.

† From 22 Aug. 1485 to 21 April 1509. Sir H. Nicolas's Regnal Years.

mediate successors of Henry VI., say Edward IV., Richard III., and Henry VII.? Fully occupied as the English Government were when the Mint was granted for Dublin, A. D. 1425, with the war in France, and subsequently with the Court divisions, which ended in raising the House of York to the throne, Ireland must have been left to the sole management and tender mercies of its Lord Deputies, &c.; and, so far from being surprised at a coinage not half the weight it was covenanted to be, my only wonder is they issued it so heavy. In the subsequent reign of Edward IV., whose government was particularly strong in Ireland, we find (see Dr. Smith's *Edward IV.* page 20,) that German Lynch, the King's moneyer, was, in A.D. 1472, indicted for coining the King's money at Drogheda one-fourth deficient in weight, having been deprived of his office for the offence, and William Crumpe and Thomas Barby were, on the 18th October 1470, constituted Masters of the Coinage. Yet in 1473 Lynch was reinstated in his office; a pretty strong indication that what the Government so easily overlooked as the act of their servant would be thought still less of as an act of their own; which the more induces me to believe, that the engagement on which the Mint was granted in the third of Henry VI., that the coinage for Ireland should be the same in weight as the coinage of England, never was fulfilled.

From Sir John Davis's Report, that the first difference and inequality between the standards of the English and Irish monies occurred in the fifth year of the reign of Edward IV. when it was declared, in the Irish Parliament, that the gold and silver coins of England should pass at a higher value in Ireland than they did in England, it has been assumed that until then the coinages of the two countries had been the same in weight. I consider that it can only show that this was the first time that the difference was admitted and legalized by the Irish Parliament. But I think it also proves that an actual difference did exist between the Irish and English currency; and that, to encourage the importation of the latter, Parliament legalized the circulation of the English coins at a rate that gave the importer the English value of the coins for Irish commodities, which commodities were regulated and consequently raised in price by the smaller value of the Irish circulating medium; thus, in point of fact, assimilating the unequal values of coins similar in name but different in weight. Nothing is said of raising the value of the Irish currency;

and, if Henry the Sixth's Irish coins had been of the weight which the Patent of 1425 ordained, they would of course have been raised in current value, as well as his English coins.

The unique and beautiful penny of Henry VI. in the Rev. Mr. Martin's collection, weighs twelve grains and a quarter; and, as nearly approximating to the weight at which the Irish coinage of Henry VI. was covenanted to be struck, Dr. Smith admits it into the coinage of that sovereign, in which I concur. But having been most kindly invited to Keston, and gratified by a sight of Mr. Martin's splendid collection, I am quite satisfied, from the very superior workmanship, that this penny is a pattern, and not a coin, that it was engraved and struck in London, and is no evidence of the weight of the Irish coinage of Henry VI. It has always appeared to me that there is a very perceptible difference between the engraving of English and Irish artists of this period, and that many coins in the Irish series are from dies engraved in England. The dies of John's coins, as King, I am inclined to think were engraved in London; and all the triangle coins of the Edwards, and those rare coins that we occasionally meet with on which the head, in a triangle, has London or Canterbury for its Reverse, or where the head without the triangle is with Dublin on the Reverse, are, I am persuaded, all from dies engraved in London, and improperly sent to Ireland; Reverse dies of Canterbury and London, and Obverse heads intended for the English coinage, having been mixed in the bag of punches or dies intended for the Irish coinage. In the Dean of Saint Patrick's collection were three pennies of Edward I., head without the triangle, with a Reverse of Dublin. Compare these busts with his London coinage, and you will find them precisely similar in type and work. In the late Mr. Leybourne's collection was a Dublin penny of Edward I. the bust without the triangle, part of the hoard found near Youghal, and which, at Mr. L.'s death, passed into the Dean's cabinet. This penny is clearly Irish workmanship, copied from the English; the work is a caricature, feebly scratched in, by one who had not the power to engrave.

I believe that many of the dies of Edward the Fourth's Irish coins were engraved in London, from their superior workmanship, and different style and expression.

The rose and sun coinage of Dublin and Drogheda. I have not any of the Trim coins of this type; but, from Dr. Smith's engravings, I

should include them also. The Waterford groat, with w on the breast, which, from its weight (43 grains), was very probably also coined in London; and all the Limerick coins, with L on the breast. This coinage, indeed, is so completely similar in workmanship and aspect to Edward's English money, that when I first saw it I had no suspicion of its being Irish. Compare all these coins with the other Irish coins of Edward IV. and you will find them totally different in the forms of their busts, and their much firmer execution, and the difference extends to the lettering. Neither have I any doubt but that the half-groat of Henry VII. Dr. Smith's Plate 2, Coin 35, the Reverse of which, Dr. Smith shows, should be read *Civitas Dulin*, not *Duxlin*, is a pattern half-groat engraved and coined in London, the weight being $21\frac{1}{2}$ grains. The heaviest groat I have of Henry VII. with the arched crown is only 32 grains; but the design and execution speak as clearly as possible that it has no affinity with the Dublin Mint of that day. I have a penny of Edward IV. which I believe is also a pattern for an Irish coin, but engraved and struck in England, from its execution. The Obverse has the bust as usual, "E—nglie." Reverse, a cross almost Maltese, with a rose of five leaves in its centre, from which I apprehend it to have been intended for Ireland. (See a similar Reverse in Dr. Smith's Edward IV. Plate 2, No. 46, a penny of Drogheda.) Only "*Civi*" is legible of the Reverse inscription; the weight is nearly 14 grains.

When we remember that we have silver coins of Athens weighing only 3 grains, which have come down to us at a distance of 2000 years, I cannot bring myself to believe that a coinage commenced only in A.D. 1425, and extending to 1461, can have so entirely disappeared; and I believe that all that class of Irish groats inscribed "*Henricus Di Gra Dns Hibernie*." (Dr. Smith's Henry VII. Plate 2, from No. 24 to No. 30, both inclusive,) are the coins of Henry VI.; and those from No. 31 to No. 48, both inclusive, with the flat and arched crowns, are those of Henry VII. These groats form two very distinct and separate coinages, from the difference in the King's title, in the style and design of their busts, and in the whole character of the engraving, more especially in that of the lettering. In 1839, when my means of forming an opinion by coins was extremely limited, I was yet satisfied that Henry VII. coined money in Ireland with a flat crown; but I believe all these coins with the flat crown were coined in the

commencement of his reign. It is not probable that the arched crown (which we know was worn by Edward IV.), having been introduced for greater state on the coinage, would be laid aside in the same reign, and especially in that of so jealous and suspicious a sovereign as Henry VII. particularly in the Mint of the capital city of Ireland, and where his right to the throne had been once set aside by the coronation of the asserted Edward Duke of Clarence, at Christ Church, A.D. 1487.

We now come to the class of groats that have virtually inflicted all these preliminary observations on the reader, and which are represented in Dr. Smith's Henry VII. Plate 3, No. 49 to 57, both inclusive. I have much increased my Irish and English collection since 1839, and I have several of these groats, one as fine as on the day it was coined; but, after quietly comparing it with all classes, I adhere to my then opinion, that in all the points that can disgrace a coinage, they are the vilest and lowest that England or Ireland offers to shock the eyes of collectors, and infinitely below either the flat or arched crown coins, represented in Dr. Smith's work, from 31 to 48 — so infinitely, indeed, that I cannot conceive it possible they could have been coined by the moneyers left by Edward the Fourth's Government, whom Henry the Seventh's would find in the Mint, nor by those by whom the arched coins of Henry VII. were engraved in the Dublin Mint; and, as I have before stated, I think it extremely improbable, that, after the arched crown had been introduced, any money of Henry VII. would be engraved with a flat crown. At the same time, the cross fourché on the Reverse, of which I can find no instance until the reign of Henry VII. and the peaked or cornuted forms of the letter i on these coins, have changed my opinion as to their being minted by Henry VI. With these conflicting difficulties, satisfied they are not Henry the Sixth's, and thinking that they cannot be Henry the Seventh's, I am disposed to consider that they may have been coined in the earlier part of the reign of Henry VIII. on some particular emergency of the Irish Government. We know that all undoubted coins which we have of Henry VIII. were coined in London, and then sent over to Ireland. My friend Mr. Burn has shown me extracts from MSS. in the State Paper Office (which I have since learned are published in the State Papers of Ireland) on this subject, and also various proposals for authorising a Mint in Dublin, towards the

close of Henry the Eighth's reign. The first eighteen years of the reign of Henry VIII. in Ireland are said to have been an extremely unsettled period; and if in this time of turbulence and uncertainty a Lord Deputy was driven to coin money, this coinage would combine, in character, just every defect that a coinage can exhibit from haste, ignorance, and want of ability. There being so much information in the State Paper Office, respecting the Irish coins of Henry VIII. at the latter period of his reign, it is possible that future search may give us some light as to the earlier part, when I conjecture these barbarisms may have had their disgraceful existence. At present there is a total absence of proof; and collectors must exercise their own judgments as to the greater probability of their being contemporaneous with the superior coinages admitted to be Henry the Seventh's, or their being issued at a subsequent period, and in a subsequent reign; which may afford what appears to me more rational grounds for their striking difference.

I cannot however conclude without expressing the most anxious hope, in which I am certain that I also speak the sentiments of all numismatists, that Dr. Smith, having done so much for the Irish coinage, by his publications, will add to the obligations he has conferred on us, by completing his *History of the Irish Coinages from John downwards*. Compared with the difficulties which his Edward IV. and Henry VII. have offered, the remainder to him will be plain sailing; and his unrivalled pencil will then give us a uniform series of the Coinage of Ireland, which will throw that of any other country into the background, for beauty and accuracy of delineation; and, placing on faithful record the combined contributions of various cabinets, enable those who take an interest in the subject to form their own conclusions, from the materials which this valuable writer so abundantly places before them, from every source from which information can be procured; from existing coins, many hitherto unknown; and from records relating to the coinage of Ireland, not only those that previous historians have referred to, but many whose existence was not suspected until brought to light by this able and unwearied writer.

Cork, 7th June, 1843.

MR. LINDSAY'S OBSERVATIONS.

MY present opinion relative to the Irish coins of the Henrys is, that the only coins which can with certainty be assigned to Henry VI. are the three given to him by Dr. Smith; that Nos. 24-31 are uncertain; but I am rather inclined to agree with Dr. Smith in assigning them to Henry VII.; that Nos. 32-48 certainly belong to Henry VII.; and that Nos. 49-57, those given by Simon to Henry V. although they may possibly belong to Henry VII. seem more likely to belong to Henry VIII.

June 9th, 1843.

J. L.

I perfectly agree with Dr. Smith as to the *order* in which he has placed these coinages.

J. L.

DR. SMITH'S OBSERVATIONS.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have read with great attention your “Remarks on the groats attributed by Simon to Henry V.,” and, in compliance with your request, I shall make such observations as appear to me likely to throw any additional light on those points which you have so fully discussed in your “Remarks.”

You observe, “we have to consider which is the greater improbability—the Irish Mint issuing a very light currency, or that all the money coined during the thirty-six years of Henry VI. has disappeared.”

The Irish coins of John, Henry III. and Edward I., II., or III. are generally of the full weight, and frequently of the exact standard of twenty-two grains and a half to the penny; and the few which can be appropriated to Henry VI. with probability come very near the established standard. The coins also of Edward IV., particularly during the first ten years of his reign, in general agree so closely with the weights fixed by the several acts, I feel persuaded that the King's moneyers, previous to 1470, rarely ventured to issue light coins.

In my Essay on the Coins of Edward IV. p. 13, I conjectured that the groat of 1465 ought to weigh thirty-six grains; this I now believe to be an error, and one which it is necessary to correct.

A remarkably fine groat, same as fig. 22, Pl. 1, belonging to our

friend Mr. Lindsay, led me to suspect, from its high state of preservation, and its weighing only thirty-two grains, that I was wrong in supposing that it ought to weigh thirty-six grains.

From the Act of 1465, a portion of which is preserved in that of 1467, it appears that the noble was raised from six and eight pence, its original value, to ten shillings, or increased in value by one half; and, according to the same rule, the English groat was then worth sixpence in Ireland. In 1464 the English groat was reduced from sixty to forty-eight grains; and to preserve the proportions between the coins of the two countries, as fixed by the Irish Act in 1465, it follows that the Irish groat of 1465 ought to weigh exactly thirty-two grains, or two-thirds of the English.

It would appear from your words that you supposed the Mint in Ireland was in *constant* operation during thirty-six years of Henry's reign, yet there is not any evidence of a Mint being at work except in the third and fourth and thirty-ninth years of this reign.

It is, I believe, certain, that we have not any Irish coin of Richard II. though this King in 1379 granted to his Irish subjects liberty "to coin money at the Royal Mint in Dublin" (Leland's *Hist. of Ireland*, vol. I. p. 332); and you agree with me that Henry IV. or V. did not coin money in Ireland; nor is there any evidence that Edward III. issued money after 1339, from which time to the third year of Henry VI. makes an interval of eighty-six years. This appears to me more anomalous than that only three coins are now known which can be assigned to Henry VI. during a period of thirty-six years. The introduction in the last year of the reign of Henry VI. "of a proper coyne separate from the coyne of England;" and the great variety of coins struck in Ireland by Edward IV. together with the abundance of the English money of Edward III. and Henry V. or VI. (as well as some of Richard II. and Henry IV.), which are frequently found in this country, almost prove that very little Irish money (except the O'Reilly) was in circulation from the time of Edward III. to Edward IV.

My experience has taught me that many Irish coins which are not known at present may be discovered hereafter; for of several types and denominations single specimens only are known, and many others have been recently discovered. I may mention a few of Edward IV.—The farthing of his second-year; the Waterford penny, same type as the Dublin penny, Pl. I, No. 17; the double groat of

Trim and groat of Drogheda, Reverse, sun and rose ; Trim penny, Reverse, cross and pellets ; Waterford half-groat and Dublin half-penny of the same type ; and the halfpenny with three crowns on the Reverse. Wherefore I look forward with confidence to the discovery of other coins of Henry VI.

The paragraph beginning "From Sir John Davis's Report," does not exactly convey the opinion stated in my Essay on the Coins of Henry VII. The words (p. 13), "And from this time (1460) the first difference and inequality betwixt the standard of the English and Irish monies is to be dated, and *not, as Sir John Davis supposed, from the fifth year of Edward IV.*" which you have overlooked, are important, because it would appear that I was of the same opinion as Sir John Davis, when you say, "It has been assumed that until then (fifth of Edward IV.) the coinages of the two countries had been the same in weight."

It is possible that the Government of Ireland may have issued coins from 1425 to 1460 "weighing less than they covenanted with the English Government to strike;" but I think it is highly improbable that any government would issue money "not half the weight it was covenanted to be" in the indenture with Cobham in 1425 ; and it should also be recollected, that, even in the instance of German Lynch's fraud, the deficiency amounted only to *one-fourth*.

Our records prove that the dies of some of the Irish coins were made in England, and that English moneyers were occasionally employed in Ireland. I agree with you, that Mr. Martin's very fine penny is the work of an English artist ; but the supposition that this coin is a pattern is not supported by evidence to satisfy me ; nor can I admit that the half-groat of Henry VII. Pl. 2, fig. 35, is a pattern : there is one of the same type, but from a different die, in the collection of the Royal Irish Academy. Your penny of Edward IV., of which a drawing is now before me, has been struck so carelessly, and is of such ordinary workmanship, I cannot believe that it was intended for a pattern.

With respect to my appropriation of the coins of Henry VII., Nos. 24 to 30, both inclusive, I have nothing to add to what I have stated at page 21 of my Essay, but I must say a few words on your belief that "all these coins with the flat crown were coined in the commencement of his reign."

Henry VII. used the double-arched crown at an early period of his reign, as appears from the Dublin groat with three crowns on

the Reverse (fig. 1) ; but, if your arrangement of placing the coins with the flat crown before those with the arched crown be correct, how will you account for the introduction of the cross fourché, on figs. 40 to 48, and laying it aside afterwards ? while you admit that " the cross fourché on the Reverse," &c. of the groats without the tressure, has changed your opinion as to their being minted by Henry VI.

It is difficult now to say why the arched crown was abandoned, after it had been used for a time. The coins of Henry VIII. furnish a more remarkable case. On all his coins previous to 1544 the type was the royal arms on the Obverse, and the harp on the Reverse. In 1544 an indenture was made with Martin Bowes and others, and the coins then minted bore on the Obverse the *King's head crowned*. In 1545 and 1546 new coinages took place, and the royal arms were again substituted for the King's head.

As to your conjecture that the groats without the tressure were struck in the early part of the reign of Henry VIII. I must again refer to my Essay, p. 32, where I have given reasons for connecting these coins with some of those which you admit belong to Henry VII. Take away the tressure and the two small crosses from 45, and how little difference there is between it and fig. 50 ; and in rudeness of workmanship they scarcely exceed Nos. 38 and 47, which you allow belong to Henry VII. Even if it be admitted that you are right in appropriating these coins to Henry VIII. the chronological arrangement of the series would not be disturbed. I am well satisfied in gaining you over to the opinion that these groats were not coined by Henry V. or VI.

I remain, my dear Sir,

Yours very sincerely,

Richard Sainthill, Esq.

A. SMITH.

THREE CROWNS THE ANCIENT ARMS OF IRELAND.

My learned friend, the Rev. Richard Butler, of Trim, in 1837, communicated to me his discovery that, from the reign of Richard II. to that of Henry VIII., the arms of Ireland had been three crowns. Considering this to be one of the most interesting discoveries that had been made for many years in the Irish coinage, I pressed Mr. Butler to communicate it to the public, through the *Numismatic Journal*, vol. II. page 70; and, as additional proof had accumulated when Dr. Smith was preparing his *History of the Irish coins of Edward IV.*, I suggested to Mr. Butler and Dr. Smith how desirable it was that the discovery should be again brought forward, in its now stronger light; and both gentlemen giving way to my anxiety, the following statement on the subject appeared in Dr. Smith's *Irish Coinage of Edward IV.*; which being attacked by a gentleman in the *Numismatic*, I felt myself called upon to reply to the writer's doubts, and my answer follows Mr. Butler's paper; and, that the reader may better understand this very curious and interesting question, a plate has been engraved, with the most material varieties of the three-crown coinages of Edward IV. Richard III. and Henry VII.

THE IRISH COINS OF EDWARD IV.

[From the *Numismatic Chronicle and Journal*, January 1842.]

SIR,

Cork, April 29, 1841.

I HAVE just received your publication for April, in which I observe that the reviewer of Dr. Smith's excellent work on the Irish coins of Edward IV. at page 49, disputes the correctness of the three crowns on the Irish coinage of Edward IV. Richard III. and Henry VII. being the arms of Ireland.

We are entirely indebted to the researches and acute observation of the Rev. Richard Butler, of Trim, for the information, that the three crowns were the armorial bearings of Ireland, from the reign of Richard II. to that of Henry VIII. Being myself perfectly convinced that Mr. Butler has proved this very interesting fact, I shall, as a very small return for the obligation which I con-

sider all numismatists owe Mr. Butler, trouble you with a few observations in reply to your correspondent's doubts.

Mr. Butler has shown that Richard II. granted these arms to Robert de Vere, "so long as he should be Lord of Ireland." That at the funeral of Henry V. they were borne on a separate shield, as were also those of France and England. But the three crowns were borne on the fourth or last car; the situation in which, as the arms of Ireland, we are entitled to expect them, Ireland being the last of the King of England's titles. We are to remember that this was the funeral of a Sovereign of the House of Lancaster. But the same armorial bearings are placed on the Irish coins of two successive Sovereigns of the House of York (Edward IV. and Richard III.), and continued by their Lancastrian successor, who had subverted their throne, and treated all their acts as usurpations. And, in the indenture of Richard III. for coining his Irish money, it is expressly covenanted, that "the arms of Ireland upon a cross, with this scripture, *Dñs Hibernie*," are to be placed on them; to which your learned reviewer has added a further confirmation, by the evidence of George Chalmers, that "a commission, appointed in the reign of Edward IV. to ascertain the arms of Ireland, reported as their answer, 'The arms were three crowns in pale.'" By itself, this information of Chalmers might not be absolutely conclusive; but we find it *now* corroborated, and I think clearly established, by the variety of proof which the Rev. Mr. Butler has brought to light. If there were not any thing but the indenture of Richard III. the fact is established, beyond all doubt or contradiction, that there was a recognised armorial bearing as the arms of Ireland, and on the coin, every way answering the description of the indenture, we find on the side, with "*Dñs Hibernie*," three crowns in pale. And we further find this same bearing, which the reviewer endeavours to characterise as a Yorkist badge, placed equally on the coins of their Lancastrian successor, Henry VII. It could not be a party badge which both Houses adopted on their Irish coins; and you must further remember, that this armorial bearing appears only on coins on which the arms of England and France are also; and that you have invariably "*Rex Ang. et Franc.*" surrounding the shield, with the arms of these two kingdoms, while the three crowns are as invariably surrounded with "*et Dñs Hibernie.*" I cannot imagine any thing to speak more clearly and decisively to Mr. Butler's conclusion. The line of precise definitive distinction and separation seems as

accurately adhered to as jealous heraldry could suggest. The only ground (as I understand the reviewer's statement) on which he sets aside all these facts and consequent inferences, is, that on a genealogical roll deducing the descent of Edward IV. there is a pictorial representation of a stream of rays directed towards him, bearing three crowns, at the same time that he himself is looking at the three suns, which appeared previous to the battle at Mortimer's Cross. I should simply infer from this, that the painter thought it necessary to enlighten his readers, by giving them to understand that these three suns really meant the crowns of the three kingdoms of England, France, and Ireland. But this, in my opinion, no way interferes with the three crowns being the separate and peculiar recognised armorial bearings of Ireland. In the traditional portraits of Edward III. we see him represented as bearing three crowns on his sword (literally in pale), indicating, we may presume, his claiming to be King or Sovereign Lord of England, France, and Ireland. And Richard II. may have been led by an attachment to his grandfather's cognizance to transfer it to Ireland as her peculiar and armorial bearing and distinction. And thus, I apprehend, it continued until the Pope, presenting Henry VIII. with the harp of Brian Borhu, induced that Sovereign to change the arms of Ireland, by placing on her coins a representation of the relic of her most celebrated native King. R. S.

EXTRACT FROM DR. SMITH'S ESSAY ON THE IRISH COINS OF
EDWARD THE FOURTH, PAGE 36.

It now only remains to offer some explanation of the meaning of the device of the three crowns, which has given rise to various conjectures.

Fynes Moryson, when enumerating the old coins which circulated in Ireland, says, "Also they had silver groats, called Cross-Keale Groats, stamped with the Pope's triple crown; and these groats were either sent hither of old by the Popes, or for the honour of them had their stamp set upon them." *

Sir James Ware considered the three crowns "as denoting the three kingdoms of England, France, and Ireland," an opinion in which Simon concurred.

Neither of these opinions is correct; and it is a very remarkable circumstance that this device, the meaning of which the learned

* Moryson's Itinerary, part 1, book 3, p. 284, London, folio, 1617.

research of Sir James Ware failed to discover, has, after the lapse of nearly four centuries since its introduction on the coins, been proved to be the arms of Ireland.

This highly interesting discovery was made by the Rev. Mr. Butler, of Trim; and I am much indebted to that learned gentleman for the following summary of the evidence which he has collected.

"Mr. Butler is of opinion, that the three crowns were the arms of Ireland from the time of Richard II. to the time of Henry VII. for the following reasons:

"1st. Richard II. granted to Robert de Vere permission to bear as his arms, so long as he should be Lord of Ireland, three crowns within a bordure.* '*Rex concessit quod Robertus de Veer comes Oxon' ac marchio Dublin in Hib'nia durante vita sua geret arma de Azuro cum tribus coronis aureis et una circumferentia vel bordura de argento ac quod ea gerat in omnibus scutis, vexillis, penonibus, tunicis armorum, armaturis,*' &c. (Rot. Pat. 9 Ric. II. m. 1. in Turr. Lond.)

"2nd. At Henry the Fifth's funeral, on the first car were emblazoned the ancient arms of England; on the second, those of France and England, quarterly; on the third, those of France; and on the fourth, three crowns on a field azure, which, although erroneously ascribed by Monstrelet, who gives this description, to King Arthur, were more probably the arms of Henry's great lordship of Ireland.

"3rd. The crown first appears on the first distinct and separate coinage for Ireland, issued according to an Act of Parliament in 1460, declaring the independence of Ireland, and enacting that it should have a proper coin, separate from the coin of England.†

* Among the Minor Correspondence in the Gentleman's Magazine for June 1840, the following note occurs:—

"I take this opportunity of appropriating the arms on a pavement tile, engraved in the Gentleman's Magazine for October, 1818, which appears to have been found in Essex. The arms are described as, three crowns, quartering mullets. They are the arms of Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, who was the favourite of Richard II. and by him created Marquis of Dublin and Duke of Ireland; on which occasion the King gave him for his arms, '*Azure, three crowns or, within a border argent,*' quartered with his own coat of De Vere, '*Quarterly gules and or, in the first quarter a mullet argent.*' He died without issue 16 Richard II. and was the only member of his family who bore this quartering of the three crowns. His arms are so remaining now, on the porch of the church at Lavenham, in Suffolk."

† Simon, Appendix, No. 5.

"4th. The three crowns appear on the Irish coins of Edward IV. Richard III. and Henry VII.; they are unknown to the English coinage: and when Henry VIII. assumed the harp as the arms of Ireland they appear no more.

"5th. On the only silver coins on which the three crowns occur, they appear, as the harp does afterwards, on the Reverse; the Obverse bearing the arms of England; and when the legend 'Dominus Hybernie' is on the coin, it is on the same side with the three crowns, as it is afterwards on the same side with the harp.

"6th. That these crowns are borne, not in a shield, but 'upon a cross,' is no objection to their being armorial bearings, as the harp was never borne on a shield, except on some coins of Queen Elizabeth, who, instead of one harp, bore three in her coinage of 1561; as Edward IV. bore sometimes one and sometimes three crowns. But that the three crowns were sometimes inclosed within a shield, is a fact which is incontestibly proved by a small copper coin, two specimens of which were found at Trim, and another had been previously discovered at Claremont, near Dublin; the latter is in the cabinet of the Dean of St. Patrick's.

"7th. In 1483, Thomas Gulmole, gentleman, 'Master and Worker of the Money of Silver, and Keeper of the Exchanges in the Cities of Devylyn (Dublin) and Waterford,' was bound by indenture to make two sorts of monies; one called a penny, with the King's arms on one side, upon a cross trefoiled on every end, and with this inscription, "Rex Anglie et Francie;" and on the other side, *the arms of Ireland* upon a cross, with this scripture, 'Dñs Hibernie.'*

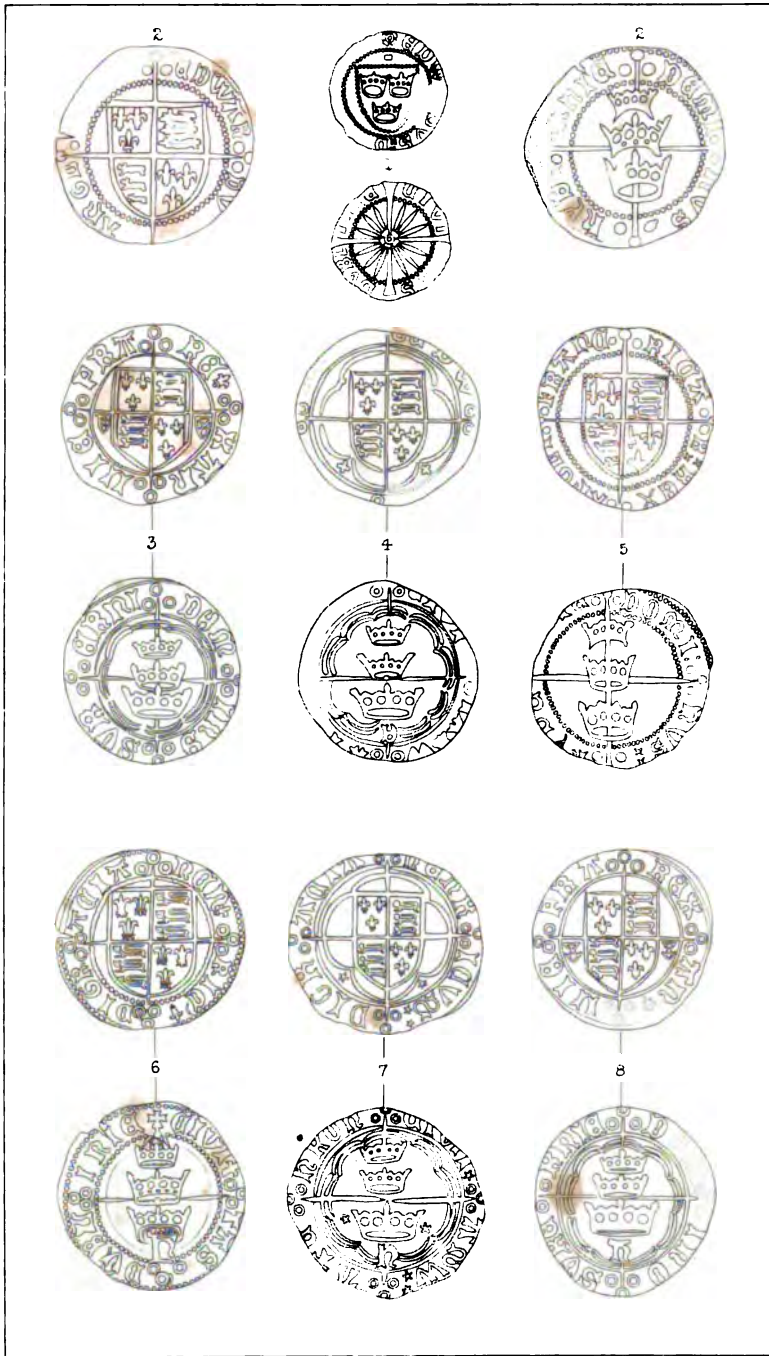
"Some device must, therefore, have been as fully established as the arms of Ireland, as the fleurs de lis and the lions were established as the King's arms. What were these arms, if they were not the three crowns?

"If we admit that the three crowns were the arms of Ireland, we have no difficulty about this indenture and this coinage. If we deny it, the frequent appearance of the crowns on the Irish coins is still to be accounted for; we have to seek for the arms of Ireland, and to wonder at the total loss of all coins, in a rich and singularly varied coinage, which bear the stamp of the national heraldic bearings.

* Ruding's Annals, vol. II. p. 376, second edition.

PL. 13.

THREE CROWNS, THE ANCIENT ARMS OF IRELAND.



"The three crowns were relinquished as the arms of Ireland by Henry VIII. probably because they were mistaken for the Papal arms; and supported the vulgar notion that the Pope was the Sovereign of Ireland, and the King of England merely the lord under him. That such an opinion prevailed, appears from a letter of the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland to Henry VIII. in 1540:—

"'And we thinke that they that be of the Irisherie wolde more gladder obey your Highnes by the name of King of this your lande, than by the name of Lorde thereof; having had heretofore a folisshe opinyon amonges them, that the Bisshope of Rome should be King of the same; for extirpating whereof we think it write, under your Highness pardon, that by authority of Parliament, it shulde be ordeyned that your Majesty, your heirs, and successors, shulde be named Kings of this lande.'"

THREE CROWNS THE ANCIENT ARMS OF IRELAND.

The coins in Plate XIII. are in the collections of Dr. Aquila Smith, that of the late Dean of Saint Patrick (now the R. I. A.'s), and Mr. Cuffe's.

Edward IV.

No. 1. A small copper coin. "Obverse, a shield, bearing three crowns, two above and one below; Mint mark, a rose; legend, *Edwardus D.* Reverse, a cross, having a small rose in its centre, and in each quarter of the cross three rays, which, with the four arms of the cross, present the appearance of a sun of sixteen rays, as on the coins of 1465: legend, *Civitas Dublinie*: it weighs nine grains."

No. 2. Groat. "On the Obverse, a shield, bearing the arms of England and France, quartered by a cross, the extremities of which are terminated each by three pellets; the shield is within a circle of pellets. Reverse, three crowns in pale, on a similar cross."

Obv. EDWARDU—ANGL—

Rev. DEMINUS HYBERNIE.

No. 3. "Obverse, a shield, quartered by a cross, whose arms are terminated each by three annulets; at each side of the shield

is a smaller one, bearing a saltire, the arms of Fitz-Gerald Earl of Kildare, and Lord Justice of Ireland in 1479, all within a plain circle. The crowns on the Reverse are closer, and of a more regular form than those of the first variety, and are within a double tressure of eight or more generally nine arches. They invariably have a fleur de lis on one or both sides, in some part of the legend, which is rarely found in pieces of the first variety."

Obv. REX ANLIE FRA

Rev. DOMINOS VRERNI

No. 4. This groat is now first published; but another of the same die is in the possession of Mr. Hoare. It has the King's initial, E, under the three crowns; and was coined at Waterford. The Obverse differs from the preceding groats, in having the shield within what was probably intended as a quatrefoil; outside which, in the lower angles, are two small crosses.

Obv. EDW—

Rev. CIVITAS WAT—

Richard III.

No. 5. Obverse, the arms of France and England, quarterly, in a shield on a cross pommée. Reverse, the three crowns, in pale, on a similar cross.

Obv. RICAR REX ANGLI FRANC

Rev. DOMINUS HYBE—IE.

Henry VII.

No. 6. "This groat has the legends HENRIC DI GRACIA, and CIVITAS DUBLINIE. The lions on the shield have their tails doubled back in a manner which distinguishes this coin from the three-crown money of Edward IV. and Richard III. The upper crown, on the Reverse, has a double arch surmounted by a ball and cross.

No. 7. "Groat is the only coins known of this type from the Mint of Waterford. The shield on the Obverse is within a tressure of four single arches. The crowns on the Reverse are within a tressure of nine double arches; in the legend are stars of five rays; a similar star is also on each side the lower crown; and on each side the quatrefoil, below the shield, the legends are, HENRICUS DI GRACIA, and CIVITAS WATERFOR, with the letter H below the three crowns."

No. 8. "This groat has the Fitz-Gerald arms on each side of

the shield; the legends are, REX ANLIE FRA, and DOMINOS VBERNIE. The letter H under the crowns distinguishes it from similar coins minted in the reign of Edward IV."

With the exception of Nos. 4 and 5, the description of the coins of this Plate are borrowed from Dr. Smith's valuable publications of the Irish coinages of Edward IV. and Henry VII. I trust that, having done so much for the coinage of Ireland, Dr. Smith will complete the little that remains, and give the public a uniform series of all the Irish coinages, from his unrivalled pencil. Some years since, I copied from the original in the British Museum the appointment of the Earl of Kildare (two of whose coins I have described) to the Government of Ireland, by Edward IV. and I now print this curious document for the entertainment of my readers.

From the Cottonian MSS. British Museum (Original Papers from the first settling of Ireland to Queen Mary).

[Bibl. Cotton. Titus, B. 11. f. 126.]

This endenture made between the King our souv'an Lord Edward the iiij on the on partye, and his right trusty and welbeloved cousin Garrot Erl of Kyldare on that other partye, witnessith, that where our said souv'an Lord, by his let's patente undre his grete sele of England, bering date the 9th day of August, the 20 year of his reigne, hath ordeyned the right high and mighty Prince, his right trusty and right entirely beloved sonne Richard Duc of Yorke, his Leuten'nt of his land of Irland; the which Duc, for certain resonable causes, may not personelly goe towards the said land, nor their abide for the saufgarde thereof, but by the avys and commandement of oure said souv'an Lord, hath made and ordeyned the said Erl of Kildare to be his Depute, from the 5th day of May next ensuyng, for and during the terme and space of four yeres than next ensuyng, as by his patent of the same date, undre the Kinge prive sele, more plainly it doth appere.

Whereupon the same our souv'an Lord, willing the prosp'ite, peas, and tranquillite of his said land and subyettes, by th'avys of his counsell, hath reteyned towards him the said Erl of Kyldare, Deputie of his said sonne, in the said land of Irland, for and during the tyme and space aforesaid, the whyche Erl hath taken upon him surely and saufly, to all his power, to kepe the said land

to th' use and prouffite of our said souv'an Lord, during the time and space abovesaid, and the said Erl shal have contynually, during the said tyme, w^t him, for the saufgard and keping of the same land, iiij^{xx} young hable archers, and xl horsmen called speres; and the said Erl shal have and recyve for the fynding of the said archers and speres, and for th'exercise of his said office of Depute yerely, during the said yeres, six hundred £. to be payed and contented of our said souv'an Lord, of the revenues of his said land of Irland, on the ordinary charge thereof, by the hande of the tresorer of the same for the time being, at the termes of the feste of Nativite of Saint John Baptist and Nativite of oure Lord, by theyr porcons. If so be the same revenues will not extend thereto, that duely certified unto the King or said souv'an Lord, the said Erl shal have his payment out of England, by th'ande of the Tresorer and Chambrelaine of the Kinges Exchequer for the tyme being of that that shal lak of the said some of six hundred £. And the said Erl byndith hymself to make moustres of himself and his retynue from tyme to tyme, during the said terme, afore suche persones as thereto shalbe deputed on our said souv'an Lord's behalve, whenne and as ofte as thereto he shalbe duly warned and required. In witenesse whereof.

Co. y^e L^d privy Seale. Dat. 12 die Augusti,
a^o rⁱ E. iiij^{ti} xx^m.

AN ATTEMPT TO LOCATE COINS IN RUDING.

[From the Numismatic Journal, vol. II. June 1837—April 1838.]

AN ATTEMPT TO LOCATE SOME COINS OF UNAPPROPRIATED MINTS IN RUDING FROM DOMESDAY AND THE NEW TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

EADWIG. *Neve, Newe.*

EDWARD THE MARTYR. *Niewen.* Newent, a market town in the hundred of Botloe, co. of Gloucester. A Benedictine priory was founded here soon after the Conquest.

EADWIG. *To. Totness, Devon.*

EADGAR. *Meltwi, Mltvi.* Uniting these words, we should have Meltwi. Possibly Milton next Sittingbourne, Kent, in early times supposed to be the residence of the Kings of Kent; or, Maidstone, Kent (in Domesday "Meddestana"), a very ancient town, supposed to have been a contraction of Medway's Town.

EADGAR. *Intb.* Domesday: "Intberge; Terr. Pb. prat. Wirecestresire, hundred Oswaldestan; possessor Noa; Eccl'ia de Wirecestre."

EDWARD THE MARTYR. *Loda.* Same as Lyda. Lydford, Devon.

EDWARD THE MARTYR. *Limen, Limene.*

ETHELRED. *Limna.*

EDWARD THE CONFESSOR. *Lie, Limnie.* I have an unpublished penny of Eadgar. It has on the Obverse the King's head, inscribed "Eadgar Rex Angloru;" on the Reverse, "Athestan M-o Lime," with one small cross in the field of the coin. All these coins I consider are from one Mint. Lympne; near Hythe, Kent.

This parish, it is stated, takes its name from the ancient river Limene, now the Rother, a branch of which ran below it, and formed the ancient Roman haven, Portus Limanus. In Domesday it is described as "Limes terr. in D'nio Pbr. &c. Chent. Limowart Lest; hundred Belicolt; possessor, Arc. Ep. Cantaur."

Mr. Lindsay has two pennies of Ethelred II. so extremely resembling each other, that, until examined, they would be thought to have proceeded from the same die. One reads on the Reverse, "Leofric M-o. Limna," the other "Leofric M-o Rofec (Rochester). Now from these two places, Lympne and Rochester, being so near each other, it is very probable that Leofric was moneyer to both Mints.

ETHELRED II. *Ale.* Possibly, Aylesford, Kent. In Domesday it is described as "Ailesford (Sacha and Soca), Chenth. Rex." As belonging to the King, it would be more likely to have the privilege of a Mint.

Ate. Attleburgh, or Attleborough, a market-town and parish in the hundred of Shropham, county of Norfolk. This place derives its name from Atheling or Atling, a Saxon Prince. It was anciently the capital of Norfolk, and the residence of Offa and Edmund, Kings of East Anglia.

Bard. Bardney (Bardenai, Domesday,) ten miles west of Horncastle. A monastery founded here, in which Ethelred, King of Mercia, became a monk, A.D. 704, was destroyed by the Danes, A. D. 870 ; and about the period of the Conquest it was restored.

Colw. Colchester, Essex. Colne-Ceaster of the Saxons ; was a considerable town at the Conquest.

Dor. Dorchester, co. Dorset. In Æthelstan's charter to Milton Abbey, dated from this place, Dorchester, which then belonged to the Crown, it is called Villa Regalis, to distinguish it from Dorchester in Oxfordshire, which is called Villa Episcopalis. Two Mints were granted to it by Æthelstan.

Ged. Perhaps Idleton in Nottinghamshire, near which Ethelfrid, King of Northumberland, was defeated by Redwald, King of the East Angles, A. D. 616.

Lanstf. Langport East Over, co. Somerset, 4½ miles W. S. W. from Somerton. Seal of the corporation, "Sig. Prepos. et Comuni Burgi de Lang Esto." This place is of great antiquity. It was a royal burgh in the time of William the Conqueror.

Rini. Not knowing the exact coin from which this Mint is taken, I can only conjecture that it may be one of the class supposed to have been struck by Ethelred and other Saxon Kings in Ireland, as Rini is unquestionably an Irish Mint.

It occurs on a coin of Sithric. Obverse, "Lithre Rex Dyfluin;" Reverse, "Byrhtiod Mo. Rini." For my part, I dismiss the whole class of these coins from the English series, as I am persuaded they were the work of ignorant Irish engravers, and are copied from English coins that had fallen into their hands. Compare them with the English coins of the Sovereigns they purport to represent, and their wretched inferiority is apparent. If the Saxons had made any conquest in Ireland, their historians would not have left the fact a matter of doubt. These coins are mostly with the head and title of Ethelred; and, as he could not preserve his own dominions in England from the Danes, he was not very likely to be invading, and still less to be conquering, the Danes in Ireland. Besides, you have imitations of the coins of the Confessor, Conqueror, Rufus, and Henry I. on those of the Danish Kings of Dublin, which no one thinks of appropriating to the English Sovereigns.*

Risic, *Risic*. Perhaps Risingham in Northumberland.

Searbe. Searby; a joint parish with Owmley, co. of Lincoln, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-west from Caistor. Or it may be Salisbury.

* Since this Paper was drawn up, my opinion has been much strengthened by a penny of Ifarz IV. Danish King of Dublin, which my friend Mr. Lindsay has obtained, being part of a hoard lately discovered in the county of Wexford. It weighs eleven grains. The Obverse has the crowned helmeted head of the Confessor, (Ruding, Pl. 25, No. 34,) whose contemporary Ifarz IV. was; and the Reverse is similar to No. 23, same Plate, and inscribed "X Fredne on Eoffr." evidently copied from a York penny of the Confessor. Many of the pennies of Ethelred II. have the head copied from coins of the Danish Kings of Dublin; so that the engravers copied from each other, only the Irish moneyers made free with legends as well as busts.† These conjectures are submitted to those who have more leisure and opportunities of reference to ancient authorities than the writer, and in the hope that they may draw attention to the subject of unappropriated Mints.

† We perfectly agree with our correspondent, who is a practical numismatist in the best sense of the word. We have long held the opinion, an opinion which we know is daily gaining ground, that the money of civilized nations was copied by the unskilful artists of less refined states, in the same manner as the Chinese of the present day make a coat from an English pattern, which if it happen to be torn or soiled, or darned, is most scrupulously fac-similed in every respect. The letters on the Obverse of the coin in question are RIFADI NCIFM+DI.—*Editor of the Numismatic Journal.*

Stanor. This word has probably the letter f omitted—Stanfor, Stamford.

Wfehia, Wednesbury, co. Stafford, called by the Saxons Weadesbury ; fortified in 916 against the Danes, by Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred the Great. At the Conquest it was held in royal demesne. Or it may be a blundered Worcester. *Weghia*, *Wigea*, and *Wihr*, I believe, are all given for that city.

CANUTE.

Brin, Brintone, Domesday, Northamptonshire.

Crogi, *Grog*, Crogan, Domesday, Yorkshire.

Irrivto, Iretune, Domesday, Derbyshire.

Riv. Rivelenoit, Domesday, Cheshire.

Saeber, *Seber*, Sarisberie, Domesday, Wilts.

HAROLD I. *Itaa*. } Ithancester, Essex. Higher up the northern
CONFESSOR. *It*. } shore (from Tillingham) stood once a flourishing city, called Ithancester by our ancestors. Camden is of opinion Ithancester is the same as

“*Othena*. The Confessor granted the custody of this hundred to Ranulph Piperking.” Herman Moll’s *England and Wales*, p. 138, London, 1733.

CONFESSOR.

Berdest, Berdeltune, Domesday, Cheshire.

Egele, *Egle*, perhaps Eglesham, Domesday, Oxfordshire.

Genit, Genitune, Domesday, Berkshire.

Jerbirge, Jeresbie, Domesday, Lincolnshire.

HAROLD II.

Aestri, Aestorp, Domesday, now Aisthorpe, Lincolnshire.

Ceicesla, perhaps Ceila, Domesday, Lincolnshire.

Ormsteni, Ormestune, Domesday, Notts.

WILLIAM I.

Brelis, Brailes, a parish in the Brailes division of the hundred of Kingston, co. Warwick. The church was probably built in the time of William the Conqueror. Prior to the Conquest this lordship was in the possession of Edwin Earl of Mercia ; and subsequently, including Chelmscot and Winder-ton, it yielded to the Conqueror no less than 55*l.* yearly, and twenty horseloads of salt.

Hreli, Harleigh, Domesday, Devonshire, Hampshire.

Or Hirslege, Domesday, Gloucestershire.

Jerberge. See CONFESSOR.

Maint, Mainestune, Domesday, Yorkshire.

Niea, perhaps Nietona, Domesday, Yorkshire.

Ritune, Ritone, R'tun, Domesday, Yorkshire.

Or *Rutune,* Domesday, Shropshire.

Stot-i-ie-inge, perhaps Stotune, Domesday, Worcestershire.

Suel, Suelle, Domesday, Gloucestershire.

WILLIAM II.

Creez, Creic, Domesday, Yorkshire.

Othei, Othre, Othri, Otrie, or Otri } Domesday, Devonshire.
Now Ottery St. Mary's

HENRY I. *Hadev.* } Hadun, Domesday, Derby.

STEPHEN. *Hedev. Huaed* } Or, Hedun, Domesday, Notts.

HENRY III.

Ant, Antone, Domesday, St. Anthony in Meneage, Cornwall. The church is an ancient structure, with a tower built of fine granite, said to have been brought from Normandy, being unlike any in this country. In 1735 there were found here twenty-four gallons of Roman brass coins.

Rivst, Ristuna, Domesday, Norfolk.

Ran, or *Rain,* Ramsay, Domesday, Huntingdonshire.

Vgie, perhaps York, Domesday.

Und, Undel, Domesday, Northamptonshire.

Welliol, Wella, Norfolk, Wells St. Peter, Norfolk. This place is called in Domesday, Guella. The church is a handsome spacious edifice of flint, with a lofty embattled tower.—Topog. Dict.

Cork.

R. S.

COINS OF THE MINT OF EXETER.

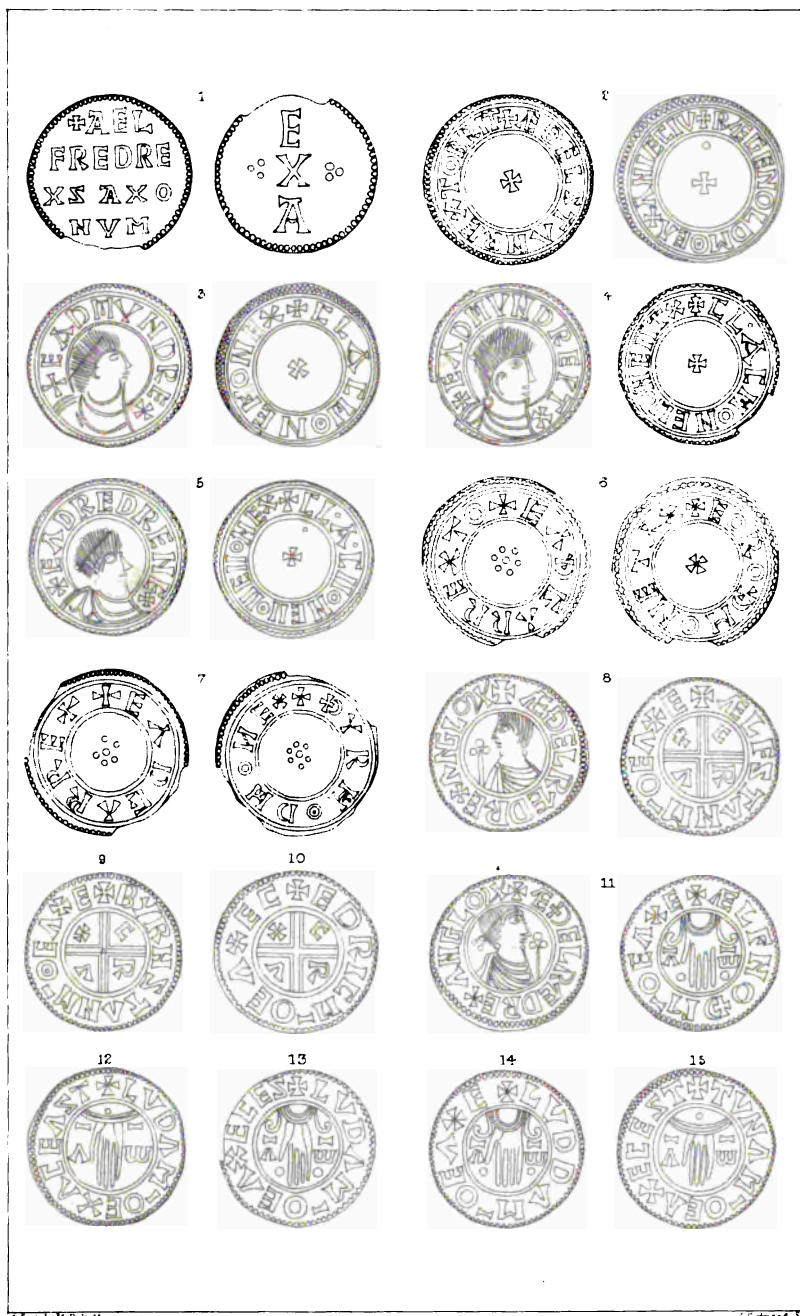
At what period a mint was first established in Exeter I have been unable to discover. Richard Izacke, in his History, written A. D. 1676, mentions at page 18, that King Athelstan "gave to this city two mints for coinage, A.D. 930, in token of their integrity, and the great trust he reposed in them."

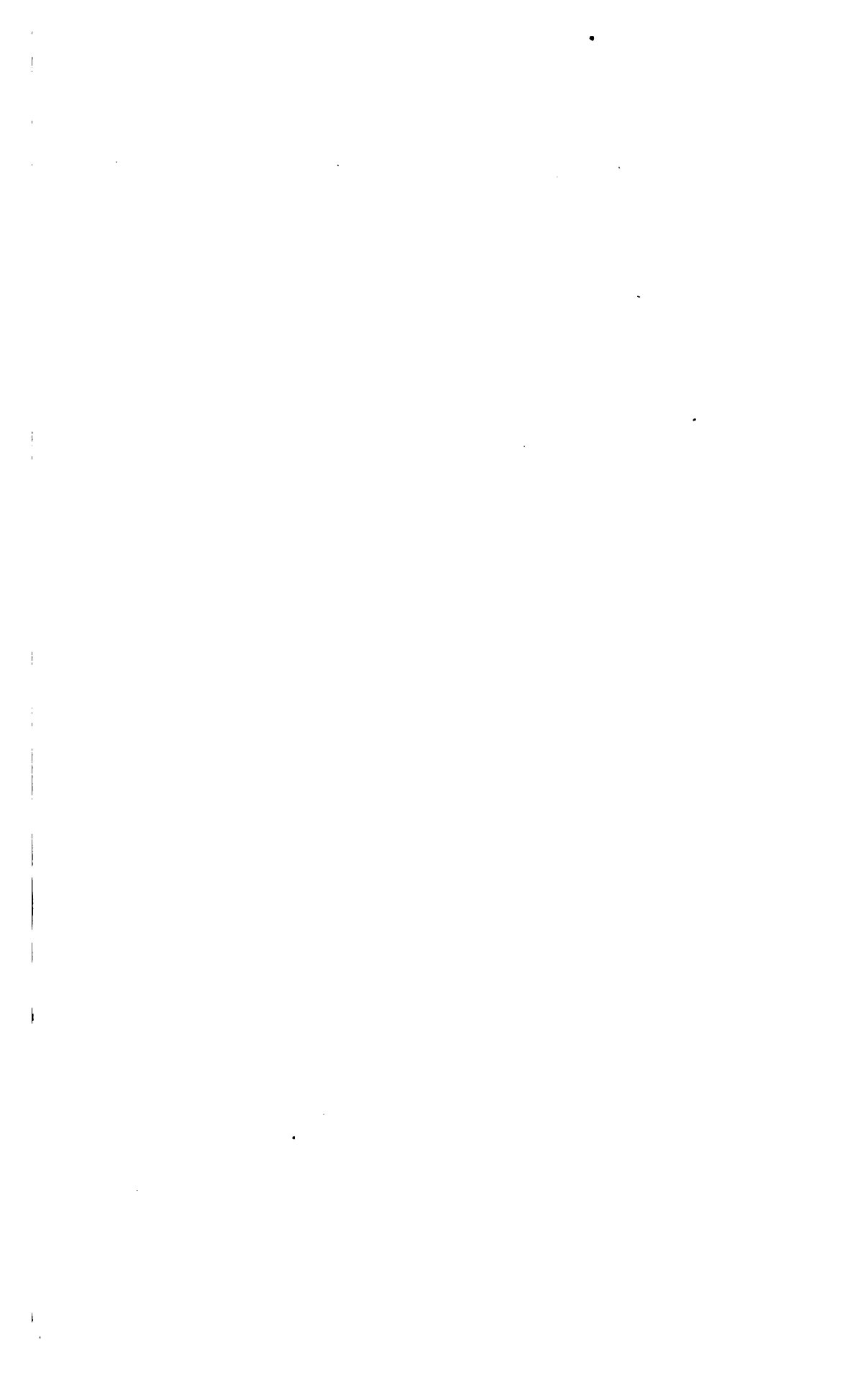
That Exeter however was a place of great importance, and a strongly fortified city (according to the state of warfare of that day), before the reign of Athelstan, is clear from the same author, who, at pages 6 and 7, states, that in the reign of King Aelfred, A. D. 875, the Danes attempted to besiege Exeter, but were driven from before the walls with much shame and infamy; and that they also subsequently invaded the county of Devon, landing at Appledore, but were again repulsed.

Ruding, in his Annals of the Coinage, makes no earlier mention of a coinage or mint at Exeter, than the grant and coins of Æthelstan.

Being a collector of coins and medals, in a very humble way, and having been born at Topsham, near Exeter, I have naturally been much interested in the coinage of our western capital, and I shall now present to those interested in numismatic pursuits engravings of all the coins of the Exeter Mint from my own collection, those of my friends, or of others, to which I have been able to procure access, from King Alfred to King Edward the First, and a few notices of coins from published works whose originals I have been either unable to trace, or to obtain drawings from; and I have declined copying their engravings, as I should have considered it an affront to the matchless pencil of Dr. Smith to have placed any others among his drawings.

From Edward the First we are not acquainted with any coinage at Exeter until the Civil Wars of King Charles the First, when a mint was established there, and a very considerable coinage took place in our city. But these coins have been so fully described by Snelling, Ruding, and Hawkins, that it would be useless to go over ground which they have so thoroughly gleaned.





COINS OF THE MINT OF EXETER.

Aelfred, A. D. 872 to 901.

No. 1. Obv. + AELFRED REX SAXONUM

Rev. EXA

A similar penny to this has been published by Mr. Hawkins, part of the Cuerdale hoard; and most probably this is one of the Cuerdale coins secreted by the labourers, and sold by them. I have heard that this penny was offered on sale to several collectors in London, but I do not know who had or has it.

Edward the Elder, A. D. 901 to 925.

I have not been successful in my endeavours to procure a coin of this monarch of our mint; though as his father Alfred, and his successor Æthelstan, both coined at Exeter, the probability is that Edward coined there likewise.

Æthelstan, A. D. 925 to 941.

No. 2. Obv. + ÆTHELSTAN REX TO BRIT

Rev. + RÆGENOLD MO EAXANIE CIV. Weight $24\frac{1}{2}$ grains.*Eadmund*, A. D. 941 to 946.

No. 3. Bust looking to its left, and passing through to the outer circle.

Obv. + EADMUND REX

Rev. + CLACMONE MON EX. Weight $23\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

This coin was in the collection of the Rev. T. F. Dymock, from whom I obtained it. There is another penny of Eadmund's in Mr. Dymock's collection, struck from the same Obverse die as this, but with a different Reverse, and which will be found in the supplemental plate (No. 1) of these coins of the mint of Exeter.

No. 4. Bust looking to its left, and passing through to outer circle.

Obv. + EADMUND REWTX

Rev. + CLACMONE MONEIIT X. Weight $22\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

Clacmone seems to have had very unsettled notions of spelling, as manifested on these and other coins.

Eadred, A. D. 946 to 955.

No. 5. Bust looking to its left, and passing through to the outer circle.

Obv. + EADRED RENEX

Rev. + CLACMONE MONEII ON EX. Weight $23\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

Or + CLACMONE MONE MONE X *

Ruding only "perhapsed," which Mr. Hawkins has repeated, that Eadred *may* have coined money at Exeter. The penny of Eadred's in the British Museum, with Clacmone moneyer, lying beside an undoubted Exeter penny of Eadmund by Clacmone, might have obtained more than a "perhaps" for the mint of Exeter! Be that as it may, this coin puts the question at rest. It was in the Catalogue of the Coins of Robert Surtees, Esq. of Durham, sold in London 17th July 1837. I commissioned the late Mr. Young to buy it for me, but he was pre-engaged. When I commenced this Catalogue of the Coins of Exeter, I addressed some lines to the Editors of the Gentleman's Magazine and the Numismatic Chronicle respecting this penny, which fortunately for me met the eye of its proprietor, C. W. Loscombe, Esq. who in the kindest manner immediately sent it to me, and has since transferred it to my cabinet, in an exchange, in which he declined half the value I placed on it.

Eadvig, A. D. 955 to 959.

I have been unable to meet with any Exeter coin of this monarch, nor does Ruding give ours among the few mints of this king. But Clac, in Ruding's list of his moneyers, is most probably Clacmone, and it is likely that the coin on which that name appears was struck at Exeter.

Eadgar, A. D. 958 to 975.

In Colonel Stretton's collection there is a penny of Eadgar, which reads:

Obv. + EADGAR REX TO D

Rev. + AELFSIGE MON EX.

No. 6. Obv. + EATHGAR REX TO

Rev. + EOROTH MONETA X. Weight 19 grains.

In our old writers, we generally meet the words father and mother printed fader and moder: it has struck me that this has arisen from the Saxon character of a D with a stroke across the

* *Suggestion and note by Mr. Lindsay.*—The official designation of the moneyer being repeated.

first limb of the letter, representing TH; which cross line the printers omitted, and left the words with only the letter D instead of TH. This coin came to me from Dr. Smith's collection.

No. 7. Obv. +EADGAR REX

Rev. +THYRMOD MON EX. Weight 16½ grains.

Eadweard the Martyr, A. D. 975 to 978.

Ruding in his list of mints gives four varieties in the spelling of the Exeter coins of this sovereign, but I have not as yet met with any of them.

Aethelred II. A. D. 979 to 1016.

No. 8. Bust* within the inner circle, looking to its right, with the sceptre.

Obv. +AETHELRAED REX ANGLOR

Rev. +AELFSTAN M-O EAXE-CRUX. Weight 25½ grains.

From Mr. Cuffe's cabinet.

No. 9. Rev. +BYRNSTAN M-O EAXE-CRUX. Weight 26½ grains.

No. 10. Rev. +EDRIC M-O EAXEC-CRUX. Weight 22½ grains.

Goddard Johnson, Esq. of Norwich, has communicated to me, since this plate was engraved, a penny of Aethelred II. of this type. Reverse +TUNA M-O EAXE-CRUX

No. 11. Bust† looking to its left, with the sceptre, and within the inner circle.

Obv. +AETHELRAED REX ANGLOR

Rev. +AELFNOTH M-O EAXE.

Hand of Providence, and the Greek characters Alpha and Omega.

No. 12. Rev. +LUDA M-O EAXACEAST.

Hand, &c. Weight 22½ grains. From Mr. Cuffe's collection.

No. 13. Rev. +LUDA M-O EAXECES.

Hand, &c. Weight 20 grains. From Mr. Hoare's collection.

No. 14. Rev. +LUDDA M-O EAXE.

Hand, &c. Weight 18 grains.

* I have a penny of Aethelred II. of this Crux type of the Mint of Totnes. The Reverse reads

+AELFSTAN M-O TOTA-CRUX.

† I have an unpublished penny of Tamworth Mint of this type. The Reverse reads

+FINE M-O TAMPERI.

No. 15. Rev. + TUNA M-O EAXCEST

Hand, &c. Weight 20 grains. The bust of this coin is without the sceptre.

In Moll's History of England, on the margin of the map of Devon there is an engraving of a coin struck with two Reverse dies, both with the Hand of Providence.

+ TUNA MO EAXCEST

+ SNLOLV OVO EH

Our coin No. 15 ascertains what was before probable, that this is a coin of Aethelred II. The two Reverses of Tuna differ only in one letter, c, in the coin published by Moll, omitted possibly by the engraver. Keder gives an Exeter penny of this reign, with the moneyer Leofsuno; possibly the second Reverse may be a blundered one of his.

Just as these sheets were going to press Dr. Smith informed me that he had been to Mullingar, and looked over about 120 pennies of Aethelred II. all of the Hand type, among which were three of the Exeter mint, whose Reverses read:

BRUN M-O EAXEEST

GODPINE M-O EAXECES

LEOFSUNU M-O EAXE

The last Reverse confirms my previous suggestion. Dr. Smith adds, "these coins were found near Mullingar about a year ago. There was not any other coin in the hoard except one of Eadred. There were also a few small bars or ingots of silver, and a very fine silver pin, with a polygonal head; it is about five inches long."

No. 16. Bust, looking to its right. Reverse, a small cross, in the centre of the field.

Obv. + AETHELRAED REX ANGLO

Rev. + BYRNSTAN ON EAXC. Weight 16½ grains.

No. 17. The Dano-Irish type; a large bust, looking to its right, with a kind of porcupine or spike-nail ornament, or perhaps I should say radiated helmet. Reverse, a double cross voided, and trefoiled at the extremities.

Obv. + AETHELRAED REX ANGLO

Rev. AELFNOTH M-O O EAXE. Weight 27 grains.

No. 18. Rev. + DUNSTANN MO EAXE. Weight 24 grains.

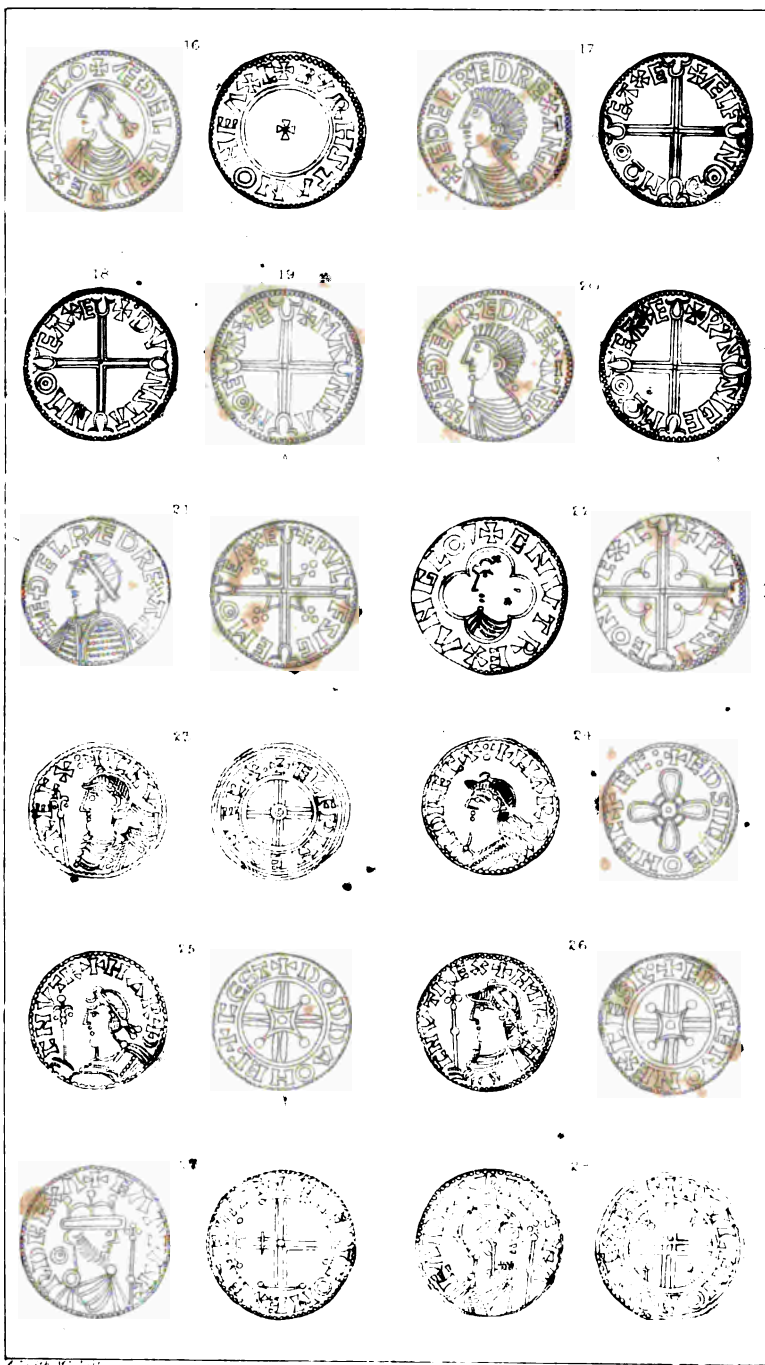
No. 19. Rev. + MANNA MO EAXE. Weight 21 grains.

No. 20. Obv. + AETHELRAED REX ANGL

Rev. + PYNSIGE M-O O EAXE. Weight 24 grains.

Pl. 15.

COINS STRUCK AT EXETER.



No. 21. Bust, looking to its right, with a crowned helmet. Rev. a cross similar to preceding, with a kind of cross pommé in the quarters.

Obv. + AETHELRAED REX ANG

Rev. + PULFSIGE MO EAXE. Weight 17 grains.

This penny was dug up near the city wall of Exeter at Northernhay, within these few years, and is in the collection of W. T. P. Shortt, Esq. of Heavitree, Devon, who very obligingly lent it to me for publication. It is mentioned in his very learned work, "Collectanea Curiosa Antiqua Dunmonia."

In Keder's Catalogue are four Exeter pennies of Aethelred II. whose Reverses read:

LEOFSUNO MO EAXE

HUNEPINE MO EAXE

CYTEL MO EAXE

PULFSIGE ON EAXE

Mr. Haigh has assisted me with information of the three following coins of Aethelred II. in the British Museum.

Obv. + AETHELRED REX ANG

Rev. + MANGOD MO EAXE

Dano-Irish type.

Obv. + AETHELRAED REX ANGLOR

Rev. + GODA MO EAXEC

Crux type.

Obv. + AETHELRAED REX ANGLOR

Rev. + GODA MO EAXEC

Hand of Providence type.

Cnut, A. D. 1016 to 1035.

No. 22. Bust within a quatrefoil looking to its right. Reverse, a double cross voided, and trefoiled at the extremities, with a quatrefoil in the quarters.

Obv. + CNUT REX ANGLO

Rev. + PULFSIE ON EXC.

Weight 23 grains. This coin came to my cabinet from Dr. Smith's.

No. 23. Bust, looking to its right, helmeted, and with the sceptre. Reverse, a double cross voided within the inner circle.

Obv. + CNUT RECX

Rev. + AELFPINE ON ECX. Weight 16 grains.

De Thott gives a coin of Cnut struck at Exeter, the Reverse of which reads, BOND ON ECESTAE.

Gough, in his Catalogue of the Coins of Cnut, A.D. 1777, gives two pennies of Cnut, of the Exeter Mint.

Obv. + CNUT RECX A

Rev. + AEFICC ON ECXEC

Obv. + CNUT RECX

Rev. + EDFINE ON ECXEC

By Mr. Haigh's List, both these coins are in the British Museum. Type, Hawkins, No. 208.

Gough also refers to two pennies of Cnut in the Duke of Devonshire's collection, with these Reverses.

+THELNPINC ON ECX

+ISELOD ON EAX

I am indebted to Mr. Haigh for the information of the following coins of Cnut, which are in the British Museum.

Obv. + CNUT RECX

Rev. + EDSIGEPARE ON ECX

Type, Hawkins, No. 208.

When an engraver of the Mint of Exeter was pressed for space, I am satisfied that he used the usual cross for x.

Obv. + CNUT REX ANGLOI

Rev. + HUNEPINE O EX

Type, my penny, No. 22.

Obv. + CNUT REX A

Rev. + PULSTAN ON EXC

Ruding, Plate 23, No. 19.

Obv. + CNUT RECX AN

Rev. + EDMAER ON ECXCE

Ruding, Plate 23, No. 19.

Obv. + CNUT REC-A

Rev. + PULSTAN O-ECXEC

Ruding, Plate 23, No. 19.

In the Plates of Lord Pembroke's coins, part 4, tab. 3, is a penny of Cnut, struck at Totnes, Devon.

Obv. + CNUT REX AN

Rev. + SEPINE ON TOTA

Type Ruding, Plate 23, No. 19.

Harold I. A. D. 1035 to 1040.

No. 24. Bust without the sceptre, looking to its right. Reverse, a cross formed by what may have been intended as a circular shield in the centre, and four oval shields for its extremities, or transverse quarters.

Obv. + HAROLD REX

Rev. + EDSIGIE ON ECKEC

This coin is in the superb collection of my old and valued friend Mr. Thomas.

In the Pembroke Plates, part 4, t. 3, is a penny of Harold I. similar type to No. 24.

Obv. + HAROLD REX

Rev. + HERA ON ECKECC

In the engraving the x on the Reverse is imperfectly represented, but I have no doubt of the imperfect character in the engraving being intended for x, and having been so originally on the coin.

Harthacnut, A. D. 1040 to 1042.

These two pennies of Harthacnut formed part of the hoard of coins found at Dunbrody Abbey, county of Wexford, in the spring of A.D. 1837. I ferreted them out with much difficulty, but as they are the first Exeter coins of this sovereign discovered, as a Devonian I do not regret the pains it cost me to fill up the gap that previously existed.

No. 25. Bust looking to its right, with the sceptre held in the left hand. Reverse, open or voided cross, with a cross pommé in the quarters.

Obv. + HARTHCNUT R

Rev. + DODDA ON ECKCEST

This coin is in the possession of Jacob Penrose, esq.

No. 26. Type as preceding coin.

Obv. + HARTHCNUT REX

Rev. + EDMAER ON ECKESR. Weight 17 grains.

This coin is in the possession of Captain Farmar.

Edward the Confessor, A.D. 1042—1066.

No. 27. Bust looking to its left, crowned, with sceptre in front, and an annulet behind. Reverse, a voided cross, extending to the letters, and without an inner circle.

Obv. + EADPARRD REX A

Rev. + AELFRIC ON EKECESTE. Weight 20 grains.

- No. 28. Bust, looking to its left, sceptre, and crowned helmet.
Reverse, a voided cross within the circle, with a kind of spear-head pommé, or rather a pile, in the quarters.

Obv. + EADPARD REX A

Rev. + PULFMOTH ON EXECE. Weight 18 grains.

I am indebted to Mr. Haigh for the information of the following coins in the British Museum collection.

Obv. + EADPARRD REX

Rev. + LIFINC ON EXECEST. Type, Ruding, Plate 24, No. 9.

Obv. + EDPERD REX

Rev. + CEPINE ON EXECEST. Type, Ruding, Plate 25, No. 18.

Obv. + EADPARD REX

Rev. + PULFPINE ON EXECE. Type, Ruding, Pl. 25, No. 26.

- No. 29. Bust, looking to its right, crowned helmet. Reverse, a small cross in the field.

Obv. + EDPERD RECX

Rev. + AELFPINE ON ECXEC. Weight 17 grains.

- No. 30. Bust and Reverse as before.

Obv. + EDPERD REX

Rev. + ELFME ON ECXE. Weight 15 grains.

- No. 31. Bust, looking to its right, helmet and sceptre.

Obv. + EDPERD REX

Rev. + LIFINC ON EXEC.

A voided cross, charged with a cross pommé, filling its quarters.
Weight 18 grains.

Harold II. A. D. 1066.

- No. 32. Bust, looking to its right, without the sceptre.

Obv. + HAROLD REX ANGL

Rev. + LIFINC ON EXECESTR—PAX. Weight 20½ grains.

- No. 33. Bust as before, from the collection of the Rev. Mr. Dymock.

Obv. + HAROLD REX ANGL

Rev. + BRIHTIC ON EXE—PAX. Weight 21 grains.

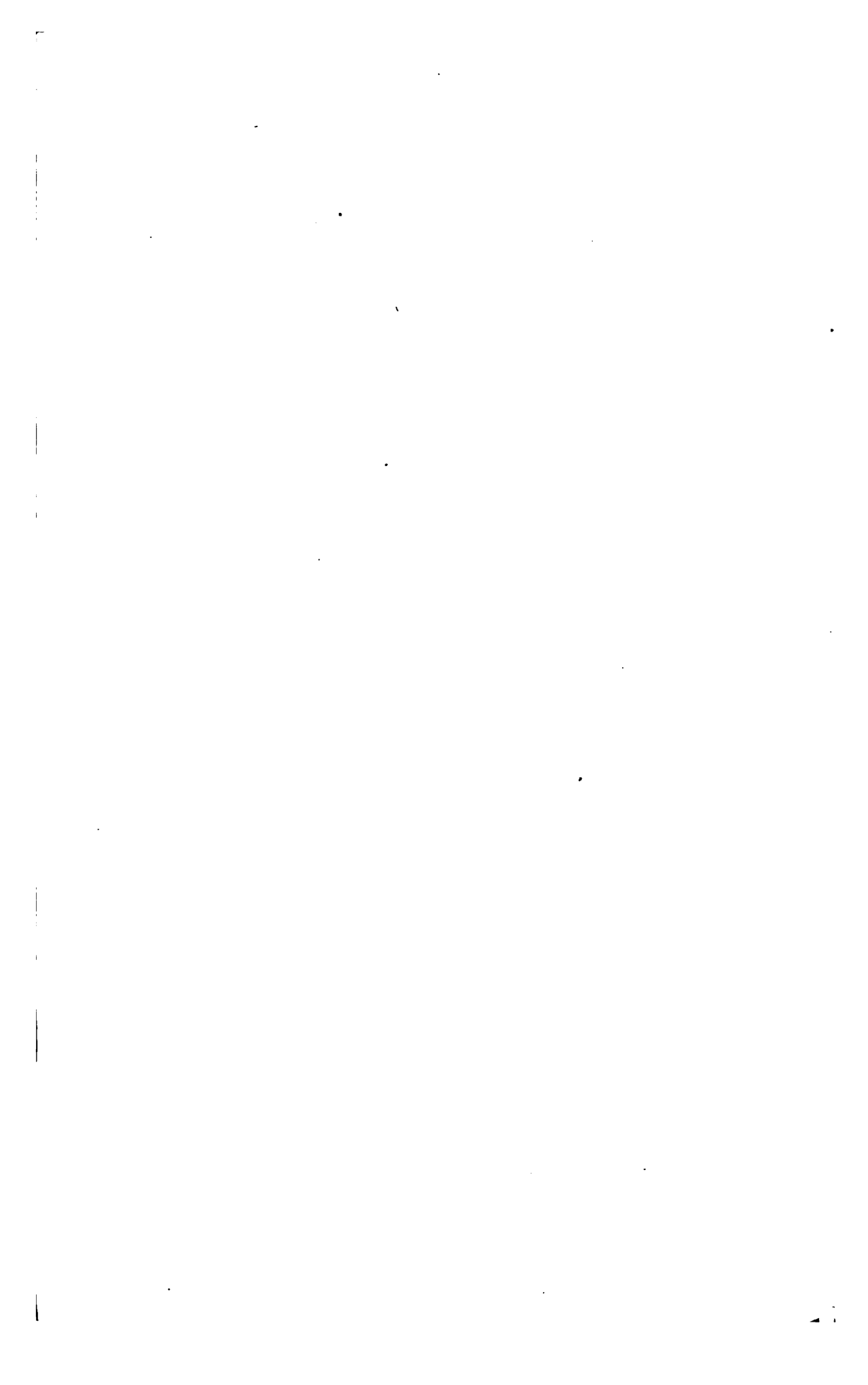
I have since obtained a penny of this type from Dean Mill's sale. Weight 19½ grains.

- No. 34. Bust as before, with the sceptre.

Obv. + HAROLD REX ANGL

Rev. + SNEBEORN ON EON—PAX. Weight 18½ grains.

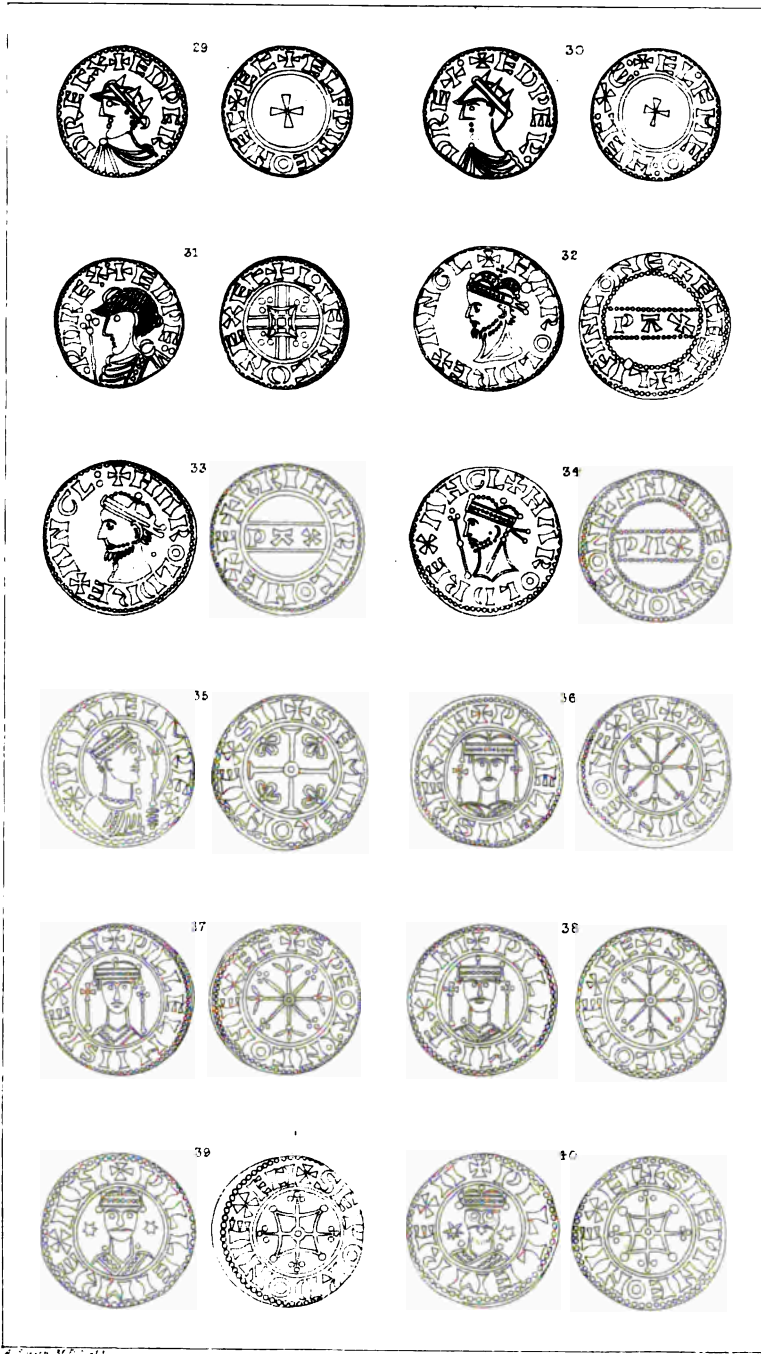
Or, SNEBEORN ON EONX





PL. 16.

COINS, STRUCK AT EXETER.



I consider this inscription was intended to have been EXON.

In the year 1774, a penny of Harold II. was found at Saint Mary's Hill, London, the reverse of which read, + LIFINC ON EXECES—PAX.

William the Conqueror, A. D. 1066—1087.

No. 36. Full-faced bust, with a sceptre on each side. Reverse, a cross fleurie, with a cross pommé in saltire.

Obv. + PILLELMUS REX AN

Rev. + PULFPINE ON EXEI. Weight, 20 grains.

This coin was presented to me by Mr. Loscombe, who added much to the value of the coin, by the following information of its discovery; by which the previous conjecture among numismatists, that this type belonged to William I. is rendered a certainty.

"DEAR SIR,

Clifton, Bristol, Dec. 17, 1841.

"In the year 1828, some coins of William the Conqueror were found at Malmsbury, one of which out of the thirteen in my possession, was struck by 'Pulfpine on Exei.' With one exception, those in my hands are of the same die, but struck at different places, and have on them the two sceptres. (Ruding, Plate 1, No. 5.) The circumstances under which they were found are the following: Maildolph concluded his wanderings by founding a cell, in which he lived an eremitical life, under a cliff by the side of the Avon, to which the fame of his piety attracted a concourse of persons, and led to the foundation of the Abbey of Malmesbury.

"On the ruins of this cell William I. built a chapel, and in the year 1828 its foundations were removed to build a poorhouse (I think); and under the principal stone, said to be a ton weight, the coins were found. They have been noticed in the Numismatic Journal, as showing that the pennies with the two sceptres belong to the Conqueror. I am, dear Sir,

Yours, &c.

C. W. LOSCOMBE."

As well as appropriating the two sceptres to William I. this discovery shows how long it has been customary to bury the currency of the day under the foundation stone of a building; and who will venture to say that the custom commenced then?

No. 37. Obv. + PILLELMUS REX AN

Rev. + SPEOTINC ON EXEE. Weight 21 grains.

No. 38. Obv. + PILLEM REX ANI

Rev. + SPOTINC ON EXEE. Weight 21 grains.

I am indebted to J. B. Bergne, esq. of the Foreign Office, for information of the two following pennies of the Conqueror struck at the Exeter Mint, in the British Museum. One of the type, supposed, from its resemblance to the coins of Edward the Confessor and Harold II. to have been William's first coinage. Hawkins, No. 233,—

Rev. + LIVING ON EXECESI.

Another, of the two sceptre type,—

Rev. + SÆPINE ON XECSTE.

Snelling, Plate 1, No. 7, gives a penny of the two sceptres,—

Rev. + PULFPNE ON EXCE.

Ruding, Supplement, Part 2, Plate 1, No. 1, gives a very singular penny of the Conqueror, uniting the reverse of the two sceptres with the canopy type, the canopy being also supported by the two sceptres, instead of columns.

Obv. + PILLEMU REX AN

Rev. + SPOTTINC ON EXC

In Lord Pembroke's Plate 4, No. 1, is a canopy type penny of the Conqueror, of the Exeter Mint.

Rev.—SPOTINC ON E-CEX (EXCEX?)

William II. Rufus, A.D. 1087–1100.

No. 39. Full-faced crowned bust of the King, within the inner circle, with two stars, one on each side, as on the great seal of Rufus. Reverse, a cross pommé, with the quarters filled up with a lozenge pommé.

Obv. + PILLEIM REX AN

Rev. + SEPORD ON AEXECI. Weight 21 grains.

No. 40. Two stars, as before.

Obv. + PILLEM REX A

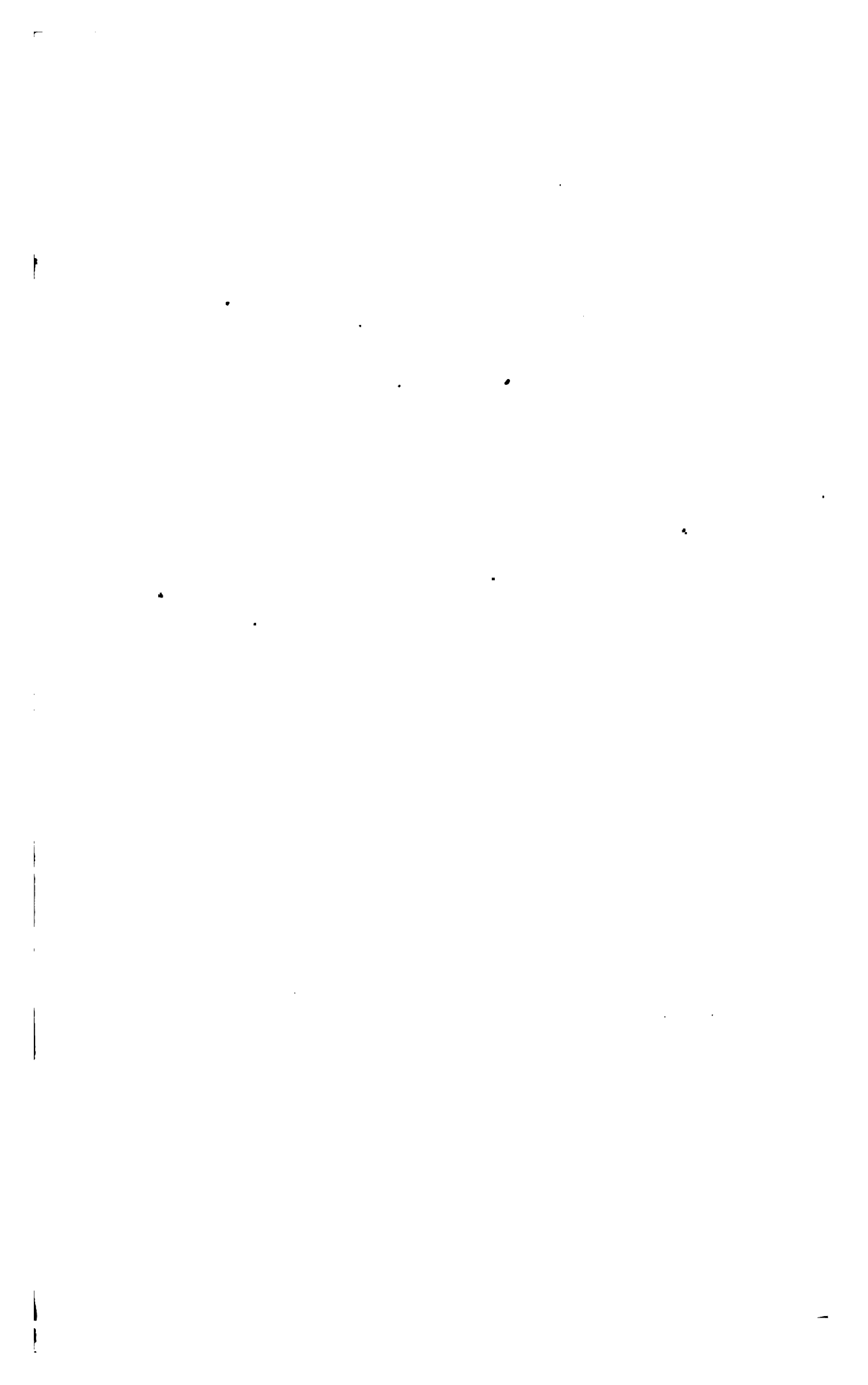
Rev. + SIEPINE ON AEXEC. Weight 20 grains.

I have to thank the kindness of Mr. Bergne for the following information of these pennies of Rufus, both of the two-star type, which are in the British Museum.

"No. 1. Obv. PILLEM REX III

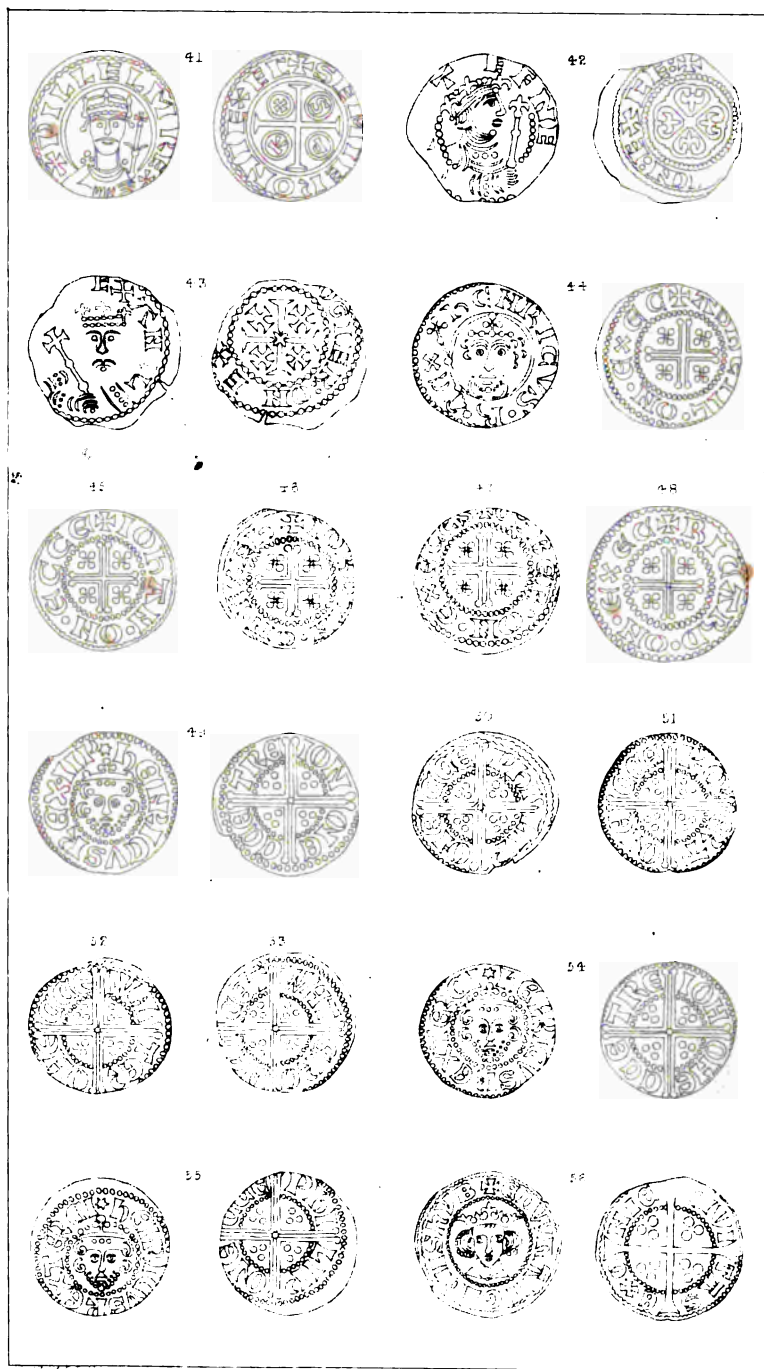
Rev. IELFPINE ON IEXE

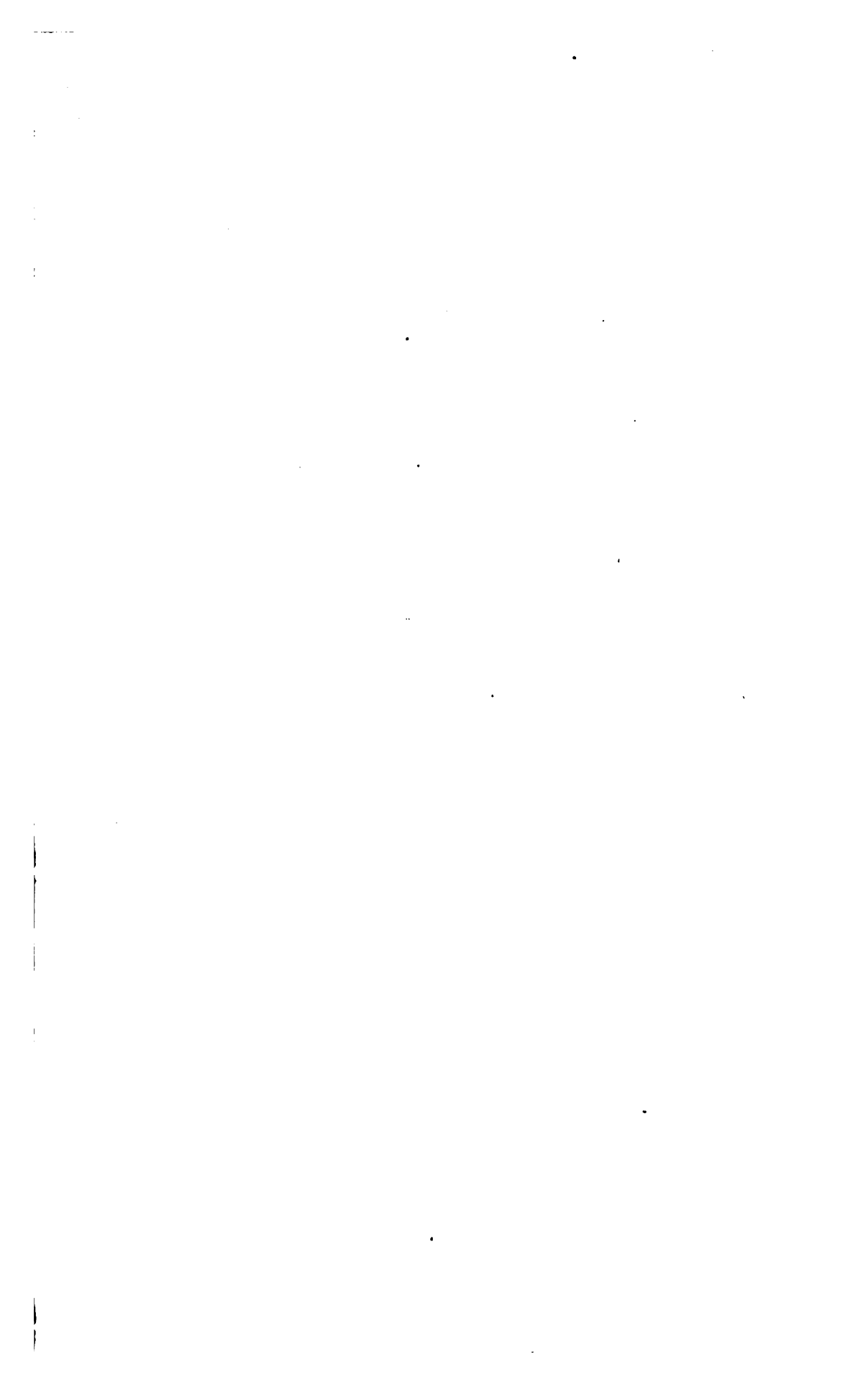
"The face on the Obverse of this coin is longer than usual on coins of this type.



Pl. 15.

COINS, STRUCK AT EXETER.





"No. 2. Obv. PILLEM REX IIII

Rev. PVLFPINE ON IEXE

"The final letters of the Obverses of these two coins doubtless are intended for for AN; but, on the closest inspection, I could not discern the form of any letters beyond the three and four straight strokes, or 1's. The first letter of the place of mintage is most probably, as you say, intended for the first portion of the diphthong Æ, for it is hard to say what business an 1 can have there; and I observe that Mr. Combe so reads it in the tickets in his handwriting, which are in the holes with the coins; but, nevertheless, the 1 is not joined to the E on the coins, and it looks as much like an 1 as any other 1 in the legend.

"J. B. B."

No. 35. This penny was misplaced, in arranging the drawings for engraving, through my own inattention. It is one of the six types found in the Beaworth hoard, and I should place it as the third type of Rufus. 1st. The two stars. 2d. The full-faced bust,* with a sword in the right hand; and this, the 3d, its Reverse, being apparently a diminution of the preceding or 2d type, while the bust is evidently the first of the Paxis type. Bust in profile, crowned, and looking to its left; a sceptre fleurie in the right hand. Reverse, a cross, filling the open field, with a trefoil in each quarter, attached to the inner circle.

Obv. + PILLELM REX

Rev. + SEMIER ON AEXSII. Weight 22½ grains.

This penny is in the splendid collection of Mr. Cuffe, who in the kindest manner lent it to me for engraving.*

No. 41. Bust full-faced and crowned; a sceptre in the right hand, which crosses the chest, and holds it on the left side of the sovereign. Reverse, a cross within the circle; in each quarter a letter within an annulet, forming the word Paxis.

Obv. + PILLELM REX

Rev. + SEMIER ON AEXEC. Weight 21½ grains.

+ SEMIER ON AEXECE. Weight 21 grains.

M. + SEMIER ON AEXCT

* No. 11 in Mr. Hawkins's arrangement of the coins of the Norman Williams.

† The Rev. Mr. Dymock has a penny, usually classed as one of Rufus, on mere probability, of the Mint of Totnes, the type Mr. Hawkins's No. 246, Plate 19. A cross within a quatrefoil.

Obv. + PILLELM REX

Rev. + DUNIC ON TOTNESE

+ SEPINE ON AEXEC. Weight 21 grains.

+ SEPINE ON AEXECE. Weight 21 grains.

M. + LFPINE ON AEXEC

+ LIFFINE ON AEXE. Weight 21½ grains.

+ LIFFINE ON AEXEC. Weight 20½ grains.

M. + LIFFINE ON EXECI

+ LIFFINE ON AEXEI. Weight 21 grains.

These ten varieties of the Paxs type were found in the Beaworth hoard; I have only seven of them. The other three (with M prefixed) are in Mr. Hawkins' list of the Museum selection.

In a letter published by me in the Gentleman's Magazine, are the following remarks on the Exeter coins found at Beaworth.

In the box of pennies of William (*quære*, the Conqueror or Rufus?) found at Beaworth, Hampshire, in 1833, which, for the reasons assigned by your correspondent Mr. Lindsay, I consider are more probably Rufus than the Conqueror, 180 Exeter coins turned up. The moneyers were,—LFINE, LIFFINE (evidently the same), SEMIER, and SEPINE; and the variations in spelling Exeter, thus—AEXEC, AEXE, AEXEI, EXECI, AEXECE, AEXCT.

I should perhaps notice that, in the (otherwise) excellent catalogue from the Museum of the coins found at Beaworth—where I have spelt Aexec, &c. the catalogue reads Jexec, &c. which, with great respect, I think is quite wrong. The question is—what did the engraver intend to express? Surely Exeter was never pronounced Jexeter, and that the diphthong AE was intended by the letters IE there cannot be a doubt. As a proof, among the Winchester coins in this box, I have two: one is

+ SPRACLINC ON PIN

the other—

+ SPRIECLINC ON PING

Can there be any doubt that the true reading of the latter is SPRAECLINC? When you are engraving a coin, you must give it exactly as it is; but in reading it, you are to give it as the moneyer originally intended. Whatever emanates from the Museum comes with authority and is entitled to our respect; but as it strikes me that in this instance our city is erroneously designated, I beg to protest against it.

In Ruding's second supplemental Plate 1, No. 2, is an Exeter penny, horridly engraved, but evidently the same type as Mr. Hawkins' No. 244, Plate 19.

The King's bust in profile, looking to his left, with a sword in his right hand held erect before his face. Reverse, a cross filling the field, and a cross fleurie saltire.

Obverse + PILLEUM RE

Reverse + SEPINE ON AEXCE.

Henry I. A. D. 1100 to 1135.

I have not met with any coin of Henry I. coined at Exeter, nor is this Mint mentioned in Ruding.

Stephen, A. D. 1135 to 1154.

Ruding mentions the Mint of Exeter under this reign, as with two varieties of spelling, EXC and EXCE.

No. 42. Bust of the King, crowned, in profile, looking to his left, the sceptre fleurie held before his face, with the right hand. Reverse, a cross saltire within a tressure, a fleur-de-lis in each quarter, attached to or issuing from the tressure. This penny is in the British Museum, and I have to thank Mr. Bergne for the knowledge of it. This, and other profile heads of Stephen, possess more spirit and merit, in drawing and execution, than any other coins of this period.

Obverse —T-EPNE—

Reverse —ON EXCE

Henry II. A. D. 1154 to 1189.

No. 43. Bust of the King, full-faced, crowned, and bearing a sceptre surmounted by a cross, in his right hand, and resting on the same shoulder. Reverse, a cross, a small saltire in its centre, and a cross in each quarter.

Obv. —EX ANGL

Rev. —OGIER ON EX—. Weight 21 grains.

My late friend Mr. Combe, in his paper on the coins of Henry II. found at Tealby, *Archæologia*, vol. 18, gives these varieties of the Mint of Exeter.

EDW— ON EXCES

GUNCCELIN ON EXE

GUNCCELIN ON EXCS

GUNCCELIN ON EXCE

RICARD ON EXCES

RICARD ON EXSE

ROGIER ON EXCES

In the British Museum, a penny of this type reads on the Reverse, + — ON XSE.

The English coins of Richard I. and his brother John, being as yet unknown to collectors, we pass to the son and successor of John, commencing with what are generally termed his first or short-cross pennies.

Henry III. A. D. 1216 to 1272.

No. 44. Full-faced bust of the King, inclined to a three-quarter face, two locks being only given on the right, and five on the left of the face, the crown formed by five pearls,* from the centre of which a cross, whose extremities are also pearls, the right hand only visible, holding a sceptre. Reverse, a voided cross pommé within the inner circle, with a cross pommé in each quarter.

Obv. HENRICUS REX

Rev. + ADRETIL ON EXEC. Weight $21\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

No. 45. Rev. + JOHAN ON ECCE. Weight $20\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

No. 46. Rev. + JORDAN ON EXEH. This coin is in the British Museum.

No. 47. Rev. + OSBER ON EXECES. Weight 21 grains.

No. 48. Rev. + RICARD ON EXEC. Weight 22 grains.

Mr. Bergne's list of the Exeter coins of this type, in the British Museum, gives me two more varieties:

Rev. + GILBERD ON EC

+ JORDAN ON EXEC

I have to thank Mr. Haigh for two other readings:

Rev. + JORDAN ON EXEE

+ RICARD ON ECCE

Long-Cross Coinage of Henry III.

No. 49. Full face of the King, crowned. Reverse, a voided cross pommé, extending to the edge of the coin; three pellets in each quarter.

Obv. HENRICUS REX III

Rev. JON ON ECCETRE. Weight 21 grains.

No. 50. Rev. PHILIP ON ECCE. Weight $20\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

No. 51. Rev. ROBERT ON ECCE. Weight $22\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

* This coinage of Henry the Third's is an improvement on his father's first Irish coinage, the crown of which is pearls, and the Reverse a voided cross, within the inner circle.

No. 52. Rev. WALTER ON ECCE. Weight $22\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

No. 53. Rev. WATER ON ECET. Weight 22 grains.

No. 54. Obv. HENRICUS REX TERCI

Rev. JOH ON ECETRE. Weight 22 grains.

No. 55. Obv. HENRICUS REX TERCI

Rev. PHILIP ON ECCE. Weight $21\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

Mr. Haigh's list of the type of HENRICUS REX III. gives me a variety, in the reading of one moneyer, ROBERT ON ECET.

Edward I. A.D. 1272 to 1307.

The change introduced in this reign, of omitting the moneyer's name, allows of no other variety than the size of the letters.

No. 56. Bust of the King, with a spreading crown fleurie. Reverse, a plain solid cross, extending to the edge of the coin.

Obv. + EDW R ANGL DNS HYB

Rev. CIVITAS EXONIE. Weight 22 grains.

FROM THE NUMISMATIC JOURNAL, VOL. II.

JUNE 1837—APRIL 1838.

PENNIES OF WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.

IN the Burnivale at Malmesbury, on the spot where the hermitage of Meyldulph had stood, a chapel was built by William the Conqueror, the remains of which, in the year 1828, were removed to prepare the ground for new buildings; and under the foundation-stone, which was thought to weigh more than a ton, many pennies were found, mostly similar to Numbers 5, Plate 1, of Ruding or Folkes.

The situation in which these coins were found seems conclusively to justify the appropriation of those with the two sceptres to the first William. But, as a coin similar to No. 2, in the same Plate, was found with the others, that type also must be considered his.

Those in my possession read: LEOFRID ON CRECE. PULF-PINE ON EXEL. PVLFRIE ON LVN. GODWINN ON LVNDI. BRINTNI ON MALMEI. GODWINE ON OXEFOR. BLAESVND.—LEOPOLD ON WINC. EADRI ON HEREFOR. SIGELWINE ON CAN.

C. W. LOSCOMBE.

ADDITIONAL COINS OF THE MINT OF EXETER.

SINCE the previous Plates were engraved, the kind exertions of my friends have brought a few more varieties of the Mint of Exeter to light, which are engraved in Pl. XVIII.

No. 1. EADMUND.

This penny is in the collection of the Rev. Mr. Dymock. The Obverse is struck from the same die as No. 3, Pl. XIV. which came to me from Mr. Dymock, as there mentioned. This is perfectly clear on comparing the two coins; and it is equally certain that the present coin was struck long before the other, from the evident wear of the die of coin No. 3, though this could not be made apparent in an engraving. The Reverse is very confused and blundered, but, referring to Clacmone's other coins of Eadmund, Nos. 3 and 4, and Eadred, No. 5, in the former Plate, I think the reading was intended to have been thus:

Obv. + EADMUND REX

Rev. CLACC MONEII X

Mr. Lindsay, in a note to me on this coin, says, "I quere the moneyer's name; the Mint is certainly Exeter."

No. 2. EADRED.

Obv. + EADRED REX

Rev. CLACMON MONEUT X

This coin is in the British Museum, as are also Nos. 3, 4, and 5, and I have to thank Mr. Haigh for my knowledge of their being there.

No. 3. EADVVG.

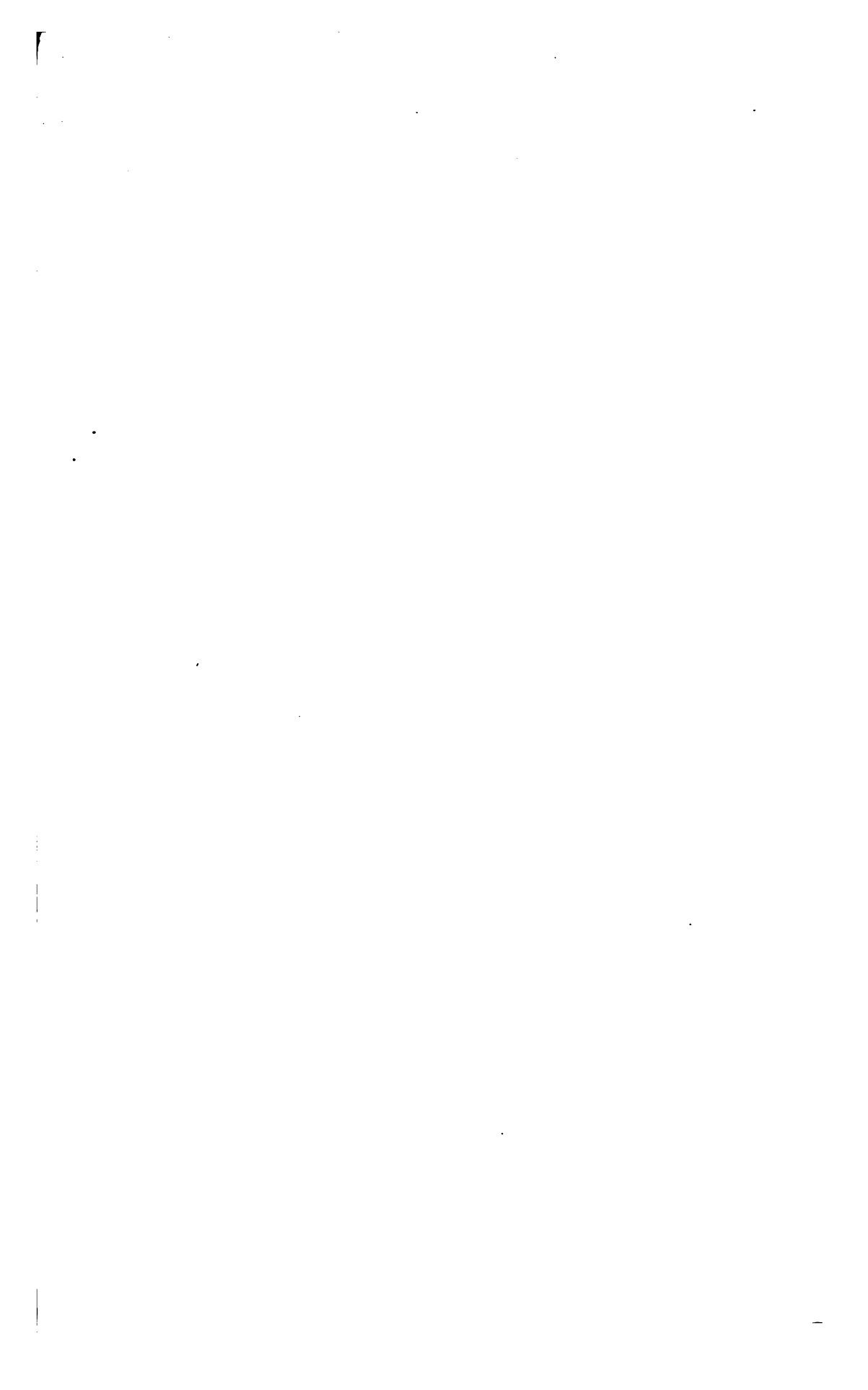
Where this coin was minted is a debateable question; I think it was at Exeter, and I read it thus:

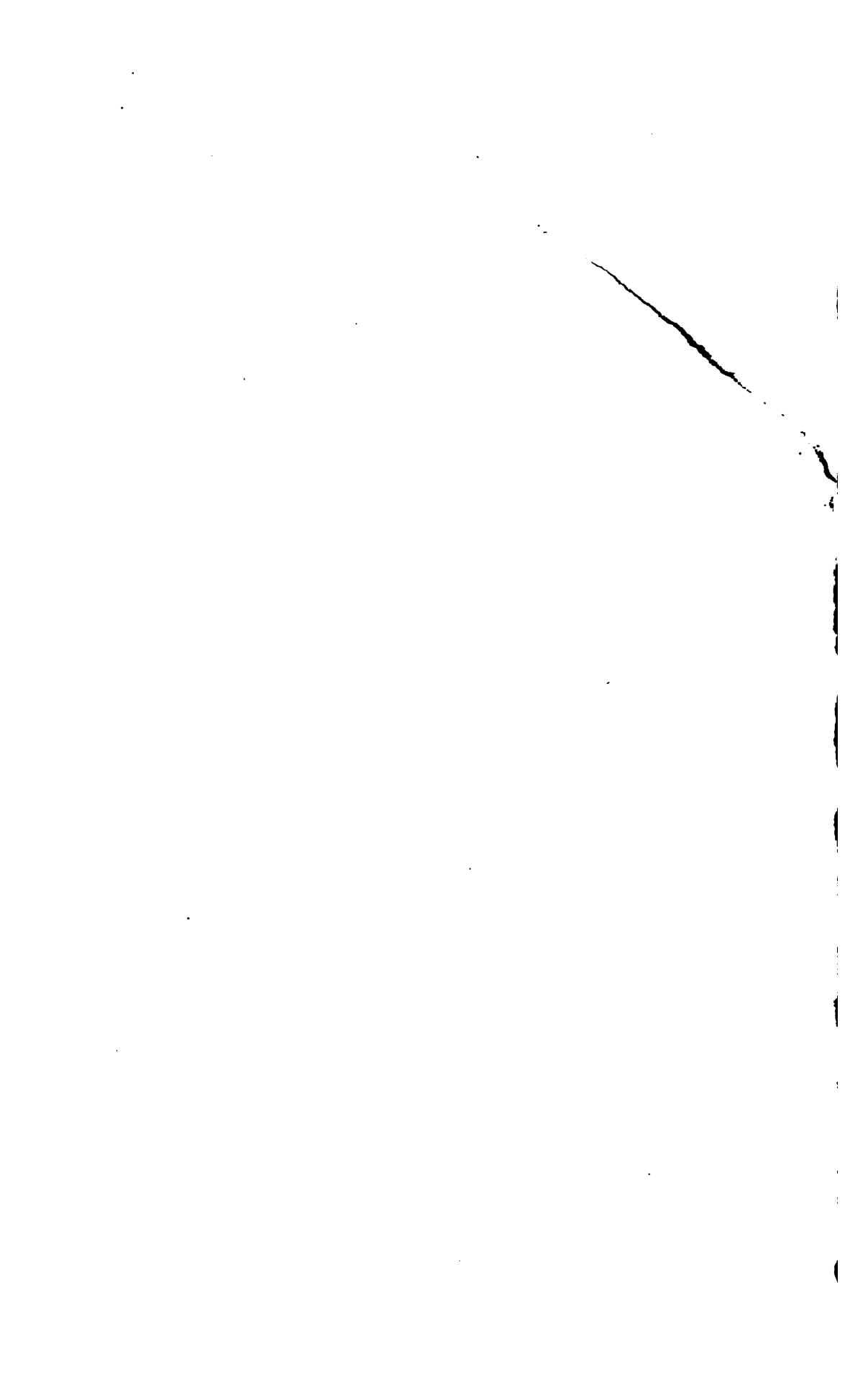
Obv. + EADVVG REX

Rev. CLACMONE + HEXWE.

Others, I believe, read the Mint NEWE (Newent), and take the centre + merely as an ornament.

The previous coins of Eadmund and Eadred prove that Clacmone was moneyer of Exeter during their reigns; and I believe that no other Exeter coins of theirs are known but Clacmone's, and that, except on this of Eadvvig's, the name of Clacmone does





not occur as a moneyer but on the Exeter coins of Eadmund and Eadred. Clacmone allowed himself an unexampled licence and variety in spelling. On No. 4, first plate of Exeter coins, we have "EADMUND REWTX;" and on No. 5, "EADRED RENEX," two varieties of indicating Rex unique, as far as I am acquainted with, in the Saxon coinage; and we have "MONEIIT," and "MONEUT," for Monet. Considering, also, the very short reign of Eadwig, and the very few Mints given on his coinage, it appears more probable that Clacmone continued moneyer at Exeter, and that this is another specimen of his variations in spelling, certainly not more violent or extraordinary than Rewtx for Rex.

No. 4. EADGAR. Bust, looking to its right.

Obv. + EADGAR REX ANGLOR

+ JUHAN M-O EAXNC.

No. 5. HAROLD I. Bust, looking to its right, with a sceptre, intended possibly to be fleurie. Reverse, a pierced double square, fleurie saltirewise, with a cross formed of double lines, issuant from the intermediate quarters.

Obv. HAOLOD RECX

Rev. LEOCDINE ON EX.

No. 6. HENRY III. Short cross.

Obv. HENRICUS REX

Rev. RICARD ON EC.

MONEYERS OF THE MINT OF EXETER, FROM THE COINS AND
OTHER INFORMATION NOW PUBLISHED.

Aelfred.—Unknown (no moneyer's name appears on any Exeter coins that I am acquainted with).

Aethelstan.—Raegenold.

Eadmund.—Clacmone.

Eadred.—Clacmone.

Eadwig.—Clacmone(?)

Eadgar.—Aelfsige, Eoroth, Thyrmód.

Aethelraed II.—Aelfnoth, Aelfstan, Brun, Brynstan, Cytel, Dunstan, Edric, Goda, Godwine, Hunewine, Leofsuno, Leofsunu, Ludda, Mangod, Manna, Tuna, Wynsige, Wulfsige.

Cnut.—Aeficc, Aelfwine, Bond, Edmaer, Edwine, Edsigeware, Hunewine, Iselod, Wulfsie, Wulstan, Thelnwinc.

Harold I.—Edsigie, Hera, Leocdine.

Harthcnut.—Dodda, Edmaer.

Edward the Confessor.—Aelfric, Aelfwine, Cewine, Elfme, Lifinc, Wulfmoth, Wulfwine.

Harold II.—Brihtric, Lifinc, Snebeorn.

William the Conqueror.—Livinc, Saewine, Sweetinc, Wulfwine.

William Rufus.

Aelfwine,	} Obverse	Lifwine,	} On the pennies found	
Siewine,		Semier		at Beaworth, with
Seword,		or		Paxs Réverse.
Wulfwine.)		Semaer,		
Semier.		Sewine,		

Stephen.—We can only say, that the moneyer's name on the penny I have had engraved ends with i apparently.

Henry II.—Edward, Guncelin, Ricard, Rogier.

Henry III.

Short-cross—Adretil, Gilbert, Johan, Jordan, Osber, Ricard.

Long-cross—Jon, Philip, Robert, Ricard, Walter.

OTHER COINS ON PLATE XVIII.

UNPUBLISHED PENNIES OF HENRY III.

Short-cross.

- No. 7. Bust as usual, full-faced, with the sceptre in the right hand, and crown of pearls.

Obv. HENRICUS REX

Rev. LONDE CIVITAS.

This very rare coin, which may be considered as a pattern, subsequently adopted by Edward I. is in the collection of Mr. Cuffe.

- No. 8. This coin, which presents a three-quarter bust, looking towards the right, is in the collection of Mr. James, of Dover. One of my Exeter pennies of this coinage, No. 44, inclines to the three-quarter aspect.

Obv. HENRICUS REX

Rev. ADAM ON WINE.

- No. 9. This penny of the Mint of Carlisle is in the collection of Dr. Smith.

Obv. HENRICUS REX

Rev. ALEIN ON CARL.

- No. 10. I consider this coin to have been struck at the monastery of Oseney, near Oxford.

Obv. HENRICUS REX

Rev. MILES ON OSEEN.

Long-cross (HENRY III.)

Wallingford is mentioned by Ruding as a Mint of Henry III. but of which coins had not been met with. I purchased the two following in Dublin. The busts are without the sceptre.

- No. 11. Obv. HENRICUS REX III.

Rev. RICARD ON WALI.

- No. 12. Obv. HENRICUS REX III.

Rev. ROBERT ON WALI.

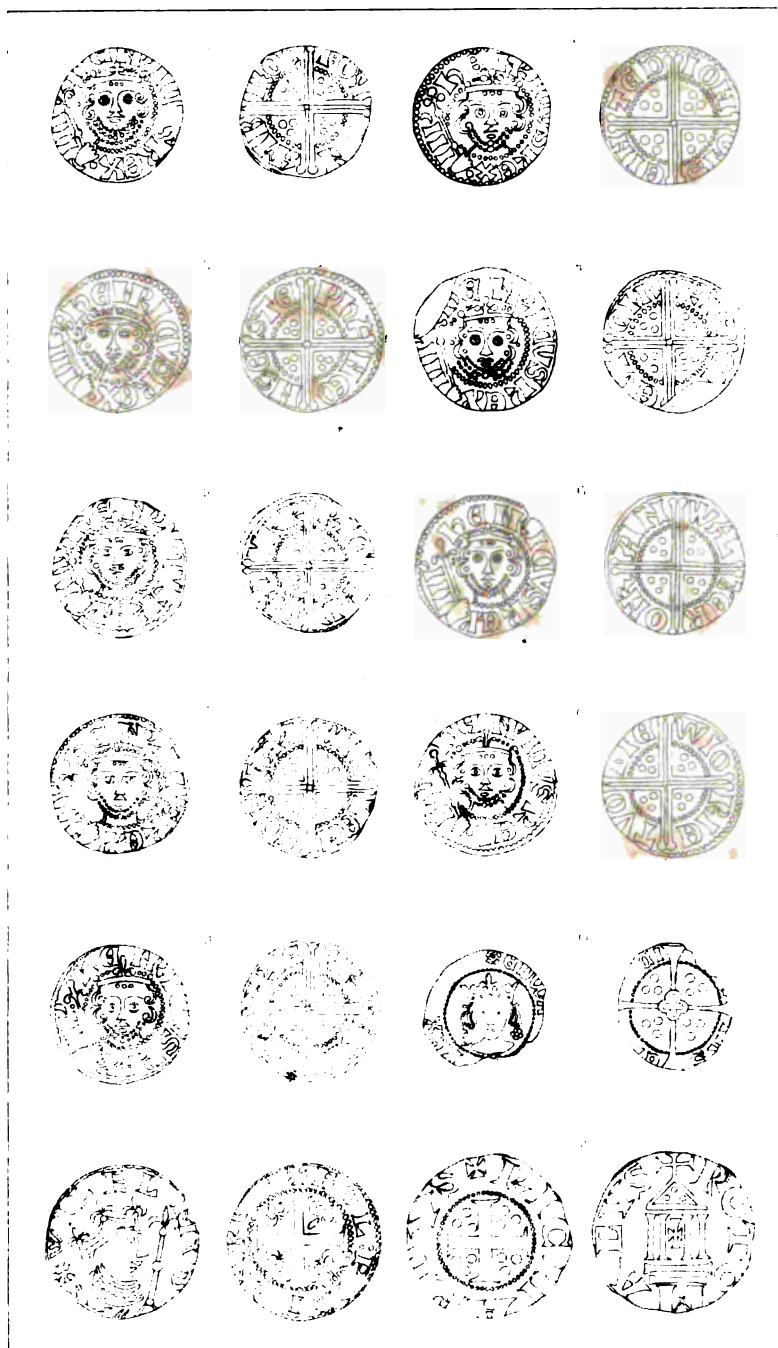
COINS ENGRAVED IN PLATE XIX.

The publication of these nine pennies of Henry III. long-cross, the busts being accompanied by the sceptre, but *not* coined either at the Mints of London or Canterbury, has been occasioned by Mr. Hawkins not giving me credit for being able to read correctly such *very difficult* coins as the long-cross pennies of Henry III.!

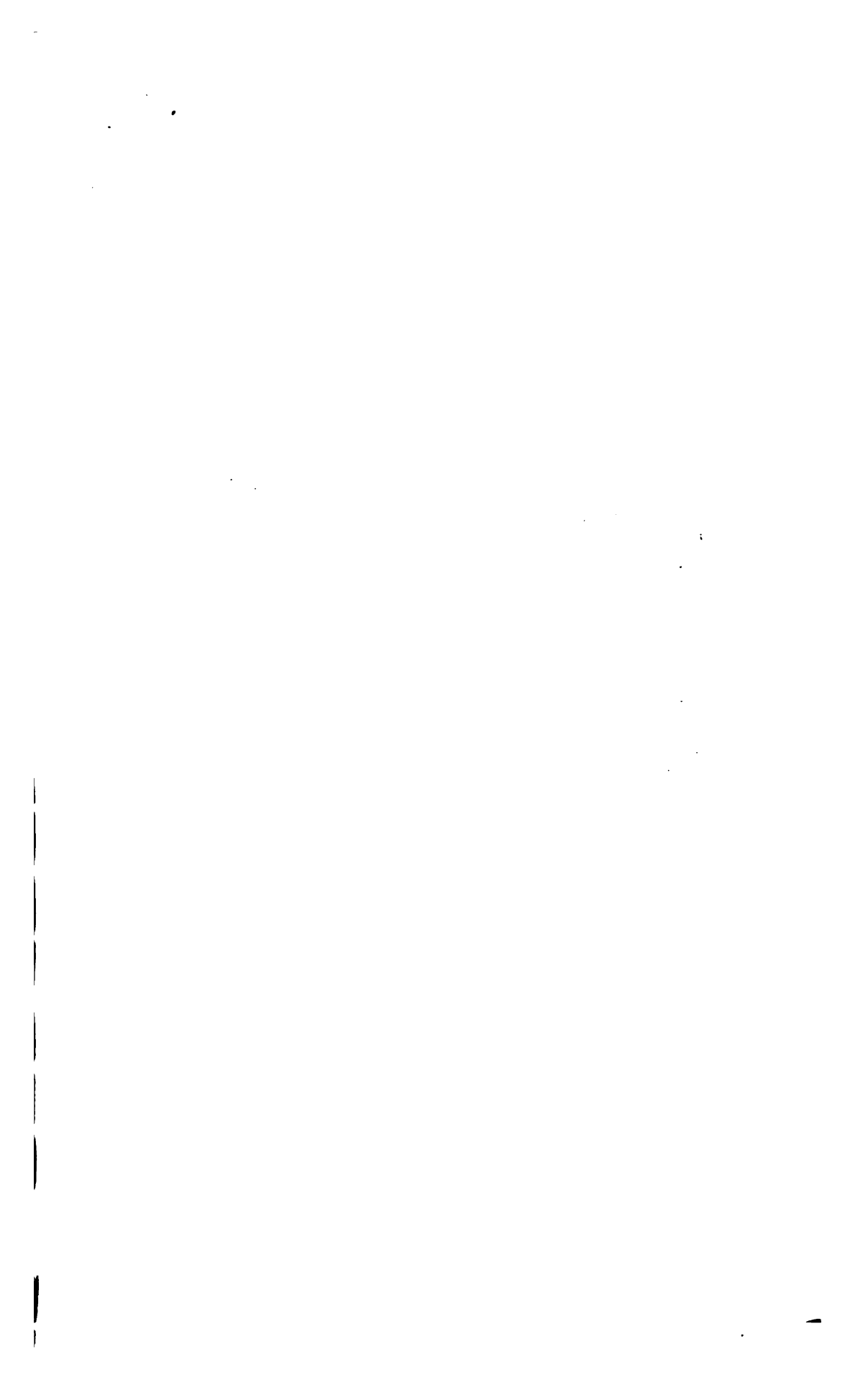
In 1841 Mr. Hawkins published his work on "The Silver Coins of England," a work of superior excellence, and which will always be of great authority, and a standard publication with the student and collector of English coins. No person could have brought together such a body of information who had not the enormous treasures of the British Museum at his command; and few persons but Mr. Hawkins would have had the unwearying patience and perseverance to exact the quantity of information which he has done, from the mines to which he had access. Though to suppose that every dictum of the author was beyond question, or that the work was without error, would be assuming a little too much.

Feeling that Mr. Hawkins had conferred a great benefit on the English collector, I (as I dare say many others did also) wrote to that gentleman, with such remarks and information as I hoped would make the next edition more perfect; and, among other matters, I pointed out to him, that at page 89, describing the long-cross coinage of Henry III. with the sceptre, I presumed the *printer* had made a blunder, the passage reading "*All* the coins of this type were struck at Canterbury or London." Having had in my cabinet for years (what I supposed were) coins of Henry III., with the sceptre, and *not* coined at either of these Mints, I really had not the slightest doubt but that the word "*all*" was merely a misprint, and I added a list of what I had. In reply Mr. Hawkins writes, "The first objection you make is to a passage in p. 89, where it is said, *all* the coins of this type were struck at Canterbury or London, and this I still believe to be true; the expression refers to type 1, *i. e.* the King's bust with the hand holding a sceptre, and not to type 2, when the hand and sceptre are omitted."

As however this was not my reference, I wrote again, and, if my recollection serves me correctly, I referred to Mr. Hawkins's







To face p. 201.

At page 201 is described a long-cross penny of Henry the Third, Reverse "ION ON AMBROC," which, it is supposed, may have been coined at Ambrosden.

I have just observed, that Lysons, in his History of Devon, vol. II. page 294, mentions *Ambrook*, in the parish of Ipplepen, distant five miles from Totnes. Now Totnes had been a Mint during the Saxon and Norman reigns. Henry the Third granted the manner of Ipplepen, of which Ambrook formed a part, to Almeric de St. Amand. We have not any coins of Henry the Third coined at Totnes. It is therefore probable that Almeric may have had permission for a Mint at Ambrook. Lysons adds, "The Lords of this manor had formerly the power of capital punishment;" a more important delegation of authority than coining.

R. S.

coin, No. 287, as the type I meant. In return, Mr. H. "suspects that the mistake between us arises from my attributing the Henrys with the short-cross on the Reverse to Henry II., while you I suspect have, according with former numismatists, assigned them to Henry III."

Thus unable to make myself understood by letter, I now referred Mr. H. to drawings of three of these pennies, by a young friend in Cork, from the coins represented in Plate XIX. Nos. 1, 6, and 7, which I had sent Mr. Akerman. In answer, I am told, "you must excuse my incredulous obstinacy, if I still require to see the coins which are to contradict me. Your No. 13, *i. e.* Ambroc, is a London coin: 16 and 17 (6 and 7, Pl. XIX.) are both Canterbury."

I took the first opportunity to send the coins themselves; but being too much huffed to write, I was not written to, and I know not whether they were considered English coins, or Irish forgeries? I am always disposed to receive the opinion of London collectors with much deference. Their access to such enormous collections as London and its vicinity affords, gives them what may be termed an intuitive knowledge, which we poor provincials (with our few hundreds only of specimens) have to attain by dint of much thought and consideration. Yet to set us down as unable to read a long-cross penny of Henry III. does put us on as low a peg as our humility could expect. No person, however, will question the accuracy of Dr. Smith's drawings, and to them I refer the reader.

No. 1. This Mint may be Ambrosden. I have two specimens, one a very fine large coin, but not having been placed properly between the dies, the inscription reads only ION—NBROC: this I bought in Dublin. The coin before us I obtained from the county of Clare.

Obv. HENRICUS REX III. }
Rev. ION ON AMBROC. } With the sceptre.

No. 2. Obv. HENRICUS REX III. }
Rev. ION ON SEINTED. } With the sceptre.

No. 3. Obv. HENRICUS REX III. }
Rev. PHANE ON SESTE. } With the sceptre.*

No. 4. Obv. HENRICUS REX III. }
Rev. RIE ON EVICIR? } (York?)

* In the collection of Dr. Smith.

- No. 5. Obv. HENRICUS REX III. }
 Rev. RICARD ON DURR. } With the sceptre.*

The two next coins were part of the hoard found at Bantry.
 I have about 450 of them.

- No. 6. Obv. HENRICUS REX III. }
 Rev. WALTER ON RAN. } With the sceptre.

- No. 7. Obv. HENRICUS REX III. }
 Rev. WILLEME ON RAN, } With the sceptre.
 OR WILLEME ON RAN. }

On some of the specimens the last letter is thought to be more like *m* than *n*, and that possibly the mint may have been Ramsay ? The two next coins, Nos. 8 and 9, are in the most perfect preservation, but I can form no idea of their mints. No. 8 reads HENRICUS REI III; and has been previously noticed in a paper republished from the Gentleman's Magazine (see p. 103).

MISCELLANEOUS COINS.

- No. 10. An unpublished penny of Edward IV. of the York mint ; it was dug up with other English coins of Edward IV. and Henry VII. in a wood near Fermoy, in the county Cork. Rose *m. m.* with the letter *e* on the right of the king's bust, and a cinquefoil on the left.
- No. 11. Unpublished penny of William the Lion of Scotland, of the mint of Roxburgh, in the British Museum, to illustrate part of Mr. Haigh's letter on the coins inscribed JOHANNES. Obverse, the King's bust looking to its left, with a crown and sceptre fleurie, inscribed + WILELMUS. Reverse, a cross potent within the inner circle, with a fleur de lis in each quarter, suspended from the inner circle, inscribed FOLPOLD ON ROC.
- No. 12. Penny of our Richard I. as Duke of Normandy, coined at Rouen. Obverse, a cross potent, with three pellets in each quarter, inscribed + RICHARDUS. Reverse, a church surmounted by a cross, inscribed "ROTOMAGUS," weight 14½ grains. Duby, in his "Traité des Monnaies des Barons," Plate 69, No. 11, publishes this coin, page 183, as the coinage of Richard fourth Duke of Normandy, our Cœur de Lion.

* In the collection of Dr. Smith.

The coins of the previous Dukes Richard read Rhardus and Rihardus, and differ in type. The three pellets on this penny is an additional indication that it is a later coin than those in Duby, placed previous to Duke William, our Conqueror, of whom I have a penny struck also at Rouen, which weighs 12 grains.

Obverse + **VVILELMVS**

Reverse + **ROTOMACIS.**

ODDS AND ENDS.



In 1838 I met with this silver coin of "Sigismund first King of Poland, and Lord of all Prussia." What a change has three centuries made in the relative situation of the two countries!

In the collection of Mr. Alfred Stubbs, of Boulogne, is an unpublished denier of Henry V. It is extremely base, and weighs 17 grains. Obverse, a lion passant, inscription "— CUS REX." Reverse, a cross, diamond pierced, with the letter H in the centre, same size as Ainslie, Plate 6, No. 86; type nearly resembling Ainslie's groat of Henry V. No. 80, but wanting the lion over the lily; what remains of the inscription seems to read — C, ONU, SEI.

I have the Commonwealth shilling, date 1657; m. m. sun, weight 92 grains, in fine preservation. Dr. Aquilla Smith also had the Commonwealth shilling of A. D. 1657 and the half-crown of 1655. They are now in the collection of Mr. Wigan.

General Ainslie, in his work on the Anglo-Gallic Coins, Plate 6, No. 76, gives a denier of William IV. Bishop of Cahors from 1208 to 1234, weight 11 grains troy. I have the half-denier, precisely the same in type and inscriptions as the denier.

Obverse. In the field three crosses patée; from the upper cross issues the Bishop's crosier; and below the crosier is the letter A. Inscription + CIVITAS.

Reverse. A Maltese cross. Inscription + CATURCIS. Weight eight grains troy.

Plate 6, No. 66, Ainslie, is the Ponthieu penny of our Edward I. weight $12\frac{1}{2}$ grains troy. I have the halfpenny, precisely the same in type and inscriptions.

Obverse. In the field, a very broad Saint George's cross, with an annulet in the upper sinister and lower dexter quarters, inscribed + EDOARDUS REX.

Reverse. The field divided by three bars, between which is inscribed, MONETA PONTI; and in chief and in base two pellets, separated by a cross of Saint Andrew.

I have also the Aquitaine sterling of the Black Prince, struck at Tarbes, similar to Ainslie, Plate 5, No. 49, but differing in inscription on the Obverse. Mine reads + ED: PO: GNS: REGI: T. Weight $15\frac{1}{2}$ grains troy.

**ON THE PROBABILITY THAT THE GREEKS AND ROMANS STRUCK
THEIR COINS ON BULLETS, AND NOT ON FLAT PLATES OF
METAL.**

When I have considered the great relief of the Greek and Roman coins, but more particularly the Greek, and among other specimens the Syracusan medallions, and then thought of the inferior mechanism which they most probably had, compared with modern mints, it has struck me that their mode of coining must have been very different from ours, and that possibly they attained their great relief, by coining their metal, not from flat plates, as we do, but from metal bullets taken hot from a furnace; and the cracked edges, so general in the ancient coins, seemed to corroborate my idea. I lately mentioned my opinion to my young friend Leonard C. Wyon, and requested him, when an opportunity conveniently offered, that he would try it. He immediately tried my suggestion, with a pair of dies of a medal of General Monk, on which he was at work; consequently they were not hardened, and he therefore substituted a bullet of lead. In the letter inclosing the medal, he writes me, "I send an impression from a die of mine struck on a bullet, without any collar; the head comes up perfectly well, but the lettered Reverse is not so well, on account of the expansion of the metal. The head is unfinished. I merely send it to shew that it was extremely probable that the ancients got up their medals in this manner. I find that it takes much less time than striking it with a collar; indeed the only trouble is to place the ball in the centre of the dies. I was very much surprized to find how easily the head came up; scarcely any force is required."

From this experiment (the cold lead and heated metal being about equal in their powers of resistance) I think, that, when we try it with a hot silver or copper ball, we shall find that it is probable this was the mode in which the ancients struck their coins, and obtained such relief, combined with clear clean finish of execution in the minuter parts and details. A modern medal, with the relief of the Syracusan medallion, would have to pass several times through the dies, each time receiving three blows, when the

surface of the metal becomes so hard that it has to be taken out of the die and placed in a reverberating furnace, to soften and render it capable of receiving a further impression.

Since the above was written, I have received the following additional communications from Mr. Leonard Charles Wyon :—

“ Sept. 14, 1843.

“ I think that the ball experiment has every probability of success. I struck some heads of Monk from my die on leaden bullets, and they came up with scarcely any trouble ; while those struck in the usual manner took me much longer, and did not look so well. I always shew one struck on a bullet, in preference to the other.”

“ Oct. 18.

“ I send you an impression struck on a leaden bullet, from the die I have just engraved for practice, the head of Ceres, from the Syracusan medallion. I will shortly send you those you wish me to strike, in silver and copper. This, which I inclose, did not take me more than two minutes, the whole process.”

“ Oct. 23.

“ I send you an impression in copper, from my Syracusan die, struck as you requested, from a round ball of metal. As for the number of blows, I cannot tell you ; nor is it material, I think. It could be got up entirely with one blow, or with twenty, but with much greater risk of the die in the former case than in the latter. A number of blows also get up the head more perfectly than a single one.

“ A silver one (heated) has just been struck. It has come up very well indeed. I send you both. The weight of the silver one is 18 dwts. 5 grains. The copper one 18 dwts.”

These experiments satisfy me that it was upon metal in balls that the ancients struck their coins. The edge of the copper specimen is cracked ; the silver very slightly. The cracking at the edges of course would in some measure depend on the purity of the metal ; and in both of these it is very fine.

SAXON AND ANGLO-NORMAN COINS.

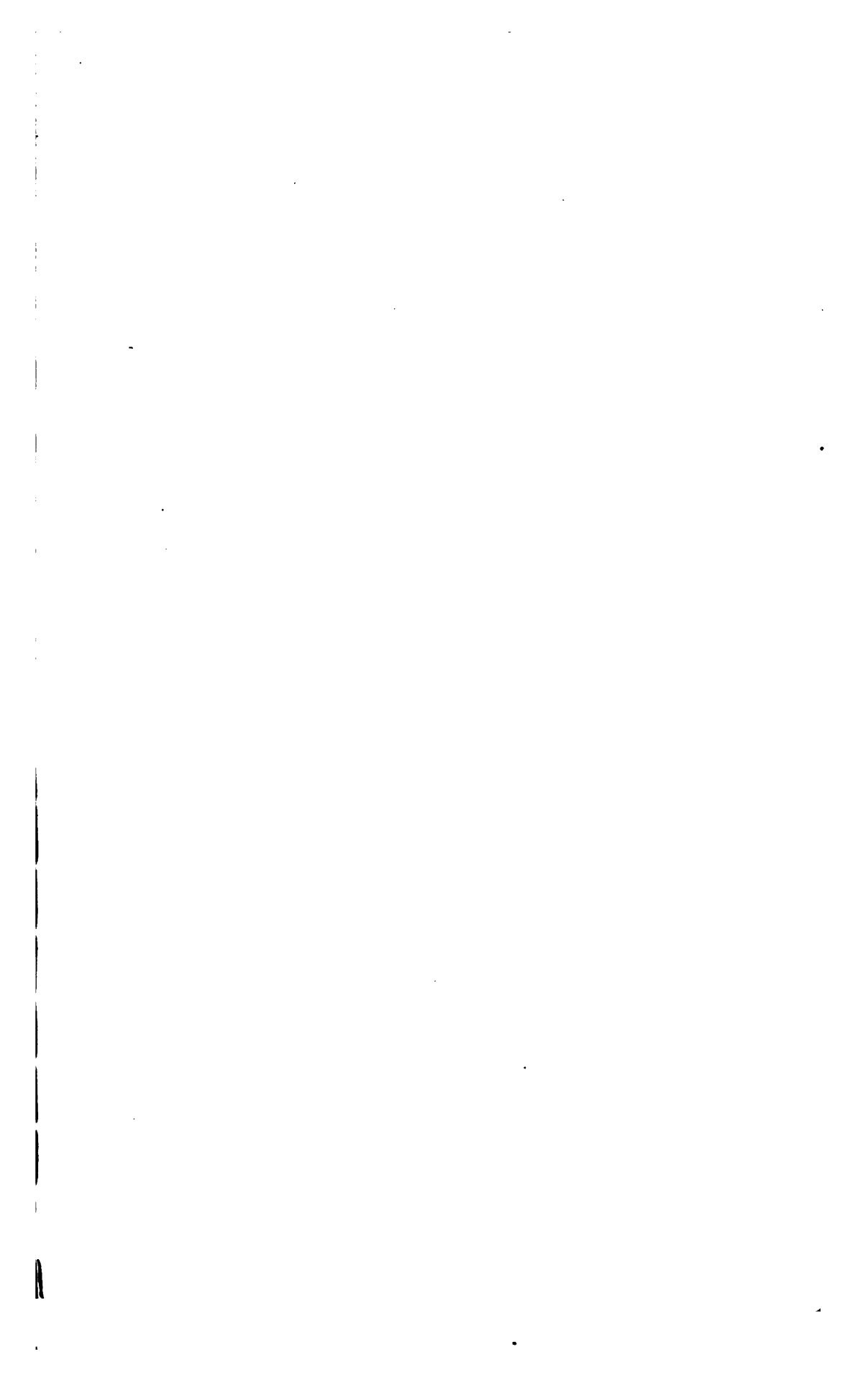
PLATES XX. AND XXI.

THESE two plates are intended as supplemental to those of the Mint of Exeter, so that, combining them together, the reader will have a series from Ecgbearth to Edward I. of all the English Sovereigns whose coins are known to us. Those wanting are, Aethelbald, Edmond Ironside, Richard I. and John. An engraving has been published purporting to be from a coin of Aethelbald, by Mr. John White, the person who imposed spurious coins of Richard I. on the unsuspecting honesty of Snelling. If the engraving of the bust resembles the asserted coin, it carries *forgery* on the face of it, being a profile, very artistically drawn, in the facial line, the set of the eye and eyebrow, and the arrangement of the hair, and the whole expression of the countenance very pleasing. Contrast it with the substitutes for heads on the coins of his father, grandfather, and brothers, among which there is scarcely a vestige of human or even brute nature, and the attempt at deception is sufficiently apparent; the artist forgot how low it was necessary to sink his style. To test this judgment of mine, I showed the plate to a painter, and asked him if the busts were uniform in character? He laid his finger on Aethelbald's, and said, "this is of a different period; it has drawing." Human nature, I suspect, was not very different in Mr. Austin's days, who is said to have had the coin, from human nature among the collectors of coins A. D. 1843. Now, if the British Museum, Mr. Cuffe, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Martin, &c. had an undoubted Aethelbald, Edmund Ironside, Richard I. or John, would it be any secret to the others in the collecting world? Would there be no pride in exhibiting, no anxiety to see it? or would there be any danger of its being lost out of the cabinet? On all these grounds, I suspect, an Aethelbald is yet *to be found*. It is one of our black swans, before our acquaintance with New South Wales; and I trust and believe that our long-looked-for New South Wales will some fine morning gladden the eyes of numismatic navigators.

Of a coinage by Edmond Ironside, I cannot say that I have any hope. During the short time he survived his father, he was engaged in fierce hostilities with Cnut, who was in possession of a

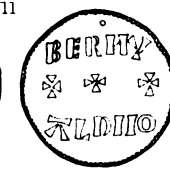
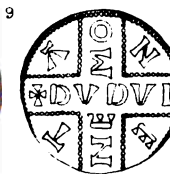
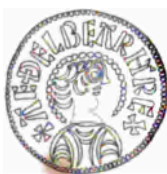
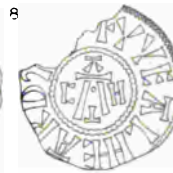
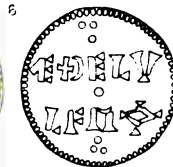
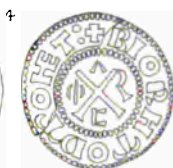
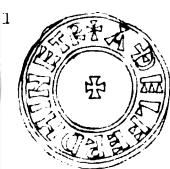
considerable part of the kingdom ; he could have no time to think of any thing but his army ; and the probability is, that, until the authority of Cnut was recognised, the Mints continued to coin with the dies of Aethelred II. It may be said that Harold the Second's reign was not perhaps longer than Edmond Ironside's. Granted. But Harold II. had no right to the crown, and would therefore change the dies of the coinage immediately, to prove his possession of the throne ; and, the whole kingdom having submitted to his authority, no impediment existed to this exercise of sovereignty. This feeling could not exist with Edmond Ironside, who was recognised as the son and successor of Aethelred II. He had to contend, not with English feelings, but with Danish swords ; and arms, therefore, to him were the only one thing needful.

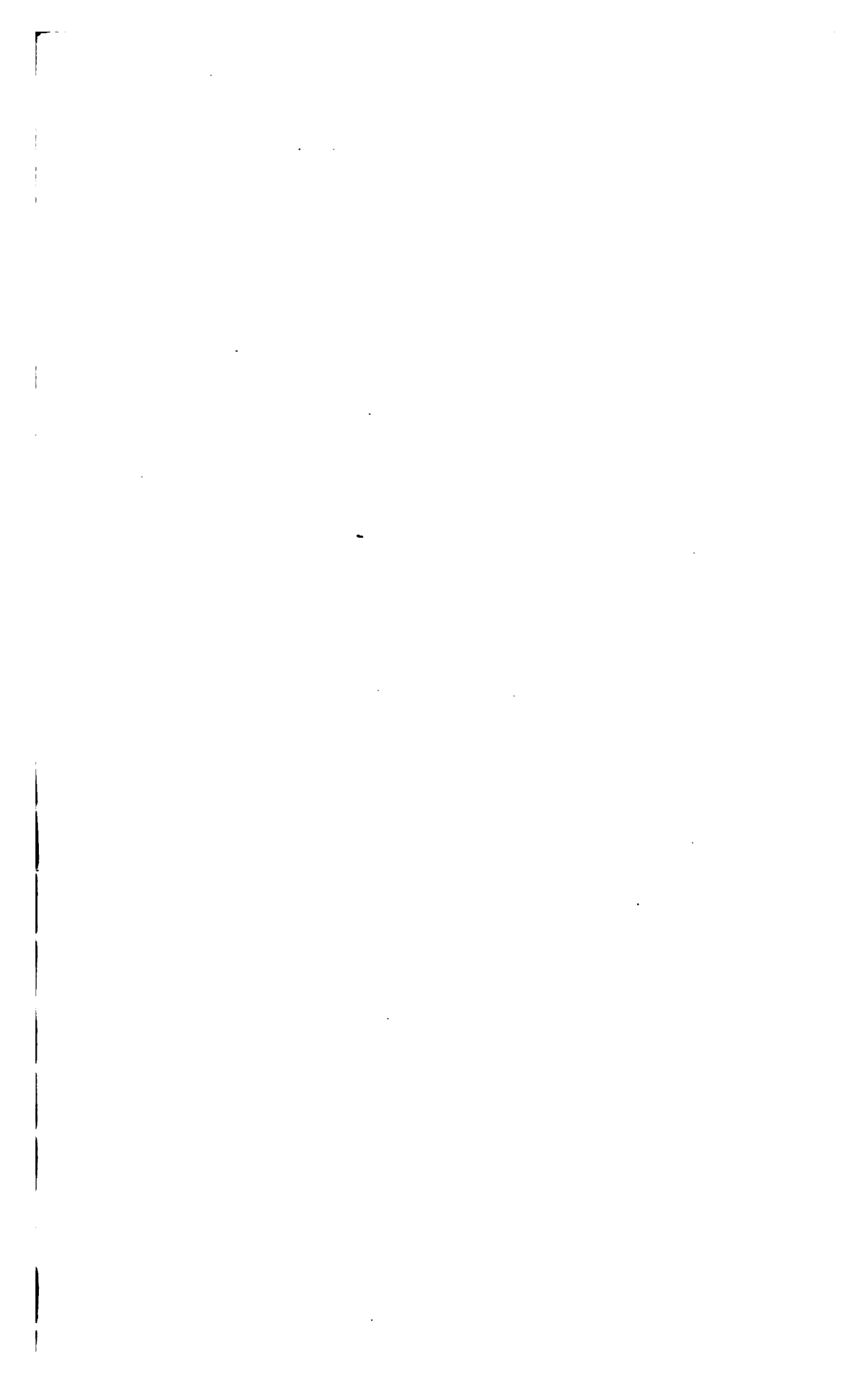
The absence of any English money of Richard I. and of his brother John, a blank in our coinage for twenty-seven years, and including two reigns, is a circumstance of the most puzzling nature, and for which no satisfactory reason has ever been assigned, to my knowledge. The kingdom is said, in reference to the first case, to have been drained of money and plate, to defray the ransom of Richard I. But, at this day, we have abundance of his father's and other predecessors' coins ; and, if it even had been the case, it would have made a coinage more necessary during the seventeen years that John reigned. During Richard's absence, his brother, and his barons, may have coined money in their own names, or John may have kept his brother's authority as much out of sight as possible, by coining with his father's dies, or rather by continuing his father's name on the coinage. No such suggestions, however, can apply to John's reign. A disputed title to the Crown presented an incitement to a coinage by the possessor of the throne ; and Ruding gives a variety of information from records, from which various persons appear to have acted as moneyers, and various places had mints at work. But we have not the coins. The Irish coins of John as King, of the Mints of Dublin and Limerick, are, as compared with his father's English coinage, of superior design and execution ; and I have no doubt that they were the work of English engravers, if not executed at the Mint in the Tower of London. They are also correct as to weight ; and I have sometimes surmised whether they may not also have been issued for circulation in England. I am perfectly satisfied, that all the dies of Edward I. II. or III. with the triangle, of Dublin,



PL. 20.

SAXON AND ANGLO-NORMAN COINS





1

2

3

4

Cork, and Waterford, were engraved in London, as well as the dies of some of the Irish coinages of Edward IV. But, though I can think it not unlikely that a portion of the Irish coinage of John may have been struck in London, and issued in England, yet I should not suppose it would be beyond the King's wants; and this would not affect the local wants of the kingdom, and these, we know, were supplied by the local Mints; and the question still remains, were all these Mints of London and country entirely suspended during the reigns of Richard I. and John? I can scarcely imagine it; although we must remember that, in the last century, we had not a coinage of silver from 1758 to 1787, a period of twenty-nine years; and even then it was such a drop in the ocean, that we may say the interval, in a national point of view, existed from 1758 to 1816, or fifty-eight years. With this circumstance before us, we must admit it is possible that no coinage took place in England during the reigns of the two brothers. But collectors still cling to the hope that these links in the coinage of England, (which, but for these few gaps, is unrivalled in length by any other coinage, at any period of the world,) may yet be filled up by discoveries similar to those of Tealby, Beaworth, and Cuerdale.

No. 1. Obverse, in the field the Danish raven, with extended wings. Reverse, a small cross in the field.

Obv. + ANLAF CUNUNC

Rev. + ATHELFERD MINETR. Weight 19 grains.

No. 2. Wulfred, Archbishop of Canterbury. His bust, full-faced, and going down to the edge of the coin, two dots on each side the head.

Obv. + VULFRED

Rev. + DOROVERNIA CIVITAS. Weight 19½ grains.

I obtained this coin in France. I believe it is the only instance known at present on which his archiepiscopal dignity is omitted in the inscription.

No. 3. The Archbishop's bust, full-faced, on the Obverse, and going down to the edge of the coin; with a monogram on the Reverse, which I think is CRUX CHRISTO.

Obv. + VULF———RCHIEPI

Rev. + SAE(BERH)T MONETA.

Weight 15½ grains.

CIALNOTH, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

No. 4. Bust, full-faced, reaching to the lower edge of the coin.

Reverse, a monogram, probably CRUX F (FIDELIUM?)

Astle, in his "Origin and Progress of Writing," at page 97, gives specimens of the capital and small letters of a Saxon MS. A. D. 686, in which the character ϕ on the right limb of the cross saltire of this coin is given as the letter F. And Mr. Astle remarks, "The ϕ , the parent of the Roman F, was not disused at the time this MS. was written. The Roman F, and also the F used by the Northern nations, appear in the alphabet which we have engraven." *

Obv. + CIALNOTH ARC

Rev. + BIORNMOD MONET. Weight $19\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

No. 5. A bust in profile, from the diadem presumed to be that of a King.

Obv. + CEOLNOTH ARCHIEP

Rev. + TOCGA MONETA. Weight 18 grains.

Ruding published this type from a coin in the British Museum, hitherto considered unique.

PLEGMUND, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

The coin now submitted for observation is one of the hoard found at Cuerdale, and, with others, was presented to me as a collector by the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, in the distribution of the residue of the coins found at Cuerdale left by the British Museum; the national collection having very properly had the selection of all that they wished to take. The Marquess of Lansdowne, in addition to very many kindnesses extended to an individual not personally known to him, and for which I am entirely indebted to his own willingness to confer favours, where he can receive no return, had the goodness to recommend my sharing in the distribution, to the successive Chancellors of the Duchy, Lord Holland and the Earl of Clarendon. My good friend, Major Hastings Doyle, knowing my antiquarian propensities, also interested his brother Colonel North in my behalf; and, at the request of the latter, Colonel Fox most obligingly applied for me to both the Chancellors. The result of these powerful mediations was, that I received from the office of the Duchy a packet, containing thirty-seven coins, viz. "Alfred, various 6, struck at Oxford 1,

* This character ϕ appears twice also in the monogram of No. 3.

struck at Canterbury 1, St. Edmond of E. A. 6, Plegmund 1, Cunnetti, Ebraice, Sigifred, and Continental 22." On the question of the appropriation of the Cunnetti, Ebraice, and Sigifred, I shall only shortly say that I coincide with those who consider them English coins. Their weight, type, fabric, and form of their letters, in my opinion, class them with the Aelfreds and Eadmunds, and separate them altogether from the French coins found with them. Their quantity also is in favour of their being a coinage of the country in which they were found. It is said that they may have been the work of English artists in France, and have found their way over to England; but, passing over even these two improbabilities, why do not their weights correspond with those of their contemporary French currency?

There was not any thing found with this treasure to satisfy the wish that is always felt, of knowing to whom a hoard belonged, or why it was concealed. On the trial to determine whose property it became on its discovery, the value of the metal was stated to be about £300. The value of money in the reign of Eadweard the Elder, A.D. 901, was at least forty times greater than it is at present, at which this Cuerdale hoard represents a sum of £12,000.* Part of it was in coin, and a greater proportion in silver ingots, &c. Sharon Turner, in his *History of the Anglo-Saxons*, vol. II. page 605, "on the money of the Anglo-Saxons," says, "My belief is, that gold was used in the concerns of life in an uncoined state, and to such a species of gold money I would refer such passages as these: fifty '*mancussa asodenes gold*;' '*sexies viginti marcarum auri pondo*;' '*appensaram novem librarum purissimi auri juxta magnum pondus Normanorum*;' '*80 mancusa auri purissimi et sex pondus electi argenti*;' '*duo uncias auri*.' I think that silver was also sometimes passed in an uncoined state from such intimations as these, '*twa pund mere hwites seolfres*,' and the above-mentioned '*sex pondus electi argenti*.' The expressions that pervade *Domesday Book* imply, in my apprehension, these two species of money, the coined and the uncoined; seventy *libras pensatas*, like two *uncias auri*, are ob-

* We shall better understand the contemporary value of this hoard, by considering that, in the subsequent reign of Aethelstan, Wales, as a kingdom, paid him a tribute of "300 pounds of silver, and 100 pounds of wool, and 5000 cows, every year."—MS. of British History, Cleop. B. v. (So quoted by Sharon Turner, *History of the Anglo-Saxons*, vol. ii. p. 342.)

viously money by weight." Taking all these circumstances into consideration, we may come to the conclusion, that this was the military chest of some powerful chieftain, or the treasury of a wealthy individual, hidden on some alarm or sudden retreat, or intended temporary removal, and which the death of the owner left undisturbed for nine centuries, to gladden the eyes of future numismatists, unthought of by its Saxon proprietor.

No. 6. A small cross in the field of the Obverse.

Obv. + PLEGMUND ARCHIEP

Rev. + AETHELVLFF MO. Weight 21½ grains.

No. 7. Ecgbearht. Bust, looking to its left.

Obv. + ECGBEDRHT REX

Rev. + SIGESTEF. Small cross in the field.

Weight 19 grains.

No. 8. Obv. + ETHELTHVLFF? * In the field, DORIBI

Rev. + VEALMEARD M—. In the field, A CANT.

Weight 12½ grains.

I believe we have not any coin of this type published but with CANT, and not A CANT.

No. 9. Bust looking to its left.

Obv. + AETHELBEARHT REX

Rev. + DUDVINE MONETA. Weight 18½ grains.

This inscription is on a voided cross, and the four last letters in its quarters.

No. 10. Bust looking to its left.

Obv. + AETHELRED REX

Rev. + MANN MONETA. Weight 20 grains.

No. 11. This coin is from the Cuerdale hoard, and is in remarkably fine condition, the letters very boldly relieved. Fortunately, perhaps, for me, it was almost illegible from a deep incrustation (which I removed by vinegar and aquafortis), or I think it would have remained in the British Museum.

Obv. ELFRED + ORSNAFORDI

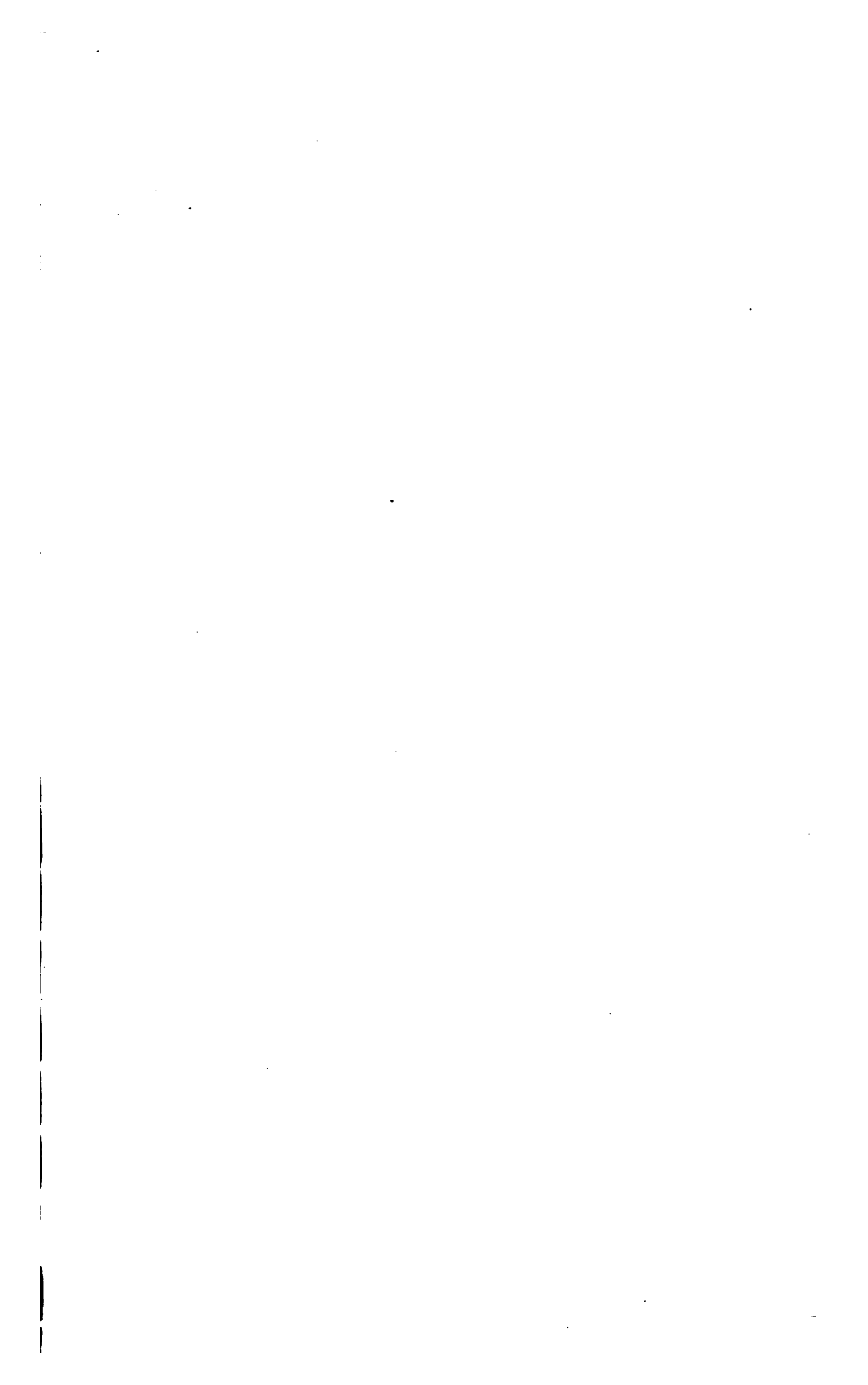
Rev. BERNUALD MO.

Divided by three crosses. Weight 24 grains.

No. 12. Obv. AELFRED + OKSNAFORDA?

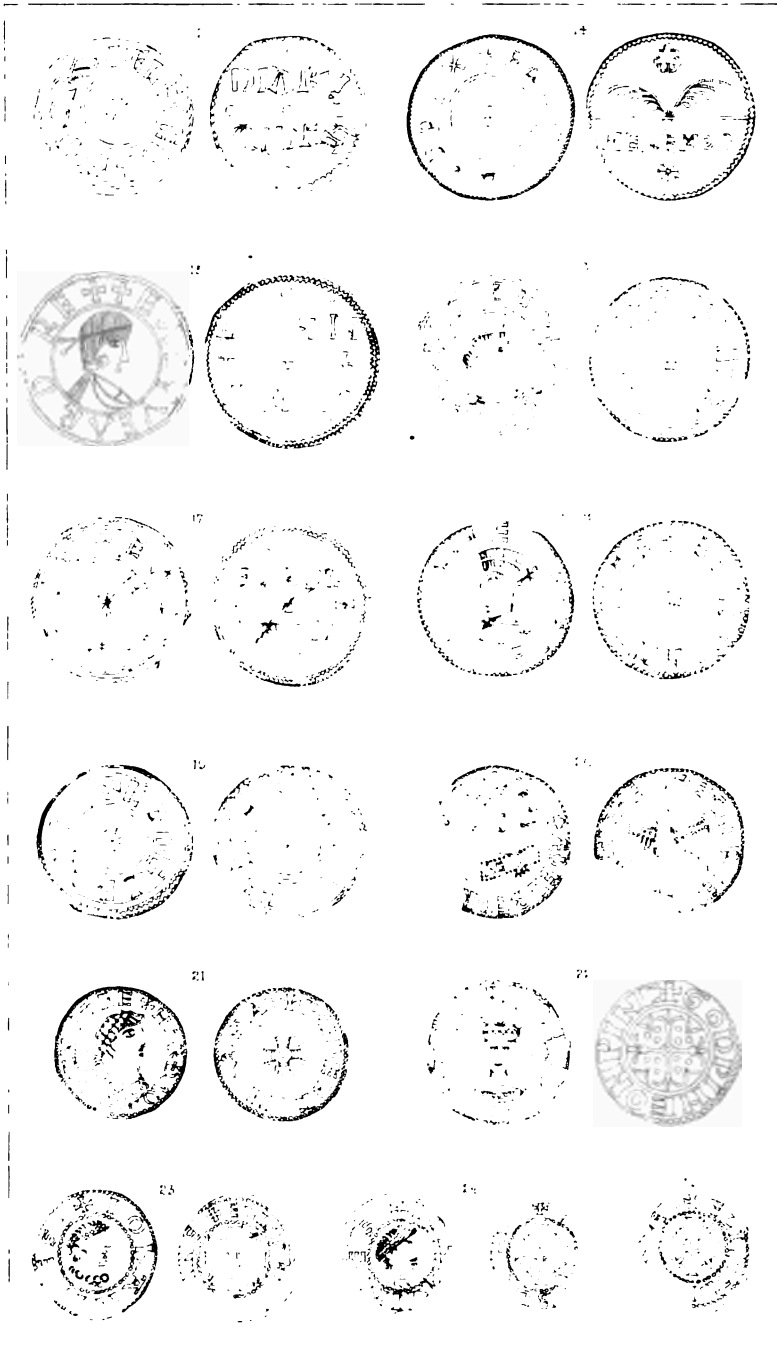
Rev. BERNUALD MO. Weight 22 grains.

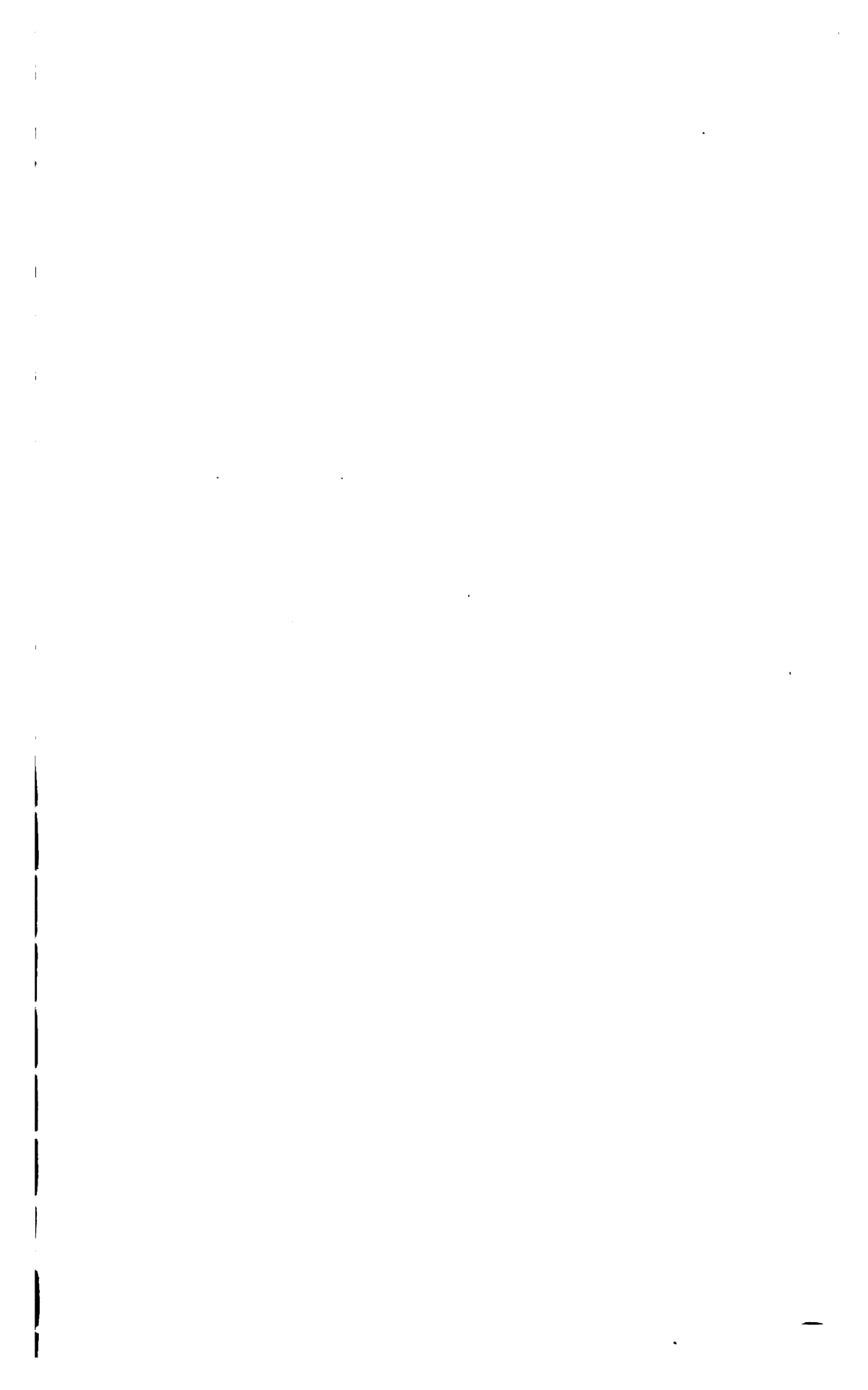
* See the fifth character in this inscription in Pinkerton's Alphabet, vol. II. pl. 3, letter m.



PLATE

SAZON ARE ANTIQ. 1. 1. MAN. 1015





I have two pennies of this peculiar type, in both of which the second letter of Oxford, unquestionably *r* in the coin No. 11, in this of No. 12 is totally different in form from the *r* in *AELFRED* and *FORDA*. If it was intended for *r*, why is it not like those on the same coin? It has been surmised that it may have been intended for *k*, or *x*, or *c*, either of which letters would seem to be more natural than *r*, in the word Oxford. There is a penny of Cnut's, the Reverse of which reads, *ALFPOLD ON OCXE*.

No. 13. Obv. + *ELFRED REX DORO*

Rev. *DIARWALD MO*. Weight 22 grains.

EDWARD THE ELDER.

No. 14. Obv. + *EADVVEARD REX*

Rev. *HEREMOD*

Above which is a flower rising from two branches, beneath a cross of eight points pommé. Weight $24\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

No. 15. Bust laureated, looking to its left.

Obv. + *EADVVEARD REX*

Rev. *NEIOILD ON EICI*? Chichester? (Retrograde*.)

Weight 21 grains. *On* was not usual so early as this, but the reading is clear. These two coins of Eadweard were found near Mallow, in the county of Cork.

AETHELSTAN.

No. 16. Bust, with a kind of crowned helmet, looking to its left.

Obv. + *AETHELSTAN REX TO B*

Rev. + *AETHELERD MOE FECT* (Moneta Fecit.)

Weight 18 grains.

The Rev. Mr. Dymock, in the Numismatic Chronicle for October 1842, published a penny of Aethelstan of this same moneyer, which he reads "*AETHELERD MO EFERCE*," and considers it as struck at York. If Mr. D. is right, my coin would read, "*AETHELERD MO EFE CT*," York city.

Mr. Lindsay, in his recent work on the Coinage of the Heptarchy, Plate 2, No. 49, Ethelstan II. gives a Reverse, "*ELDA ME FEC*," and Plate 3, No. 82, "*EVERAT ME FECIT*."

EADWIG.

No. 17. A small cross and the letter *H* in the field.

Obv. + *EADVVG REX*

Rev. + *THURULF MONT*. Weight $18\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

* The legend of this Reverse commences at the under line instead of the upper.

EADGAR.

No. 18. Bust laureated, looking to its right.

Obv. + EADGAR REX ANGLOR

Rev. + AETHESTAN M-O LIME. Weight 20 grains.

Mr. Lindsay concurs with me in assigning this mint to Lympne, near Hythe, Kent.

No. 19. Obv. + EADGAR REX S (Saxonum). Unpublished.

Rev. + FASTOLFIES M. Weight 20 grains.

Mint-mark a crescent.

AETHELRED II.

No. 20. This singular coin has on one side the Holy Lamb, its head surrounded with a nimbus or glory, and a crucifix rising from its back; beneath the breast, AGNUS. On the other side of the coin is a bird with expanded wings, no doubt intended for the Dove, or Holy Ghost. I bought it in France.

Obv. + AETHELRAED R——LORUM

Rev. + EALDRED O——ALDMES. Weight 21 grains.

Mr. Lindsay, in his recent work on "The Coinage of the Heph-tarchy," page 89, makes these remarks on this coin: "*Mealdmes*. The discovery of the very singular coin of Ethelred bearing the name of this place of mintage, furnishes us with unquestionable evidence that the word *Meald*, hitherto considered to denote *Maldon*, was often intended at least for *Malmesbury*; for, if we look to Ruding, Plate 22, No. 13, we shall find that the Reverse exhibits the legend 'EALDRED MO MEALD,' the moneyer's name being the same as on this coin, which evidently exhibits also the name of the same mint, only at full length; the attribution of the coin, in Ruding and others, bearing the same word, to Maldon, was caused by the words *Maeldv* and *Maeldvne*, and which, no doubt, signify *Maldon*, appearing on other coins of the Anglo-Saxon monarchs.

"It may be however observed, that, where the mint is unquestionably Maldon, the word commences *Maeld*, whilst the coin in Ruding (No. 13) exhibits *Meald*, and this distinction may be used in classing the doubtful coins of these two places of mintage. The singular coin just noticed bears religious devices, perhaps alluding to circumstances or events of the time, and was probably struck at Malmesbury on occasion of the celebrated Conference of the Clergy, which assembled there in 977 for the purpose of discussing the question of the Celibacy of the Clergy."

No. 21. This is the first coin of Harthacnut of the mint at Bath known. It was part of the Dunbrody hoard, and is in the collection of Mr. Penrose. I am much gratified in having with great difficulty brought this coin to light.

Obv. HARTHACNUT REX

Rev. PAEDERC ON BATHA.

No. 22. Henry I. I have to thank my very respected friend the Rev. Mr. Martin for the loan of this rare penny, to supply the gap which the absence of any Exeter coin of this sovereign occasions in my list. The annulets being on the great seal of Henry I. this type is considered to be unquestionably his. The bust is full-faced, with an annulet on each side; on the Reverse a cross fleurie, with three pellets and a flower in each quarter.

Obv. + HNRI R ANG

Rev. + GODPINE ON PING.

I have now to call the attention of collectors to three small coins, one of which, No. 23, is in my collection, and was obtained in England; the other two form part of the valuable cabinet of Mr. Wigan, who very obligingly lent them for engraving, at the request of Dr. Smith. Each of these coins has a bust in profile looking to his left, and decorated with a fillet of pearls. On each the inscription round the bust is simply JOHANNES: the letter H in this name is varied; on my coin it is the English, on Mr. Wigan's it is the Roman, a difference which exists also on the Irish coinage of King John.

The Reverses are all alike, a plain cross within the inner circle; a small pellet in the angle of each quarter, which appears also on some of John's Irish halfpence, and at the exterior quarter, and attached to each quarter of the inner circle, a fleur-de-lis issuant inwards.

The inscriptions on the Reverses are imperfect; what remains read thus:

No. 23. + ELIS: DE: ———INE:

No. 24. + ———DB LUNDEN.

No. 25. + ELIS: A: ———VE.

Elis is a moneyer met with on the short-cross and long-cross coinages of Henry III. (I have both,) and was therefore an English name at that period. Mr. Lindsay and other friends have, as well as myself, looked through a variety of foreign works on coins, but have been unable to meet any coin at all resembling these.

The fleur-de-lis in the quarters reminds us of some of the Reverses of Stephen; and it differs little from the flower at the extremities of the cross on the coin of Henry I. No. 22 of this plate. Two of my friends have favoured me with their thoughts on these coins, which renders it unnecessary for me to dwell on the subject; and, after giving it my best consideration, I think it most probable that these are coins of our King John, struck during his brother Richard's absence in Palestine and Austria. I am not aware of any royal, noble, or baronial coin on which the dignity of the person striking it is not expressed, REX, PR, COMES, &c. Nor have I found any foreign coin with the moneyer's name on it, except Danish coins of Cnut and his sons, which peculiarity may be accounted for by their connection with England, where the custom was established. This latter circumstance, I think, weighs strongly in favour of their being English, which London on No. 24 corroborates. The absence of Dom or Rex, after Johannes, would have been a prudent precaution of John's, if he coined money in England without authority; and it may have been one of the offences for which Richard, when resuming the royal authority, on his release from captivity, granted John a pardon.

Extract from a Letter.

Dec. 19th, 1842.

At the end of last year, or the beginning of this, I carefully examined Mr. Wigan's two coins; they did not appear to me to be factitious, but the produce of some foreign mint. Returning home the same day I looked through all my abstracts of history to find a John *medii ævi*, whose name could with any propriety be appropriated to these coins, but found none. The Obverse legend being Johannes, without either Dom or Rex; the head without a circlet of pearls or a crown, and no sceptre, this Johannes could not be a crowned King, for otherwise all these decisive marks of royalty would not have been omitted. Then for the Reverse I could not find any thing similar engraved any more than you. But with regard to the moneyer I soon discovered the name of *Elis* in Ruding's list of Henry the Third's moneyers, and no less than two instances where the *De* follows the name, viz. Adam de Bedleia; Richard de Neketon; nor do I believe such *De* very unusual; not perhaps on coins, but in records, or other official documents.

With regard to the city, I certainly read —tune, and filled up the gap with Wil— Elis de Wiltune. As a mere conjecture, these coins may have been minted by John when his brother Lionheart was in Palestine, or a prisoner in Austria, with little prospect of escape; and when John, to the prejudice of his absent nephew Arthur, might be inclined to usurp authority, taking time by the forelock. In my opinion you are quite justified in engraving the coins.

Letter from Mr. Haigh.

MY DEAR SIR,

Leeds, Dec. 26, 1842.

I regard with no common degree of interest the halfpennies in your collection and that of our friend Mr. Wigan, bearing the name IOBANNES. That they are English, and struck by the authority of the son of Henry II. I have not the least doubt; but whether they were minted during his father's life-time, or during his brother's absence in Palestine, and captivity in Austria, is a question which may admit of some discussion. My own opinion on the subject I will give you as briefly as I can.

It is remarkable that each of the three specimens bears simply the name IOBANNES, without the addition of REX; and this, I think, precludes the supposition that they could have been minted after John ascended the English throne. A comparison of their type with those of some others of nearly the same period, convinces me that their date is referrible to the reign of Henry II. and the abundant testimony afforded by our historians of the tender affection with which that prince regarded his son John, renders it not improbable that the same parental indulgence which, after giving him the lordship of Ireland, allowed him the privilege of a coinage there, might have been extended to him in England also. Two pennies of Stephen, Hawkins, 268 and 276, present a fleur de lis in each angle of a cross, double on the former, single on the latter, as on these halfpennies; and the reverse type of three others, 270, 271, and 272, and also of 259, which I think belongs to Henry II. have the same general character. A unique penny of William the Lion of Scotland (see Plate 16, No. 11,) illustrates remarkably the type and date of these coins, and, as it has not been published in any work on the Scottish coinage, a drawing from the original in the British Museum accompanies this letter.

In their weight, and in the form of the letters, these pieces correspond exactly with the *Dominus* halfpence (which I believe followed them very closely in date); and in the last-named peculiarity with the pennies of Henry II. some of which bear the Roman, others the English H.

One at least of the three appears to have been minted in London; and both the others have distinctly the name of ELIS, who was a moneyer in that city in the beginning of the reign of Henry III.

We learn from a passage in Mr. North's MSS. quoted by Ruding, that a London halfpenny of John, similar in all probability to these, was formerly in the Pembroke collection; unfortunately it has disappeared.*

It appears, then, true that these halfpennies were minted by John's authority during the life-time, and probably with the permission, of his father, and prior to the coinage of the DOMINUS halfpence in Ireland. Believe me, dear Sir,

Very sincerely yours,

DANIEL HY. HAIGH.

* One very characteristic feature of these coins, as connecting them with John's Irish halfpence, is the fillet and hair, which is identical in form with that on the full-face Irish halfpence; the *eye* is also of the same form. Imagine a front view of these, and the hair and fillet will be almost identical with the Irish halfpence.—A. S.

ANTIQUARIAN AND OTHER SUBJECTS.

[Chiefly published in the *Gentleman's Magazine*.]

SOUTH MIMS CHURCH.

MR. URBAN,

Barnet, Dec. 14, 1830.

Having passed my schoolboy days at South Mims, and being here on a short visit, I made a pilgrimage to the old Church there, endeared to me by many recollections. The tower and body of it were built not later probably than the reign of Henry II. The chancel, and a part now inclosed by a screen (the latter apparently about Henry the Sixth's time), were evidently built at a different period. The whole of this part of the structure is lower, both the roof and range of windows.*

South Mims Church has been very rich in stained glass, as appears by the following entry, made A.D. 1621, in the Register. This volume, which is of vellum, commences in 1558, and reaches to 1703, and is in fine preservation.

"An'o D'ni 1621.

"A sete of certaine windowes in the Church of South Mims, taken out in the year above written, at whose cost they were made and in what yeare, as doth plainly appeare in the windows by the date of the Lord.

"The firste greate window on the north side abutting westward was made by Richard Walter and John Boman, in the year 1526.

"The next window was made by the young men and maydes of the same p'rish, in the year of o'r Lord 1526.

"The next to that one the north side was made by Richard Hunt, in the year 1526.

"The fourth window one the north side was made by Thomas Franceis, in year of o'r Lord 1526.

"The fifth window one the north side, towards the east, was made by the good women of the same p'rish, in the year of o'r Lord 1526.

"One of the windows, one the north side, was made by Edward

* A view of this Church will be found in vol. LXV. p. 545.—*Edit. of Gent. Mag.*

Jones, citizen and marchant taylor of London, in the year of o^r Lord 1541.

"There is no mention made of the other of that side, neither of the west end windowes, nor the west windowes ; who made them, nor when they were made."

Four of the windows exist, in different degrees of preservation : enough remains to identify those of the Maydens, and Richard Walter's ; and one inscription is perfect :

"Thys Wendow made be the good man, Thomas Francys, 1526."

The windows remaining are all of the same design ; a priest on one side kneeling at a plain table, on which is a book, praying, and a congregation of men behind. On the other side, a lady abbess, similarly occupied and attended, but the table very gaily decked with hangings and drapery.

South Mims is rich in monumental brasses. In front of the communion-table is a gravestone, I presume about the time of Edward I. On it are four shields, each bearing a chevron between three leopard's heads, and inscribed,

" Henri Frowyk gist icy,
Dieu de salme eit m'cy."

This family was of great consequence here,* as in the porch, under the tower, is another gravestone for Thomas Frowyk, on which are the effigies of a knight (whose head lies on a helmet), and his lady. Beneath, six boys and thirteen girls. The brass with the names and dates of their death, is lost, as also the shields with the arms ; but another remains, with a very curious epitaph, in these hexameter lines, written, says Weever, by John Whet- hamsted, Abbot of St. Alban's.

" Qui jacet hic stratus Thomas Frowyk vocitatus,
Moribus, et natu, gestu, victu moderatus ;
Vir generosus erat, generosaq^{ue} gesta colebat,
Nam quod amare sole't generosi plusq^{ue} frequentant,
Aucupiu' volucru' venaticumq^{ue} ferarum
Multum dilexit, vulpes foveis spoliavit
Ac taxos caveis ; breviter quecumq^{ue} propinquis
Intulerant dampna pro posse fugaverat ipsa :



* An account of the Frowyk family may be seen in Lysons' "Middlesex Parishes," p. 228.—*Edit. of Gent. Mag.*

Inter eos etiam si litis cerneret unqu'm
 Accendi faculas, medians extinxerat ipsas,
 Fecerat et pacem; cur nunc pacis sibi pausam
 Det Deus et requiem que semp^{er} permanet. Amen."

This singular epitaph on a man illustrious in his day, commemorates his love of fowling, his hunting of wild beasts, his driving away wolves and badgers, and other pests in his neighbourhood. It also commends his amiable qualities as a mediator and peace-maker. The tradition of the place is, that he killed a wild boar that infested these parts.

In 1631 all the brasses on this gravestone were perfect, by which it appeared that Thomas Frowyk died A. D. 1448; and that a chantry was founded for the repose of his soul and that of his wife Elizabeth, which was alienated in the reign of Elizabeth.

In the chapel, screened off, and now serving as the vestry, is a superb monument of a knight, in full and splendid armour, his head resting on his helmet, and his feet on a lion, under a canopy supported by four columns. The workmanship can scarcely be later than Edward IV. No inscription is visible at present. It may be buried under the coats of whitewash by which the tomb has been *beautified*; or have been on brass, that has been plundered. In front are four shields, and on each are the arms of Frowyk—a chevron between three leopard's heads. On the first and fourth shields, they impale three chevronels: on the third three birds; and on the second quartering, a cross voided between eight cross-crosslets.

Within the communion-rails is another canopy-monument, without effigy or inscription, supported by four columns, which barbarously attempt to imitate Corinthian capitals, all the other work being Gothic, probably towards the conclusion of the reign of Henry VIII. In front are four quatrefoils:—in the first and fourth are the united roses of York and Lancaster; in the second, a lozenge, and a flourished ; and in the third, an , which we may presume are the initials of the person resting there.*

Opposite to this is a tablet-monument, recording the death and ancestors of Thomas Marsh, Esq. of Hackney, who died A. D. 1657. His arms are—a horse's head between three crosses fitché,

* Probably, says the "Ecclesiastical Topography," the tomb of Robert Hill, vicar, 1538.—*Edit. of Gent. Mag.*

impaling those of his wife, a daughter of Jacob Horsey, of Hunningham, Warwickshire—three horse's heads, bridled.

Within the communion rails are also these inscriptions on brasses :

“ Here lieth the body of Henry Ewer, of South Mims, in the county of Midds. Gent. son of Thomas Ewer, of Shenlyburie. The said Henry married Joane, daughter of Randal Marsh, of Hendon, and had issue by her one son and three daughters. He departed this life the 20th day of November 1841.”

Arms—A wolf statant, showing his teeth; in chief, three crosses patée; impaling a horse's head between three fleurs de lis.

“ Here lieth interred the body of Sophia Harrison, second daughter of Thomas Harrison, of South Mims, Esq. by Catharine his wife, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Bland, of Kippax Park, in the county of Yorkshire, Knt. and Bart. who departed this life the 20th day of June, in the 13th year of her age, An^o 1661.”

Arms—Three eagles displayed in fesse.

Near Henry Frowyk's is a grave-stone of equal antiquity, on which only remain two armorial brasses. One has, Nebulée, on a bend dexter a lion passant. On the other, a man-of-war with her anchor pendant, and in chief a lion passant. A modern inscription has been cut on this stone, of which the word “Rowley” only remains. Most likely another tenant of the old grave.

Near this is another brass, inscribed :

“ Here lyeth the bodie of Roger Hodsdon, y^e husband of Jone Hodsdon. He deceased y^e 16 day of Octob. 1606; and y^e said Jone deceased the —— day of ——; and they had issue betwixt them 5 sonnes and 5 daughters.”

In the north aisle is a brass, inscribed :

“ Martha Ewer, daughter of Henry Ewer, Gent. and of Joane his wife. The said Henry being son of Thomas Ewer, of Shenleybury, w^{ch} Tho^s was son of Tho^s Ewer of Huntonbridge. The said Joane was daughter of Randoll Marshe, of Hendon. This Martha hath chosen the better part, for though her body lies here in dust with her earthly mother, yet her soul lives in reste with her heavenly Father, and she hath left her eldest sister, Mary, only child of the said Henry and Joane, to the troubles of this world. Obiit 16 Dec. 1628. *Ætatis* 16.”

There are a variety of mural monuments; but I shall only

notice one, which appears to have been erected about the time of James I. In the centre is a death's head. Two lines are painted black on a red ground, in the ledge, immediately under the "Memento mori:"

"You shoulde looke on: why turn away thyne Eyne?

This is no Strangers face: th' pyesnamy * is Thyne."

Over it is the following coat:—S. three covered cups A. borne by Nowell, which name frequently occurs in the parish register.

Yours, &c.

R. S.

RELICS OF BUTTEVANT ABBEY.

Churchtown, co. Cork, Nov. 25, 1831.

MR. URBAN,—Having been delayed at Buttevant on my way here, I availed myself of the opportunity of visiting its ancient abbey. Smith informs us, that it was an abbey of Friars Minors, founded by David de Barry, Lord Justice of Ireland in the reign of Edward I. who was buried there in a tomb in the choir opposite the high altar. This tomb was in existence when Smith wrote his History of the County of Cork, 1749; but the fall of the tower in the centre has buried it, and almost every thing else in the nave, under the ruins.

The most ancient of the inscriptions remaining, all of which are in raised letters, is low down in the wall of the nave on the left as you enter from the street. It is quite perfect, but my time only allowed me to decypher of its two lines,

Hic jac't Joh'es O'Duylng....arpent.....

.....progenit.....

Near the east end is an altar-tomb standing against the wall, with this inscription, running in two lines, on three sides of it:

"Redmond's Barry cū matre et conjuge struxit

Hunc tumulum patri quem Dea Parca tulit.

"Redmundus Johannis Barry de Lisgriffin et Kathelin Barry uxor ej' me fieri fecerūt 1612."

In the Virgin's Chapel, a south transept, are a variety of memorials of past times and persons. In a niche is part of the rude representation of the Crucifixion. The arms of one of the knights of Kerry (Fitzgerald the Black Knight), on a shield ermine a cross saltire; crest, a knight on horseback with an upraised sword. Below the shield a bird chained.

* i. e. physiognomy.

On a small mural monument :

" Hic jacet Evgenis O'Duling, et Kathelina Dod hoc fecit 1615."

On an altar-tomb :

" Hic jacet Johannes Garet, Bary de Kilmihel, et uxor ej's, et phil' [filius] Johanis Bary et Elis Lombard hoc fecerunt a'o 1603."

On a similar tomb :

" Nicholas Jaco, Lombard', et Eliza Barry ej's uxor, me fieri fecerunt i'o Marcij 1619."

Near the abbey is a lofty square tower, which, after centuries of uselessness, is now incorporating into a Roman Catholic chapel, that promises to be a very durable building. Possibly it may form the belfry.

In the street is a castle, modernised into a dwelling, called Lombard's Castle.

R. S.

GRAVESTONES IN CHRIST CHURCH, CORK.

Cork, June 10, 1831.

MR. URBAN, — The recent repairs of Christ Church have brought to light a variety of gravestones of the times of Mary, Elizabeth, and James I. The inscriptions, which are in lines parallel with the edges, are raised, as are also the various and curious subjects sculptured on them. All but two have a cross fleurie occupying the whole length of the stone; and several do not appear to have had any inscription. Most of the crosses give at first an idea of Katharine-wheels, having at the top a double circle of lines, from which radiates a cross saltire, fleurie, forming altogether a kind of cross of eight points.

The first stone I shall notice has been broken, and about a third is wanting; the inscription consequently is imperfect, but we may presume the person it covered was a tailor. It has the double cross fleurie, below which is the Agnus Dei, IHS., Maria, and the initials of the persons buried, E. C., I. M., then a pair of shears, and a smoothing-iron, or as it is more popularly termed a tailor's goose. Only the beginning and termination of the inscription remain, thus :

"Hire liethe the grwe* of Edmoinde C....

* * * * *

Vorvcove. Of youre charite prai."

The next gravestone is also injured at the bottom, and the inscription defective:

"Hic jacet Nicolaus Eagan, Baliv^o Cor—

* * * * *

Caterina Goull, q^{da} aīab^o ppiciet^o De^o

Amē P— Nī."†

There is the double cross fleurie, from which shoot branches, and round it is entwined the serpent. Beneath are Adam and Eve, naked; Adam eating the forbidden fruit, and Eve receiving it from a figure in the human form, clinging in the branches.

The third has the double cross fleurie; below, in one compartment, are the emblems of our Saviour's passion (the cross, ladder, crown of thorns, spear, nails, hammer, and pincers); then a rose; and a heart pierced with five swords, signifying the five wounds of Christ. The three corresponding compartments I do not so well understand. The centre appears to be a three-legged pot, and the next the interior of a building. Below are the initials "R.W.—A.G." Inscription:

"Here liethe the Grave of Richard Walshe, and his wiffe An Goughe, the yeare of our Lorde God Año Domini 1592."

After which is the figure of a bird.

The fourth has the double cross fleurie; but the ornamental sculpture, and an inscription across, are quite defaced, as is part of the inscription on the edge. Thus much is legible:

"Here lieth the grave of Denis Colmaine of Corcke.....

"Wife Austace N S Donell A^o 1584."

The fifth has a plain cross fleurie; beneath are two roses, and the letters P. N—M. C. Inscription:

"Heare lieth the Bodie of David Nash & Cathrin Gooll. Lord have mer' upon us. Amen. 1618."

Near this is a fragment of a tomb. It has on it, in a compartment, a tree, with spreading roots, and bearing large bunches of fruit; on the upper branches a huge bird is sitting.

* Intended for grave; the A and V, from the ignorance of the engraver, probably, are jumbled into W.

† Probably Pater Noster.

The sixth is entirely different in its character. In the centre is a shroud, tied at top and bottom, but open in the middle, within which is a skeleton boldly cut in alto-relievo. Above is the sun and moon, and below, a star and a rose, and the letters T. R. At each corner has been an emblem (in allusion to the four Evangelists); one is destroyed; the three remaining are, a winged lion, an angel, and a winged bull. The remaining space is occupied by three inscriptions, one within the other, each extending the whole four sides of the stone:

"Hoc in tumulto tegitur corpus gratiosi viri, Thome Ronan, quo'da' Maioris hu' civitatis Cork, qui obiit in crastino Sa'cti Lamberti anno D'no 1554, cu' a—"

"Ecce' vult se sepeliri uxor sua Johanna Tyrry; que obiit 5 Decembris a'o D'ni 1569, quor' a'l'ab's p'picietur Deus. Amen. Pater, Ave, & Credo de profundis."

"Memor homo esto, q'niam mors no' tardat, cum eni' morir' hereditabis serpe'tes & bestias & vermes."*

This Thomas Ronan was Mayor of Cork in the year 1549. The name also occurs in 1537; most likely the same person.

A fragment of a similar gravestone, with the sun, moon, and part of the skeleton, closes our notice. All that remains of the inscription is,—

**"Hic jacet dilectatus vir Jacobus Roche quon' . . .
J.R. G.S."**

James Roche appears as Mayor of Cork in 1539 and 1552.

Yours, &c.

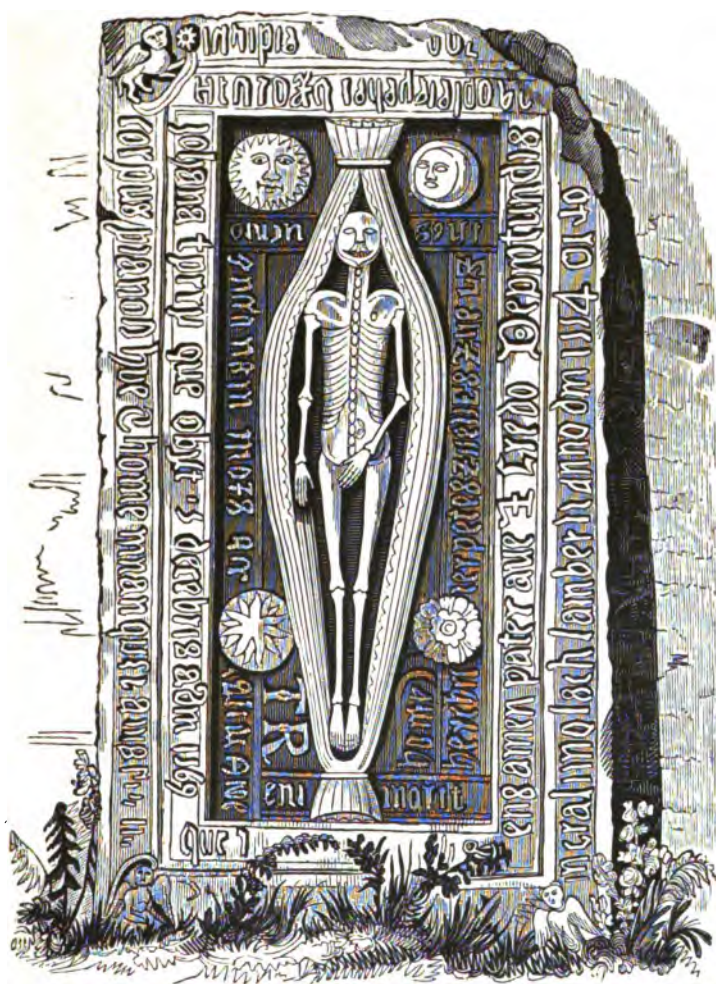
R. S.

* In this tomb is laid the body of the worshipful man Thomas Ronan, formerly Mayor of the city of Cork, who died on the Eve of Saint Lambert's, in the year of our Lord 1554, on whose soul the Lord be merciful.

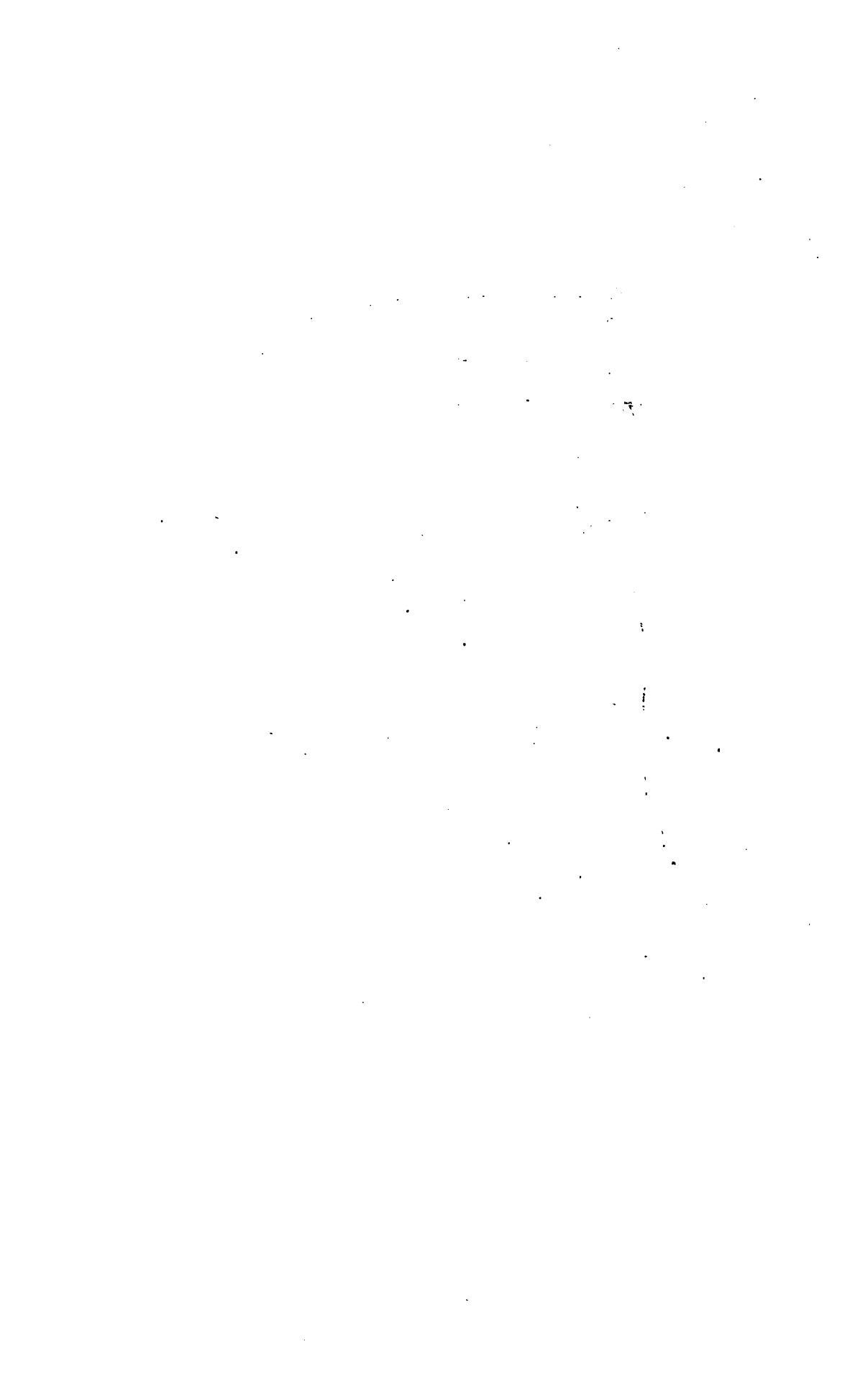
Here also will be buried his wife Johanna Tyrry, who died 5 December, in the year of our Lord 1569, on whose soul may God be merciful, Amen. Say the Lord's Prayer, a Prayer to the Virgin, the Creed, and the Prayer for the Dead.

Man, be mindful that death waits for no one; and when death comes, you are the heir to serpents, beasts, and worms.—(Vulgate, Ecclesiasticus, chap. x. verse 13.)





MONUMENTAL STONE OF T. RONAN, MAYOR OF CORK.



CORK EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, 1831.

[From the Constitution.]

No. 130. Engraving of King George IV.

The portrait of George IV. is in armour, and almost profile. Its grace and dignity can scarcely be surpassed. You at once recognise majesty tempered by benignity; and one can but sigh to think that, in losing Sir Thomas Lawrence, we must bid "a long adieu" to such princely portraits.

No. 132. Engraving of Miss Kemble.

The portrait of Miss Kemble, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, has a peculiar interest, as it is well known that Sir Thomas was so anxious respecting it that he had the engraving to his studio, where it received its finishing touches from the President's own hand. It may be said to combine the most perfect repose, elegance of attitude, and power of expression.

No. 131. Miss Kemble in the Grecian Daughter.

A drawing by our townsman M'Clise. It is a severe ordeal placing this drawing between those of Sir Thomas Lawrence, and it is with some feeling of pride that we say, we think it maintains its claim to such good company. It represents Euphrasia at the moment when Dionysius is called off the scene, having just threatened the life of Evander, to whom Euphrasia is looking up with grief and affection, but sustained by her own stern energy of soul. The general likeness of the portrait with that of Sir Thomas Lawrence is striking; but it represents Miss Kemble as much handsomer: the powerful feelings called into action necessarily give it more interest, while the gracefulness and arrangement of the attitude and drapery are entitled to the highest praise. It is the only representation which we have seen that conveys an idea of this splendid actress on the stage, and we think M'Clise has been wanting in justice to Miss Kemble and to himself in not having given the drawing publicity.

Added, by Webber Carleton, Esq. to the above:—On a close inspection of this drawing, a facility of handling and execution will be perceived truly masterly; showing how much a mere line can express when guided by the hand of taste and feeling.

HOGAN'S MONUMENT FOR DR. DOYLE.

"WE said a few words in reference to this monument soon after it arrived here, and we insert with pleasure the following extract from a letter addressed to a gentleman resident in London, and well known in the literary world. The letter, we need not say, was written merely for the information of the gentleman alluded to, and without any view to publication."—*Edit. Cork Constitution.*

(Extract from a Letter to T. C. C.)

I have just seen Hogan's monument to the memory of the Right Rev. Dr. Doyle. I think your Royal Academy would be proud of the work, and, therefore, that Cork may be of the artist. The composition I should suppose is, "The Bishop interceding with Heaven for Ireland." So it seems to me; but you are entirely left to your own surmises at the Exhibition. Erin is represented as a very beautiful female figure; the attitude is easy and graceful, the neck and arms only unclothed, and the anatomy exquisitely delicate, and true to nature in her loveliest mould. Bending on one, her right arm rests on the other knee, and supports her head. The Bishop is standing in his full robes; his left hand is extended over Erin, to indicate the object of his supplication, who is not absolutely weeping, but has a mournful look, bordering on tears; and his right arm is extended towards, and his countenance is addressed to, heaven, with the most intense and benign expressiveness. The attitude of the Bishop is extremely noble and effective, and the Roman Catholic episcopal robes are managed in the happiest manner; the three divisions of the dress break and diversify the surface of the drapery, while the whole combine in sweeping continuous lines of grace and beauty. The details, particularly the point-lace, are most elaborately made out, without disturbing the general and grander effect of attitude and expression. Like the ancient Greek sculptors, Hogan has composed his figures for any situation, and were they placed in the centre of a temple, from whatever quarter they were viewed they would command admiration, from the beauty of the grouping, and the finish of the work. The figures are larger than life, and the monument is understood to have been intended for Carlow; but it is rumoured that there is some hitch in the transaction. If this is really the case, Hogan can be no loser, for, as a work of the very

first class of art, it would no doubt sell in London, merely as a work of art, for more money than he had contracted to execute the monument for. Gold is made an ornamental use of on the drapery of Erin; and the Bishop's cross, with its chain, are represented also as actually of gold. For this Hogan has the undoubted classical authority of Greek sculpture, in its best period; but whether it adds to or breaks the illusion of the scene is debateable ground on which I shall not enter.

R. S.

ANTIQUITIES.

[Read before the Cuvierian Society, Cork, 31 March, 1840.]

I HAVE to submit to the inspection of the Society various antiquities from the collection of the Rev. James Mockler, near Fermoy.—A pair of iron or steel scissors, weighing exactly half a pound avoirdupois. They were lately found in the county of Clare, near Killaloe, where formerly the palace of Caenn-Coradth, or Kincora, the residence of the great Brian, or Bryen Boirhombe, formerly stood. This building was destroyed in the twelfth century by the Prince of Tyrconnel. The scissors, though large and heavy, appear to have been a lady's, and from their superior workmanship, (having been most curiously and richly inlaid with gold and silver, which was carefully picked out by the person who found them, and sold for eight shillings,) they may have belonged to the fair and celebrated Goromfhlaith, consort of Bryen Boirhombe, and queen of *All Ireland*.

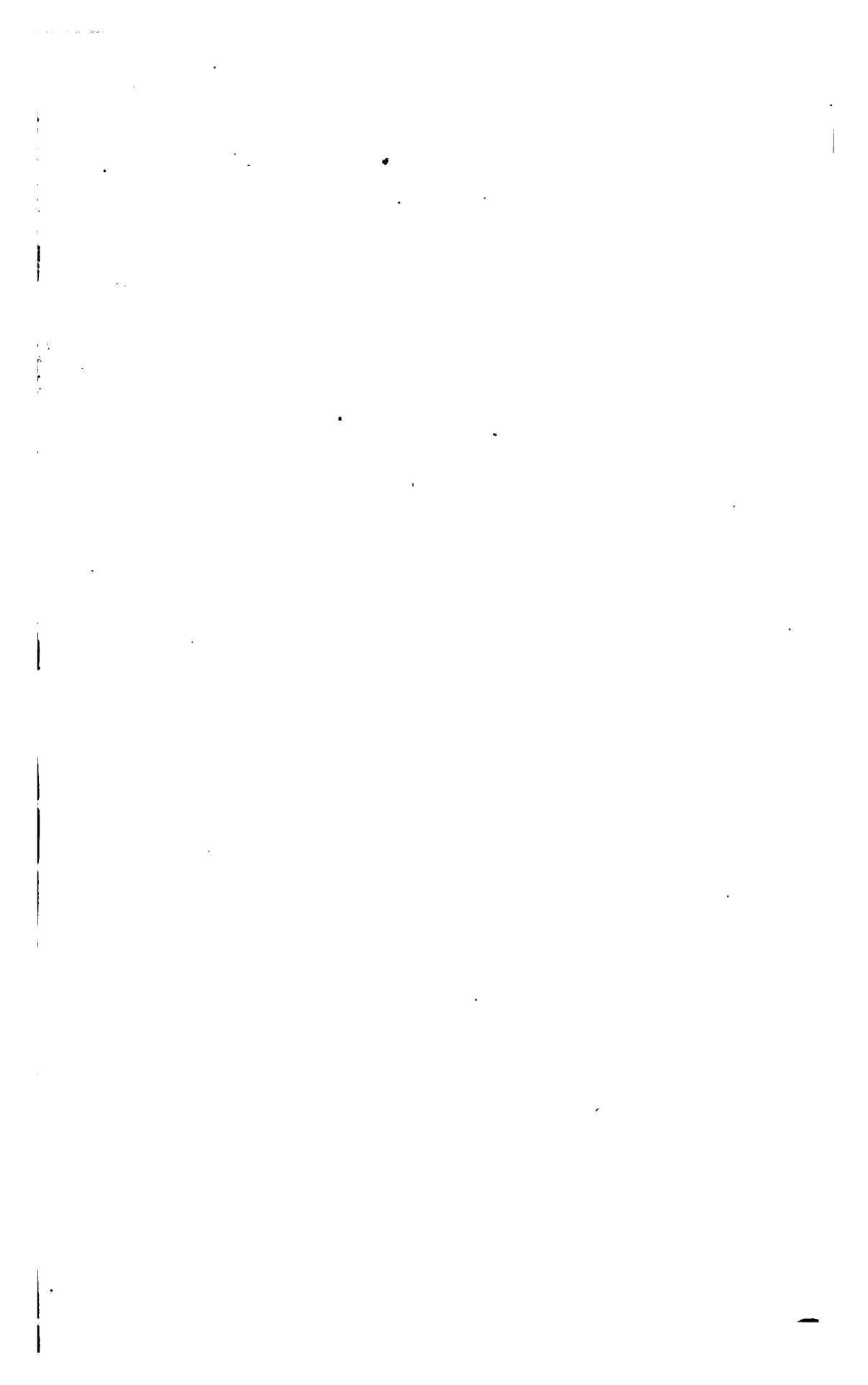
Dealg Faillainne, a brooch, or fibula, to fasten on the cloak or mantle.

In the year 1836, two silver brooches, now submitted to your notice, were dug up by a peasant, in his potato garden, near the ruins of Saint Senan's Abbey at Inniscattery, an island near the mouth of the river Shannon. One of them appears originally to have been gilt, and to have had two jewels in front; the tongue is wanting. The other brooch is highly embossed; and, with the exception of the tongue, which appears shortened, is in perfect preservation.

In 1828, a silver crucifix, gilt and enriched with jewelry, was found by a labourer when digging near the ruins of the abbey of Askeaton, county of Limerick, together with some coins, and two pieces of ring-money. The latter were sold to Major Sirr. The crucifix came into the possession of Miss Mary Purdon, of Limerick, who, not wishing it to be despised, as "such an old thing," had the date, A. D. 1534, carefully erased, and by dint of severe scrubbing cleaned off a good deal of what she considered "the yellow tarnish that was on it;" and, as the perception of beauty is an association of ideas, after these alterations in its appearance the crucifix increased in beauty in the young lady's eyes; while the antiquary, to whom she exultingly related her "cuteness," felt his very blood run cold at the desecration she had so effectually accomplished by the destruction of the date, that only evidence by which he might have proved this relic to have belonged to some eminent character in church or state, and which leaves it but as a thing of yesterday. To the youthful fair its apparently lessened age brought a positive increase of beauty; to the spectacled antiquary the metamorphosis to youth brought only before him a spectre of deformity. So much for the opposite consequences of the same event; in the association of the ideas of the Limerick belle and the Cork antiquary.

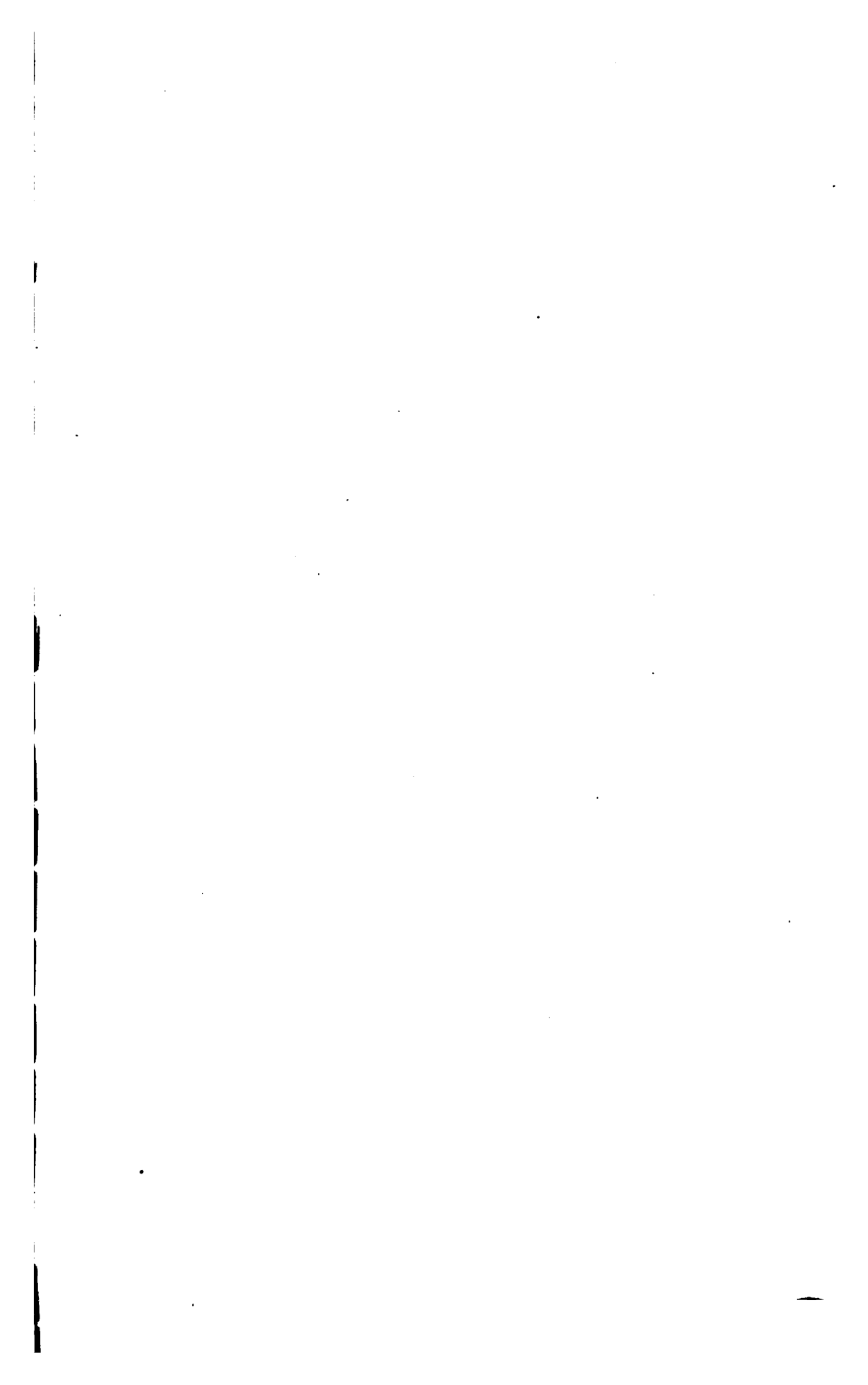
R. S.

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*Margaret O'Brien
Countess of Desmond*



DESMONDS OF KERRY.

WHO WAS THE OLD COUNTESS OF DESMOND?

[Read before "The Cork Cuvierian Society."]

LORD Bacon, in his *Natural History*, Century 8, Experiment 755, says, "They tell a tale of the old Countess of Desmond, who lived till she was seven score years old, that she did dentire twice or thrice, casting her old teeth, and others coming in their place."

Sir Walter Raleigh, in his *History of the World*, Book 1, ch. 5, page 45, mentions, "I myself knew the old Countess of Desmond of Inchiquin, in Munster, who lived in the year 1589, and many years since; who was married in Edward the Fourth's time, and held her joynture from all the Earls of Desmond since then; and that this is true, all the noblemen and gentlemen of Munster can witness."

Horace Walpole, in his *Historic Doubts of the Reign of Richard III.* page 102, brings forward the old lady as evidence to Richard's personal appearance.

"The old Countess of Desmond, who had danced with Richard, declared, he was the handsomest man in the room, except his brother Edward, and was very well made."

Edward the Fourth's reign began March 4, 1461, and ended April 9, 1483.

Referring to the pedigree of the Desmond family, which Sir William Betham has had the goodness to draw out for me, from his own original MSS. I think we may fix on "Margaret, daughter of Thady O'Bryen, and married to James Fitzgerald, ninth Earl of Desmond, murdered by John Montagh Fitzgerald, of Clenglish, A.D. 1467, æt. 29," as being the old Countess of Desmond. The issue of this marriage was only one daughter, therefore we may suppose they had not been long married; and, supposing she was eighteen at her husband's death (and the Irish marry young), she would have been 140 years old in 1589; and Sir Walter Raleigh, by particularising that year, had probably some especial reason for knowing that she was then alive. We have no certain information, that I am aware of, as to what her

age was when she died, nor the year of her death. Lord Bacon only says, that she lived to be 140 years old, but not that she died at that age, and he most likely derived his information from Sir Walter. From Sir Walter describing her as "the old Countess of Desmond, *of Inchiquin*,"* we are led to understand that Inchiquin was the place of her birth. Now Inchiquin, in the county of Clare, seems to have been the patrimony of the O'Bryen family, at that time sovereigns of Thomond, and from which in Henry the Eighth's reign, when they submitted to him, they took one of their titles, Baron of Inchiquin. The appellation therefore of "the Countess of Desmond *of Inchiquin*," is natural and proper as applied to Margaret O'Bryen, and would be totally inapplicable in relation to the next Countess, "Ellen, daughter of Maurice Lord Roche of Fermoy," wife to Maurice the tenth Earl, brother and successor to Margaret O'Bryen's husband, James the ninth Earl. Maurice the tenth Earl lived till 1520 (the twelfth year of Henry the Eighth's reign); but Sir Walter Raleigh remarks, "that the old Countess was married in Edward the Fourth's time, and held her jointure from all the Earls of Desmond *since then*," which conveys the idea that she became a widow during Edward the Fourth's reign; and this applies only to Margaret O'Bryen, with whom combine age, name, and widowhood, in pointing her out as the individual who was "the old Countess of Desmond."

John the fourteenth Earl (the youngest brother of James the ninth Earl), who came to the title A.D. 1535, also married an O'Bryen; but, as the Earldom of Desmond was forfeited in 1583 by the attainder of Earl Gerald, the grandson of John, any idea of his Countess being the old lady is out of the question. There would not have been anything wonderful in a grandmother's jointure; and I have heard a lawyer mention, that the trustees for the old Countess of Desmond's marriage-settlement had to get a renewal of the term of 100 years, from her having outlived that period created and reserved under her marriage-settlement.

It will be remembered that Thomas eighth Earl of Desmond,

* "I am very much inclined to think that the Castle of Inchiquin means the same, the ruins of which stand near the lake of that name (in Clare)." Extract from a letter of Andrew Finacune, esq. of Ennistimon House, co. Clare, 3d June, 1842, to William Coppinger, esq. of Ballylean, co. Clare.

father to Margaret O'Bryen's husband, was Lord Deputy of Ireland for the Duke of Clarence, brother of Edward IV. from 1462 to 1467, and that his father, James seventh Earl of Desmond, was godfather to the Duke of Clarence; there was therefore a kind of family acquaintance between the Desmonds and the house of York, which will account for Margaret being at the English Court, either before or after her husband's death.

R. SAINTHILL.

BRIEF NOTICES OF SOME OF THE EARLS OF DESMOND, FROM A PEDIGREE BY SIR WILLIAM BETHAM (TOO EXTENSIVE TO PRINT IN THIS WORK), FROM A.D. 1422 TO A.D. 1520.

7th Earl.—James FitzGerald, married to Margaret, daughter of Ulick De Burgo, Lord of Clanricard. This Earl died A.D. 1462, having enjoyed the Earldom forty years.

8th Earl.—Thomas (son of James) married to Ellen Barry, daughter of John Lord Barry of Buttevant; beheaded A.D. 1467.

9th Earl.—James (son of Thomas), married to Margaret, daughter of Thady O'Brien; murdered A.D. 1467.

10th Earl.—Maurice (brother of James), married to Ellen, daughter of Lord Roche of Fermoy; died A.D. 1520.

7° EDWARDI QUARTI.

THE ERLE OF WORCESTER, DEPUTIE TO THE DUKE OF CLARENCE. A. D. 1467.

[Cotton MSS. Titus, B. vi. page 373.]

Item, al requisicion dez co'es que pur diverses causes horribles treisons et felonies prepensez et faitez per Thomas Count de Desmond, et Thomas Count de Kildar, et Edward Plunket esquier, si bien en aliance fosterage et alterage avecq les Irois enemis du Roy Come en donnance a eaux cheualx et harneis et armors, et supportanter eaux envers lez foialx subiects du Roy queles et notoriement et ouertement cognue, et faict contre es leies du Roy, les laudables estatutes di cieste terre d'Irlande, sur que les premises considerez, ordonné est, et enacté per autorités du

dict parliment quils et chascun du eaux soient ajugés et dimez traiteurs et attainctes de traison et forfaitent tous leurs biens, terres, ten'ts, rents, servises et chateaux quils et chascun d'eaux ount ou aulcun aultre person ou personnes a lor use, ou al use de aulcun de eaux, et per meme l'auctorité que si aulcun aultre person ou personnes auront biens ou chateaux de aulcun d'eaux, ou coinsent lou ou leurs biens sount, ne veignent per deins xiiij jours apres cest parliment dissolue et facent pleine notice al honorable John Count de Worcester, Deputé Lieutenant de cest dict terre d'Ireland, la ou les dict biens sount, et a qui ils sount, que adoncques ils et chasqun de eaux soient ajugez et dimez felons attaintez Sauve a chasqun aultre son liolt droit et tilt.

COPIED FROM THE ORIGINAL IN THE STATE PAPER OFFICE, BY
PERMISSION OF HIS MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE, 10TH
SEPT. 1835.

The Othe of the Right Honorable Gerralde Erle of
Desmonde, at the doing of his homage and furst
admyssion to the Erledome of Desmonde, upon
the death of thErle his late Father.

I Gerralde, Sonne and Heyre Apparant to the Right Honorable James late Erle of Desmonde, repaying ymedyately, upon the deathe of my saide Lorde and Father, to the Right Honorable thErle of Sussex, Lorde Deputie of Irelande, do here in the p'sence of the saide Lorde Deputie and the rest of Her Ma^{tes} Counsell nowe pñt, as a most humble and faythfull subjecte, acknowledge the King and Quenes Ma^{tes} Her Heyres and Successors, to be my Sovaigne and indubitate Lordes and Ladies as most rightfull Kinges and Quenes of this ther Ma^{tes} realme of Irelande. And do humbly requyre of yow my L. Deputie, representing ther Ma^{tes} Royall estate, to be receyved, admytted, and publyshed to be Erle of Desmonde as the rightfull Sonne and Heyre apparaunt to the L. James decessed, late Erle of Desmonde. And I shall truely and faythfully serve their Ma^{tes} ther Heyres and Successors, against all the worlde, during my life, in as ample man^r as any Erle of Desmonde heretofore hathe or ought to have don, or as thErles of Kyldare and Ormonde, or any other Erle in this realme hathe or ought to have done. Item,

I shall, as farr as in me liethe, mayntayne the rightes of Holy Church, and wthstande suche as shalbe against the same. Item, I shall to the uttermost of my power se putt in execu^{co}n ther Ma^{tes} lawes and good ordyn^{nces} of this realme, and shall suffer all others ther Ma^{tes} mynestres to putte in execu^{co}n wthin my rule ther Ma^{tes} lawes and good ordyn^{nces} of this realme, and shall ayde and assist ther saide mynestres in doing and execu^{co}n of the p^omisses and eny of them. Item, I shall mayntayne and defende ther Ma^{tes} good and faythfull subjectes, and shall, to the best of my power, ponnyshe the evill s^{ub}jectes and disturbers of the peax. And I shall not alie my self wth any ther Ma^{tes} ennemyes, out-lawes, or rebelles, neither shall any man^o of wayes ayde or assist them, but I shall to thuttermost of my power psequute and annoye them in suche sorte as I shalbe at any tyme co^manded by the L. Deputie and Counsell for the tyme being. Item, I shall suffer ther Ma^{tes} mynestres and officers, to putt in ure,* leavie, and gather, all ther Ma^{tes} royalties, regalyties, revenues, prouffyttes and rightes, in evy place wthin my rule. And shall ayde and assiste ther saide officers and mynestres, and the officers and mynestres of the heyres and successors of Her Ma^{tie}, to putt in ure, leavie, and gather, the foresaide royalties, regalyties, revenues, prouffyttes, and rightes, and shall to my power ponnyshe the wthstanders of them. And shall do further herein for thasistence of the saide officers, as by the L. Deputie for the tyme being I shalbe co^manded. Item, I do here faythfully pmyse to make my repayre according to my dutie to all pliamentes, counsellers, and other assemblies, whensoever I shalbe thereunto by ther Ma^{tes} ther heyres and successors, or by the L. Deputie or chief mynestres of this realme for the tyme being, so^moned, called, or by any meanes warned, in lyke sorte as my late L. and Father upon his submyssion at his furst admytting to the Erldom did swere to do. Item, I shall suffer all farmers of ther Ma^{tes} landes wthin my rule to inhabyte quietly upon ther farmes, and shall ayde, assist, and defende them therein, and shall to my power ponnyshe suche as shall wthstande or injurie them. And shall further suffer all kinde of taxes, benevolences, subsidies, or other

* Ure—fortune, destiny. *Chaucer's Poems.*

Ure—use, custom; as to put one's self in ure, i. e. to accustom one's self. *Bailey's Dictionary.*

imposiçõs that shalbe putt in any countrey in my rule by plia-
ment or otherwise, to be leaved in suche sorte as by the late
Lorde my Father's othe the same was ordred to be leaved, and
shall ayde ther Mat^{es} mynestres in the doing, executing, and
leavieng thereof. Item, I shall ayde, mayntayne, and defende
ther M^{tes} cyties of Lym^oicke and Corke, and the townes of
Youghell, Kynsale, Kilmahallocke, and all other incorporate
townes in those parties, and shall mayntayne and defende all
merchantmen and other ther Mat^{es} sbjectes traveling in any pte
wthin my rule. And for the bet^r doing thereof, I requyre of yow
my L. Deputie to gyve cõmandement to theinhabytantes of the
said cyties and townes, to be ayding and assisting to me for that
purpose whensoever nede shall requyre. Item, I pmyse and graunt
that all Englishe Lordes and Gentlemen of the Counties of Corke,
Lym^oicke, Keyry, and Desmonde, shalbe upon ther Mat^{es} peax,
and at thorder of Her Mat^{es} Deputie and chief officers of this
realme for the tyme being. And if any of them shall refuse the
same, I shall psequute them so farr as I shalbe cõmanded,* *saving*
that suche of my name of the *Geraldynes* and others as holde
ther landes of me and my ancestors wthin the saide counties,
shalbe at myne owne *leading and order*, and yett nev^rtheless, if any
of them dissobey thorder of the L. Deputie or chief mynest^r for
the tyme being, I shall refuse hym and psequute hym as I shalbe
cõmanded. Finally, I do pmyse to pmytt and suffer ther M^{tes}
officers and mynestres, suche as by the L. Deputie for the tyme
being shalbe appointed to cõme in to all ptes where I have any
possessions, and by inquiry and all other lawfull meanes, to fynde
an office for ther M^{tes} of all the mano's, landes, teñtes, and here-
dytamentes, that my Lorde and Father died seased of. And to
do all other thinges there for ther Mat^{es} towching the fynding of
an office or otherwise, as upon the deathe of any Erle of Ormonde,
or any other noble man of this realme, ther Mat^{es} officers and
mynestres do, or by the lawes of the realme ought to do, upon
the landes of the said Erle and noble man so decessed; upon the
fynding of w^{ch} office, I do pmyse to sue my lyv^y in suche forme as
thErle of Ormonde or any other Noble man in this lande upon
the deathe of his Father dothe, or by the lawes of the realme

* This agreeth w^t y^r subm. of James Erl of Desmōd, Father to this Erle, made at
Cahir Dunelk, A^o 32 H. VIII. corā Ant. Sēt. Leg^r Deput.

ought to. And for that the doing of the pmisses will aske some tyme, I humbly beseche yow my L. Deputie, and others of ther Mat^{es} Counsell now pnt, to graunt to me under your handes wrytinges a warraunt of auctoryte to receyve the meane prouffyttes. In wyttnes of all the pmisses, and for the bett^r pformance of them, I the said Erle do here before yow my L. Deputie, and the rest of the nobylite and others of ther Mat^{es} counsell now pnt, solemly pfesse and vowe, and do upon tHoly Evangelistes sweare that I will truely and faythfully pforme the pmisses and evyⁿ parte of them. And that my hole and full intent is so to do, I take God, or blessed Lady, and all Saynctes, to wyttnes. And for testimony thereof, have sbscribed hereunto before yow my L. Deputie and the rest now pnt, my name at Waterforde, this 28th of November, 1558,* and in the 5th and 6th yeres of the raignes of or Sovayne Lorde and Lady King Phillippe and Queene Mary.

(Signed) GEROT DESMOND.

In wyttnes of all and singuler the pmisses, we the Lorde Deputie and Counsell being preasent at the consignement and deliv^y hereof, have hereunto sett or handes sevally.

(Signed)

(Signed)

T. SUSSEX.

EDMOND OF CAHYR.

THOMAS ORMONDE OSS'Y.

H. SYDNEY.

PAT'KE OF WATERF.

GEORGE STANLEY.

HUGO LIM'ICEN.

FRANCIS AGARDE.

OSWALD MASSINGBERE P'OR.

THOMAS CUSAKE.

JOHN COREGHMORE.

MAURICE WISE, Maior of

EDMOND DUNBOYN.

Watford.

* That this was a^o p^o Eliz. in dede, but in Irelād not knowē y^t y^e Q. Mar. dyed 17 Novēb. next befor this 28 Novēb. (Signed) W. Cecill.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM SIR WALTER SCOTT TO RICHARD
SAINTHILL, JUNIOR, LONDON.

MOST English persons look back to Alfred the Great with intense feelings of veneration, I may almost say of affection: and this may plead my excuse for what, even at the time, I rather felt *to be something of a liberty*, my writing to Sir Walter Scott, suggesting Alfred as a subject for a Poem. Great was my surprise, and unbounded my delight, at receiving a letter from him in reply. And knowing as we now do how many and pressing were the demands on his time, I most sensibly appreciate the kindness which induced him to spare half an hour on an unknown, not to say impertinent, intruder.

"SIR,

Abbotsford, 12th March 1813.

"It is the least thing I can do, in return to any gentleman who thinks so advantageously of me as to recommend the history of Alfred to my consideration as a subject for poetry, to state very briefly the circumstances which will always induce me to chuse themes of less historical importance. In the first place, it has always seem'd to me that the majesty of history is rather injured than improved by the ornaments of poetical fiction; and that, where historical characters are introduced, it ought only to be incidentally, and in such a manner as not to interfere with established truth. But, besides this, the patriotism of Alfred, as an enlighten'd legislator and great warrior, is not of a nature suited to my limited powers of poetical description. A philosophical poet might make a great deal of the establishment of the wise Saxon code, and the expulsion of the Danes; but a romancer must have a canvas of a much more limited scale, and varied and rapid incident. The only scene of Alfred's life fitted for such a poet is his over-toasting the cakes in the shepherd's house. Besides, every one knows how a poem on Alfred's life must necessarily end. Come at it how he will, there is only one point to which the poet can conduct his hearers; and those who know how difficult it is to engage attention, on any conditions, will not willingly relinquish the powerful assistance afforded by the suspense of the

reader. Lastly, I have no clear idea either of the country in which Alfred war'd, or of the manners of the Saxons of his day; and where the author himself does not conceive vividly and clearly he can communicate little information or pleasure to others.

"These, Sir, are a few among many reasons which induce me to decline the task your civility and good opinion recommends to me; I am not the less indebted to you for supposing me capable of it, and have the honor to be,

Your obliged servant,

WALTER SCOTT.

COPY OF A LETTER IN THE POSSESSION OF JOHN TERRY, ESQ.
ADDRESSED TO "ARTHUR BROWNE, ESQ. PRIME SERJEANT,
DUBLIN," FROM MR. THOMAS WILKINS, WHO WAS A SURGEON,
AND WITH GENERAL WOLFE WHEN HE WAS KILLED.

SIR,

Gahway, April 16, 1803.

LAST Thursday Mr. Ellis gave me a letter from you. I can't resist saying it was pleasing to my feelings, at this time of life, to be noticed by you; thank you for writing. Mr. Woolf was pleased to take notice of me. Had he outlived that campaign, I would not be eversince residing in this retired town. Was speaking to him about ten minutes previous to his getting that wound which determined that great man's life, as well as I can recolect, no other surgeon was on the field of battle but myself, the *plains** or *heights** of Abraham. His last and only words were, "Lay me downe, I am suffocating." Mr. Adair was at the time with General Amherst at New York. I'd be happy to give you any information of that memorable day. Am, with most sincere and perfect respect, Sir, your most obed^t and sincere h^{ble} ser^t,

THOMAS WILKINS.

* Underlined in the original.

PURCHASING A COMMISSION IN THE ARMY
IN THE REIGN OF KING CHARLES II.

THE following Letters are copied from the originals, in the Crosbie MSS. Observing a Report on the subject of when purchasing commissions originated, I transmitted extracts from them to his Grace the Duke of Wellington; and, having had a fac-simile of a letter of Lord Nelson's engraved, I have had the answer which his Grace condescended to write also engraved, that my readers may be gratified with fac-similes of the hand-writings of the greatest naval and military commanders of whom Britain has to be proud and thankful in our days.

Sir Patrick Trant to Sir Thomas Crosbie.

DEARE S^r,

London, 6^o Octo. 1677.

I have rec^d from yo^u (a letter) since Mr. Rice's going to Kerry, by w^{ch} I find he has communicated to yo^u what I desird him about y^r affaire and myne, and I find by his and yo^{rs} that yo^u have ordered the putting y^rselfe into a capacity of makeing a security for what yo^u already have had of me, and w^t y^e purchaseing of a comand will require. It is w^t I allwayes did expect, and without w^{ch} I would not serve my owne brother; not but that I would trust yo^r hono^r and justice as much as any mans liveing, but y^e contingency of what yo^r successo^{rs} may be is not to be run. I have been a great while in agitac^{on} with S^r John Ernle for his comp^a in Ireland, but haveing had a great deale of arreares due to him, and other pticul^r debts from his comp^a, without y^e layeing downe of w^{ch} he would not deale, I could not thinke it reasonable to deale wth him; for, besides that his price, w^{ch} he at first made but 400^l. he rise to 480^l. an extravagant rate indeed, and too extravagant for yo^u to give for a comp^a quarterd in the north of Ireland, the arreares and debt amounted to 250^l. I have been tampering to Captⁿ Merriweather, but he will not p^{'te} with his. All the hopes I have of serving yo^u heare is by Majo^r Andros, a friend of myne, who is governo^r of New Yorke, in the province of Marryland, and has a comp^a in Ireland, w^{ch} he once sent me ord^s

to dispose off, but has againe countermanded it; he is now coming over, and will be heare before the end of this month; and I find by him that his busines is to settle all his concerne heare, and to fix where his advantageous governm^t is; if he sells, I shall have the preference of his comp^a for yoⁿ, I am confident; but I am not of opinion that 400^l. heare ought to be exceeded, as to the price; and I am sure I wont exceed it without y^r perticul^r ord^r. This is all the prospect I have at present to serve yoⁿ heare; and perhappes yoⁿ may light of a purchase in that countrey more suitable to y^r purpose (for this comp^a of Maj^r Andros is quartered at a place calld Managhan, in Ireland). I am willing to lend yoⁿ 4 or 500^l. to be disposed off as yoⁿ thinke fitt, uppon a command, either heare or there, for yo^r service; if you have the money heare, the exchange will be chargeable to yoⁿ, and noe advantage to me. Therefore I am of opinion yoⁿ had better have it there, and 'tis as convenient to me. Yoⁿ may, by what I write to yoⁿ, guesse how much will serve yo^r turne; and when yoⁿ have taken y^r measures, make over as much land of good title in mortgage to me, as shall secure me the due paym^t of my interest, that is to say, lands of double y^e yearly value or thereabouts of the interest of my money (because 'tis not reasonable I should run any riske), with such further engagem^t for the payment of my principall, at 6 or 12 months warneing, as Mr. Rice will thinke necessary for my security. Advise w^t tyme yoⁿ will appoint to perfect this matter; and uppon y^e sealeing of y^e writeings, yoⁿ shall have y^e money paid yoⁿ, to be applied after to the use yoⁿ intend, either by me heare or yoⁿ there, as oportunity will serve: this I thinke is the best method yoⁿ can take to facilitat y^r desire; and though yⁿ may have this money uppon y^r hands before yⁿ can dispose out to y^r satisfaction, some tyme 'tis bett^r loose all the enterest, in my opinion, then be unready for an affaire of this kind. I offer yⁿ my thoughts in the matter, but yⁿ are y^r selfe the most competent judge of w^t is best or fittest for yoⁿ to doe; and if yoⁿ thinke fitt to proceed in't this P^re will be sufficient instruccons to Mr. Rice, as to any thing he may expect to heare from me in y^e matter. If Maj^r Andros comes over, I will agree with him at a venter, if I can, but it shall be soe as that yoⁿ shall be at liberty to take or leave as yoⁿ see conven^t.

This that I propose to doe for yoⁿ is more then I would do for any two in Ireland besides yoⁿ, for I am sensible that it is a dis-

advantage to any man to lend money uppon mortgage, when he can much bett^r apply it, and I can doe that; but I will not consider the difference of advantage in the case, when 'tis to doe yo^a service, for whom I have without complem^t a great honor and service; therefore don't take ill that I require to be effectually secured, for 'tis what is absolutely necessary, though it were but to p^rserve friendship.

I heartily condole wth yo^a for the losse of y^r good lady. God blesse yo^a and all yo^rs.

I am, D^r Thom, yo^r owne really,

P. TRANT.

Sir Patrick Trant to Sir Thomas Crosbie.

Directed—These, for S^r Thomas Crosbie at Balliheige, to be forwarded by the Postmaster att Trallee, post paid, to Dublin, 6d.

S^r,

London, the 7th of June, 1681.

I HAVE rec^d y^rs of the 19th Apr. and 16th May ult^o; and in the first, Mr. Reeves's proposal about y^e lands he would farme; as to y^t point I will in some short time consider of it, and give yo^a my answer; but in y^e mean time he may depend that I will keepe my word with him as to his owne farme: as to y^e later, I see noe prospect, nay, I am morally sure that there is noe appeareance nor intention of rayseing any new forces in Ireland at present, soe as to y^t point yo^a may sett y^r heart at rest.

As to y^e sitting speedily of a Parliam^t in Ireland, I believe there are indeavors using for and against it, and w^{ch} will prevayle is uncertaine, soe as there is noe right measure to be taken in that case.

As to yo^r haveing a company of Foot, I am of yo^r opinion, that it is fitt for yo^a, and soe far of y^t opinion in respect of yo^r enterest, in point of proffitt, as well as other circumstances, that I thought it very fitt for yo^a to buy one; for y^e Kings lett^r to y^e L^d L^t in yo^r behalfe, considering how many are already granted of y^t kind, w^{ch} must have preference before yo^a, and all y^e other contingencies and uncertainties that attends it, would be but a charge, and noe advantage to yo^a; and to buy a comp^a, there ought to have been

money prepar'd to pay for it uppon makeing y^e contract; for it cannot be imagin'd but y^t whosoever sells will expect present money; but, my very good friend, though yoⁿ often writt to me to buy yoⁿ a company, yoⁿ never intimated to me what provision yoⁿ made to pay for it; however, I have so much desire to oblige yoⁿ, and soe much desire yoⁿ should have a thing soe fitt for yoⁿ as a company, that I have bought one w^{ch} I intend for yoⁿ. It is Captⁿ Talbots comp^a, now quarterd in Limericke, for w^{ch} I have contracted to pay him in this town, on or before Midsum^r next, five hundred pounds. I have spoke to my L^d Arran to write to my L^d L^t this post for his consent, who I doubt not but will grant it, both in respect of y^e buyer and seller; and my L^d has shewn me his lett^r, w^{ch} signified y^t I had agreed wth Captⁿ Gilbert Talbot for his comp^a of Foot to be resigned to yoⁿ, and desireing that his Grace would consent to it, though his Lpp had writt to him the post before, in the behalfe of one Jepson, who Captⁿ Talbot writt to his friend Mr. Munke in Dublin, to treat wthall, but limited him to 500 guynes in London; but by this post he has countermanded his s^d ord^r about Jepson, and signified his agreem^t to his friend M^r Munke, soe as uppon the whole matter there is now noe more left for yoⁿ to doe to be put into the head of this comp^a, then to remitt hither 500^l. to be paid, or lodge soe much wth the exch^a of it wth Mr. Stephen Rice, to be drawne uppon. Uppon w^{ch} yo^r comission will be issued. I thinke it will be convent^t for yoⁿ to come to Dublin before M^r Rice goes from y^e tearme to settle this matter wth him. If my agreem^t wth this gentleman should not be pform^d by yoⁿ, there are ladds heare, I am of opinion, will be glad of y^e thing, and I suppose some there, soe as I guesse it, will rather yeald more then lesse then this money to any other; but, haveing made this progresse in the matter for yoⁿ, I should be very sorry to be left disappointed. I have writt to M^r Stephen Rice in this matter. I desire yo^r imediat answer, and believe me to be, d^r S^r,

Yo^r reall friend and most humble serv^t,

P. TRANT.

I am oblig'd to Mrs. Hussey for her friendly character; I wish I had power inough to deserve it, I am sure I have inclination. I have by this post sent her lett^r und^r cover to M^r Ste. Rice wth my desire to shew it imediatly to my L^d L^t, and stop other pretenders; I could not p^rcure it sooner, there being sev^all rubbs w^{ch} I had

much adoe to remove, of w^{ch} I will give her an acco^t; but pray make my apology that I dont write to her this post, and give my service to y^r lady and y^e rest of y^r family.

Sir Patrick Trant to Sir Thomas Crosbie.

Directed—These for S^r Thomas Crosbie at Balliheige, in Kerry neare Trallie. Post paid, to Dublin, 6d.

S^r,—I have rec^d yo^{rs} of the 24th of June last; and as to y^e first parte of it, w^{ch} relates to yo^r kind acknowledgm^{ts} of what I have don for yo^u, I have only this to s.^y, that I shall meete wth noe oportunity of serveing yo^u w^{ch} I won't embrace, and that shall be to me a rule without reserve, where yo^r enterest or welfare can be obliged by me.

I observe that yo^u have performd yo^r parte, as to the provideing for Captⁿ Talbotts satisfaccon, though I have been before hand wth yo^u; for rather then an elapse of time should conclude yo^u, I offerd y^e money, in ord^r to performe the agreem^t; but I find that yo^r enterest wth my Lord of Ormond is not what I tooke it to be; for haveing, as I writt to yo^u formerly, agreed and signified our agreem^t to my Ld. Arran, who wee both (viz^t. Capt. Talbot and me) desird to write to my L^d L^t of it, to procure his consent (there being noe doubt of my side but that his present concurrence would be had,) his Grace writt this answer to my Lord Arran, w^{ch} he shewd to Talbot and me, that he thought yo^u a very good man, but that yo^u had an estate in y^e countrey, w^{ch} yo^u would expect yo^r company should quarter at, and that yo^u must neglect one or the other, and that he was not willing either should be; but that rather then consent to the change, he would give a longer licence to Captⁿ Talbot to be absent; and that there were in the army already too many gentlemen of yo^r circumstances. These words, or to this purpose, is the answer writt to my L^d Arran. Now, S^r, all I can say in the matter is this, that if you cannot obteyne leave yo^u can proceede noe further, and therefore yo^u must take yo^r money againe out of Mr. Rieves hands; but, if yo^u find that y^r enterest in that court can procure yo^u the liberty of buying, as Gill Talbots did him the liberty of selling, I am of

opinion, that y^e bargaine he made with me in y^r behalfe will still bind him, though I know he thinkes himselfe off, and much desires it should be soe, because he can make it much more to his interest. Therefore, if yo^u thinke it worth yo^r while trying what yo^u can do on yo^r side, by procuring my L^d L^{ts} consent and approbation of the agreem^t being signified to him by my L^d Arran, by Gill Talbots desire and myne, I will, on significacon thereof, act my parte to keepe him to it, because I am and alwayes will be,

S^r, y^r most affectionat humble serv^t,

P. TRANT.

For any farme of mine you have a mind too, that I am not before engaged in, you may be sure of preference; and that I may know whether I am or noe, pray let me know what it is yo^u would have, and what you thinke it worth. Pray my humble service to all yo^r family.

9th July, 1681.

Sir Patrick Trant to Sir Thomas Crosbie.

Directed—These for S^r Thomas Crosbie, kn^t. at his house at Balliheige, in Kerry, neare Trally. Post paid, to Dublin, 6d.

S^r,

Suninghill, y^e 27th July, 1681.

I REC'D y^{rs} of the 10th instant, and doe find the contents agree wth my Lord Arrans acco^t to me of my L^d L^{ts} resolution about Captⁿ Talbots comp^a. I would with all my heart doe any thing of my side to contribut to y^r satisfaction in this matt^r w^{ch} is in my power; but the agreem^t I made wth Captⁿ Talbot being to have his comp^a for yo^u, in case my L^d of Ormond should consent, and he haveing refused his consent, and signified soe much to my L^d of Arran, and at y^e same time granted a longer leave of absence to Captⁿ Talbot; he dos thinke himselfe free from y^e agreem^t, and at liberty to dispose of it otherwise, or keepe it, as he sees most for his advantage. Uppon some dispute between us about this matt^r lately before my L^d Arran, where I argued, that

in case yo^u could yet procure my L^d L^{ts} consent, I expected yo^u should have y^e benefitt of yo^r bargaine; my Lord declar'd his opinion to be that he was at liberty. Therefore I see noe remedy in this matt^r, unlesse yo^u may not only procure my L^d L^{ts} consent, but use meanes to him to keepe Talbot from selling to any other, he haveing made this bargaine already for yo^u by my L^d Frans
[Remainder imperfect.]

I am, S^r, yo^r most affectionat friend, and very humble serv^t,

P. TRANT.

My wife is yo^r lady's very humble servant.

Wahner Castle Sep 27
1833.

Sir.

I am very much obliged
to you for the proof afforded
by your letter that I was correct
in thinking that the purchase
and sale of arms & powder in
the Army had prevailed at
the period of the Revolution.

I so stated in the Original
Draft of the Memoir. I afterwards
discovered my mistake; and
that the purchase and sale of arms
had been the practice almost

from the Restoration.
I wrote the Note in the
Margin of the fair Copy
of the Memoir which arrests
the eye in the Text.

I have the honor to be
to you most obedient humble
Servant Wellington

Richard Lambton Esq
Cousin

TWO ODES IN THE OLD IRISH LANGUAGE,

ADDRESSED TO R. SAINTHILL, BY THE REV. MATHEW HORGAN,
M. R. I. A., P. P. OF BLARNEY; WITH TRANSLATIONS, BY
F. M. M'C.

ONE evening (29th Nov. 1839), at the Cork Scientific Society, the reverend member of the Royal Irish Academy having to speak on the Irish language, illustrated its capabilities and fluency, by reciting among others, all his own, a translation in Irish of Horace's 20th Ode, addressed to Mæcenas; previously to reading which he noticed to the audience, in his inimitable naïve and quaint manner, that, if any person should pay him an unexpected visit, he would only require of his self-invited guest to send previously some jars of undeniably good whiskey. It was the first time I had had the pleasure of meeting this learned Irish antiquary; and having some whiskey that had been eighteen years in my own possession, I sent him a portion of it next day, with a note in Irish cypher; which brought me in return these two Odes, and laid the foundation of the friendship which to me so agreeably subsists between us.

(Translation from the Irish.)

ODES TO THE LEARNED RICHARD SAINTHILL, ESQ. 1ST DEC.
1839. BY THE REV. MATHEW HORGAN, M. R. I. A., P. P. OF
BLARNEY AND WHITE CHURCH, AND WRITTEN IN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
OF TWO JARS OF OLD WHISKEY RECEIVED.

A BLESSING, Sainthill, rises from my lips,—
Such to Mæcenas was the poet's meed;
Lives there in Cork—the flourishing in ships—
Whose heart could prompt him to more generous deed?

Refined art thou, and of the nobly high;
The son of learning felt thy mindful gaze;
Thy fame shall rise for ever to the sky,
For 'tis the bard himself bestows the praise.

Fair goblets shine before my gladdening eyes,
 Full of the nectar which the learned love ;
 Oh ! ne'er before,—not even Rome could prize
 Cecuban wine for flavour aught above !

And thou art, Sainthill ! genuine Roman true !
 Aye, like the gen'rous proud Mæcenas thou !
 Who could'st remember thus the poet's due,
 The fine old flagons which inspire me now !

Tubbera Caubeen, Dec. 14, 1839.

M. F. M^cC.

THE SECOND ODE TO THE LEARNED SAINTHILL.

SAINTHILL ! the bard's best thanks are due
 For thy sweet gift—last Friday's ;
 Two graceful flagons full of dew,
 The barley dew for high days.
 The seal its age tells faithfully,
 And, oh, how grateful should I be !

Were I like thee of tuneful art—
 Who thus can be Mæcenas,—
 To praise thee truly from mine heart,
 For all that passed between us,
 The strains how beautiful ! how fine !
 Thou spotless Sainthill, then were mine !

Tubbera Caubeen, Dec. 14, 1839.

M. F. M^cC.

Ḫán

Chum an úarail léigeanca

R. Saincil.

Deicmí, an céao lá, 1839.

Deanaáe úuit a Shaincil cóir,
Mar vo fuaip Maecén o'n b'rád,
Ní b'fuil eile a Ceorca reoil,
Aon vo úéirfead ghlóim ní'r fearr.

Aeá eú méinn, go huapal, áro,
O'r cuimne ríot aip an ollam,
Orepa béid a meap go b'ráe,
Aip an báro, aeá ao inolaó.

Aipáide glé, íaro am cómair,
Lán vo beóip na Fodla ip fearr,
Riam aon epáe, ní paib ran Róim
Fíon Caécúb, ip blaipa b'paeá.

Román ceap aeá eú féin,
Shaincil map Mhaecenaip áro
Náip deapmao ap eop an Eipir
Jan pean dheóip eip aip a elár.

M. O HORḪAIN, a molaipa.

An uapa Ḫán,

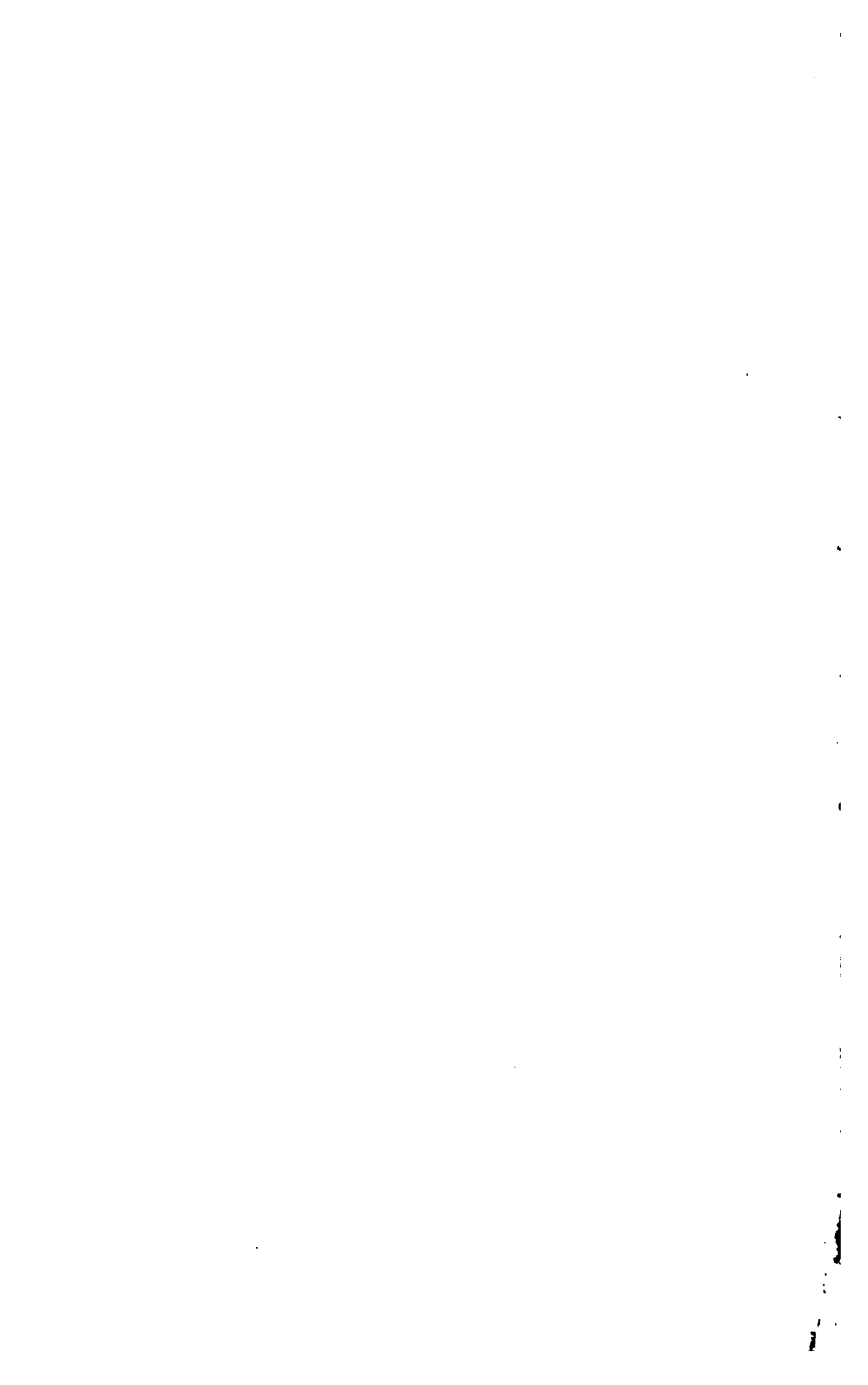
Cum an úarail léigeanca

R. Saincil.

Shaincil! ip buidead, an Eipre óioe
O'n eapaeap fuaip fé uait lá aoin,
Dá ápae cóir, lán vo deig-beóip
Aip a déala bí, go foilléip, an aoir;
Ip ó náe ró buidead ip cóir beie óioe.

An Eipre, epuaó! com binn na fuil
Do inolaó tu féin, map Mhaecenaip
O euillead tu fíon, ip rin ó epioe
Na dúain po éaoin, go euilíip meap
Shaincil go b'ráe, Jan gábad, ao leap.

M. O HORḪAIN.



JEU-D'ESPRITS.

THE WYON TESTIMONIAL.

Speech of Thomas Crofton Croker, Esq. on delivering the Subscription Jug to W. Wyon, July 1st, 1820.*

MR. WYON,—At the last meeting of the subscribers of the Jug intended as the Wyon testimonial, and which is now before us, I was honoured by the unanimous request of all present, to undertake its delivery to you. Little accustomed to such public exertions, I could have wished that their feelings had a channel of conveyance more worthy of the source they flowed from. I am, however, relieved of much, of many of my fears, of being wanting on this occasion, by a consideration of the subject itself,—The Jug,—for the word immediately associates itself with all that is delightful, mentally or epicureanly, to the mind and to the palate—the most enchanting songster of the groves is the nightingale, and her sweetest tone is the jug-note. What provision for the table occasions more laborious exertion to attain than a hare? and when you would have that dish in perfection you order a jugged-hare.

When, therefore, such associations flow upon us at the sight or sound of a Jug, dwelling upon the subject would but injure it. In the name, Sir, of your friends, the subscribers of this testimonial of their estimation of your many excellences, personal and professional, I have to present this Jug; and to express my hope that it may always be forthcoming, and welcoming, at your wish; may the sound of its outgushings be but the harbinger of the pleasure its streams may afford; and when you, Sir, as well as our offering, shall have terminated your period of usefulness, when the mortal frame, like any other broken Jug, shall return to its native clay, and its spirit, that spark of the Divinity, to *Him* that gave it! may the sound of your name, in the ears of future collectors, be as the notes of the songstress of the groves! and your works afford them a treat, superior, as the fleet-footed resident of the forest!

R. S.

* Foster, Croker, Rose, and myself, being at Wyon's, and finding fault with a Jug at table, on his plea of poverty, subscribed sixpence each for a new one.

THE DEPARTURE, OR SARAH GOING TO TRAVERSTON.

21st Dec. 1825.

As I turned out of the wood, I heard the shrill tone of infant wailing; and as I came towards the cottage, I saw a fine flaxen-headed urchin, some six or seven years old, stamping and beating himself with his clenched little spuds of fists, in a perfect ecstasy of passion, and shrieking between his bursts of tears, "What will I do! what will I do!" "What are you crying for, my little fellow?" said I. "It's because of Sarah going to Traverston: what will I do! what will I do!" "And who is Sarah? and why is she going from you?" "She lives at the Squire's, and she's going home! Doesn't she nurse me, and sing,

Resth ye babe, resth ye
By the fire ev'ry night,
Yer mother's a ladle,
So scowered and bright!

and isn't she always good to me, and brings me apples; oh! what will I do!" and he relapsed into his crying and wailing, which brought out the cause of all his sorrow. She was a young girl, the peculiar mildness of whose countenance, with a full expressive eye, could never fail to excite observation, and the usual want of colour, so general in Ireland. Altogether, I was reminded of Walter Scott's Matilda, in Rokeby: you remember the passage, "The rose, with faint and feeble streak." Laying one hand on his head, and wiping his eyes with her apron, she kissed him, and said, in a tone of voice as sweet as Miss Carew's, "For shame, Dennis, to be such a bold child; if you don't stay crying I shall be mad angry, and in a passion, that I shall!" The threat was so at variance with the manner, I could but think of the Magician's offer to produce the wonder of

—"a wrathful Dove,
That peck'd her Mate, and flapp'd her infant brood;
Or, most magnanimous Mouse, who, spear in hand,
And sword on thigh, marched out to fight Grimalkin."

"Besides," continued she, "when the mistress has sent my brother and the car to take me clane over the dirty roads—and—that Miss Fanny's in Dublin, and I wanting to tind the little ones, has let me be away these tin days, I wonders at the likes of the disturbances ye're creating, that I does! It is n't, Dennis, what we may be best liking, but what may be best fitting for us,

that we should be thinking of; so be a good boy, and run and bid them put to the horse, or we'll be late on the road." Dennis, who had hitherto listened silent, if not satisfied, now burst into a fresh hurricane of sorrow. He threw himself against Sarah with a vehemence that drove her a step backwards, and clasping his hands around her, and burying his head in her clothes, roared, danced, and shrieked at broken intervals, "Stay! stay!" Pitying the poor little fellow, I took out a new bright shilling, and disengaging, with some difficulty, one of his little hands from Sarah's gown, I put the money in it, and said, "Now be a good boy!" Dennis probably had never seen a shilling before, but there is something in the acquisition of property which is tranquillizing to the passions at all ages. His cries were hushed, and lifting up his head to me, for the first time, a kind of uncertain smile gleamed from his blue eyes, through the large tears that stood in them: he seemed almost to ask, "And is it really mine?" I nodded assurance. His countenance brightened up, and turning round to Sarah, he put his treasure into one of her hands, and carefully folding the fingers over it, said, "Only stay till to-morrow, Sarah, only till to-morrow!"

COIN OF NOVIOMAGUM.

MY DEAR CROFTON,

Cork, 28th May.

KNOWING that by "deeds, not words," by the strenuous application of pickaxes and shovels, you proved to the learned world that your indication of the locale of Noviomagum was correct, by laying its foundations once more visible to the sun; and thus that you virtually became the founder of the Noviomagum Society; I have much pleasure in transmitting to you a silver coin of this ancient Roman colony in England, and which specimen of the Noviomagum Mint is the more interesting, as it is probably one of the last that was coined there.



The Obverse reads c(OL)-NOVIO-MAGUM (anno Urbis) 1685. Reverse, a lion, standing on his hind legs (rampant, as modern

heraldry would express it), brandishing a sword with its right paw, and bearing a thunderbolt in the left.

The inscription, you will perceive, is in four lines; the first is a single letter, somewhat defaced. But it must have been *c*, the usual abbreviation on Roman Colonial coins (see Pinkerton, vol. 2, page 336), and therefore fixes the identity of the Mint being our Noviomagum, beyond all controversy. The date can only be, Anno Urbis Roma, 1685, which answers to our A.D. 932, and thus establishes the important fact that Novio-Magum was not only existing, but in prosperity, as an independent Roman colony, in the reign of our Athelstan. Camden, who in his *Britannia* speaks of the Colony, pages 159 and 214, offers no opinion as to the era of its destruction. We find, however, on referring to the *Saxon Chronicle*, that in 934, there was a general confederacy of the Danes in England against the authority of Athelstan, and that an invasion took place from Denmark, Norway, and elsewhere. It is natural to suppose that the Danes in Ireland joined in the war, and there can be the less doubt of it as the contest is mentioned in the *Annals of Ulster*, page 67, "as a great and destructive war." I am therefore led to believe, that, while Anlaf, "the son of Sigtryg, who had obtained a sovereignty in Ireland, entered the Humber with a fleet of 615 ships" (see *Turner's History of the Anglo-Saxons*, pages 330 and 331), other Danish Kings, from Waterford, Cork, and Limerick, might sail up the Thames, where they were sure to meet little resistance, the main force of the Saxon monarch being with him in Northumberland. "The warriors of Mercia and London," indeed, are expressly mentioned "as being led on by the valiant Chancellor Turketul." (*Turner*, page 336.) I need not remind *you* of what occurred in the Thames so late as the reign of Charles II. when the Dutch flag was seen, to our cost, at Chatham. We may then readily suppose that the Irish Danes landed where they pleased in the Thames, and plundered and burnt all before them, retiring with their booty to Ireland. Novio-Magum, I am persuaded, was, among other places, destroyed, and this very coin may have been part of the plunder with which the Danes of Ireland enriched themselves. After the defeat of the combined Danish army at Brunanburh, Athelstan became sole monarch of England, and, suppressing all the petty sovereignties, took the title which thenceforward appears on his coins, of "REX TOT. BRIT." changing also

the manner of placing the inscription on the Reverse of his coins, which bears materially on the question before us. My friend, Mr. Lindsay, lately procured from a travelling pedlar two coins of Athelstan, one previous to the battle of Brunanburh, on which he is only styled "ÆTHELSTAN REX;" and on the Reverse, the inscription and crosses from horizontal lines, similar to our coin of Novio-Magum; whereas, on the coins with "REX TOT. BRIT." the inscription on the Reverse is circular, and within a line.



The weight of this coin of Aethelstan is 22 grains; that of Novio-Magum $21\frac{1}{2}$ grains; and you will observe that it has lost a little, probably by trying its composition, therefore we may consider it was originally 22 grains. They would both consequently answer as contemporary circulating coins; the authorities of Novio-Magum, with great prudence, assimilating their coins to the general currency, by reducing the weight of the denarius to that of their neighbour's penny, and extending its surface nearly to that of the Saxon coinage. The silver of the Roman coin is not quite so pure as the Saxon; but, as you will remark in the accompanying denarius of one of the latter Emperors, a great debasement had taken place in the Roman silver coinage. But, as in the size and weight of their coins, the Novio-Magum Mint had also very nearly assimilated the standard of their coin to Athelstan's.

It will occur to your recollection, that, the date of our coin being A.D. 932, and Athelstan's suppression of all the petty authorities being after 934, there existed no impediment to a Roman coinage at Novio-Magum in 932; and, as no coinage of Ethelstan's at Novio-Magum is known, the great probability is that the settlement was destroyed in the intermediate period; for we find, down to the reign of Edward I. that Mints kept on regularly increasing. You will find new Mints in successive reigns, but no disappearing of old Mints. Glance your eye over the pages of Ruding, and you will see the few Mints of Ecgbeorth, and the many of Henry III.

There is another circumstance which curiously enough assists

us in fixing the era of this coin, which is, that its date, Anno Urbis, is given in Arabic, and not Roman numerals. The latter would have been MDCLXXXV. eight in number, which could not have been crowded into the small space of what we may call the exurgue; the Arabic requires only four. The Saracens had overrun, and settled themselves in, Spain, nearly two centuries previous to this; there was, consequently, nothing to prevent a Spanish-Arabian from being engraver of a Mint in England—trade, and its consequent gain, troubles itself not with doctrinals: or he might be a slave, captured or purchased, and his abilities turned to account by his master; and the Roman colony at Novio-Magum, though of course Christians, may, from their descent, have had less repugnance to a foreigner than others of that period in England; and I think the Reverse of this coin shows something also Eastern. The sword in the lion's paw has more of the slight fabric of the scimitar than the broad short Roman sword, and the upright character of the animal, and the loose flighty arrangement of the limbs, are more in accordance with the flying dragons, and other chimera of Arabic necromancy. Refer, for instance, to the same animals on the ancient coinages of Rome and Greece. Take the lion of Velia on one; he is cautiously advancing, and ready for a spring; all is solid, stern, and horrid actuality. On another, the spring is made, and, when you look at his bulk, you wonder not that the unfortunate stag is sinking, crushed beneath his weight. Turn to the lion of Cardia, roused, though but slightly, merely raising its head, and lifting up one paw,—but it is in anger, and you shudder at the coming and resistless savage. Nothing can be more opposed than these specimens of Eastern and Western art; the latter personifying the reality of nature; the former shadowing out the waking dreams of imagination. I must now, in conclusion, my dear Crofton, apologise for these very imperfect remarks on the very interesting subject under our consideration; but I am well aware that it will have the benefit of yours, who are so much better qualified: yours will, indeed, be *parental*. I think I have clearly shown that the period when it was struck, A.D. 932, presents no obstacle to the Mint being in activity at Novio-Magum; the metal, weight, and size of the coin harmonize with the neighbouring coinage: that its foreign, flighty fabric, is equally in character with its Arabic numerals, while the subsequent nonappearance of Novio-Magum as a Mint, coincides

with the almost certainty of the invasion of the Northern Pirates in A.D. 934, having been assisted by their brethren in Ireland; and that these latter would naturally pass over to the nearest shores of England, and where they might be also assured of meeting most plunder, and least resistance.

Submitting these matters to the founder of the Novio-Magum Society, believe me to remain, my dear Crofton,

Yours, very truly,

T. Crofton Croker, Esq. F: N: M: S:
 &c. &c. &c.

RICHARD SAINTHILL.

ADDRESSES, REPORTS, AND LETTERS.

As Common Speaker of Cork, I was called on to write the Address of the Corporation on the expected visit of the Lord Lieutenant in the autumn of 1828.

As a Freeman of the late Borough of Ardfert * I was requested to write the Addresses to his late Majesty King William the Fourth, and the present Queen Dowager Adelaide.

And as a Member of the Southwark Bible Society I wrote the Reports of the Branch Association, to which I was attached, from the Committee, for the years 1820 † and 1821.

Just as these sheets were going to press, in looking over some papers of the late Mr. Maziere, I met two Letters of mine to his last surviving son, who died about a month after the second of these was written to him.

To his Excellency the Most noble Henry Paget, Marquess of Anglesea, &c. Lord Lieutenant and Governor General of Ireland.

May it please your Excellency,

We, his Majesty's most devoted and loyal subjects, the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Common Council of Cork, beg leave to approach your Excellency, with the strongest expression of our dutiful allegiance to the Government, and our most affectionate attachment to the person, of our beloved and revered Sovereign.

We trust your Excellency will believe, that, sensible as we should have been at any time of the condescending honour of a visit from you, we more particularly feel the obligation at this moment, from the consideration of your late indisposition; and, while we offer our sincerest wishes that the excursion may be beneficial to your Excellency's health, we cannot but discern, in your unwillingness that we should be disappointed, another instance of that anxiety to confer benefits and obligations on all classes and in all quarters of the kingdom, which has been so uniformly manifest, from the time of your happy arrival in Ireland; and the admiration that we

* Ardfert ceased to be a borough under the Corporation Reform Act.

† At present mislaid.

had previously entertained for the warrior whose splendid military powers had equally distinguished his career and been so eminently serviceable to the empire, is now mingled with respect and gratitude for your unwearied efforts to advance the welfare and increase the happiness of this nation, who in your Excellency truly behold the representative of the patriotic and benevolent Father of his people.

Cork, September, 1828.

From the London Gazette, 23d November, 1830.

To his Most excellent Majesty King William the Fourth.

The humble Address of the Portreeve and Corporation of Ardfert,
in the county of Kerry.

Most gracious Sovereign,

We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Portreeve, Burgesses, and Freemen of Ardfert, in the county of Kerry, beg leave to approach your Majesty, to offer our condolence on the death of your brother, our late Sovereign, and our congratulations on your Accession to the Throne of these Realms.

Dutifully and zealously attached to the illustrious House of Hanover, we yet looked up with more peculiar feelings of admiration to your venerable Father; and the first claim of his late Majesty on the love and respect of his subjects was the manner in which he followed up the measures of King George the Third, to uphold the honour and safety of the Empire in the awful contest in which we were engaged; measures which ultimately were crowned, through the favour of Heaven, by the overthrow of the most powerful and implacable foe that ever attempted our destruction, and which have left the annals of the Regency the most splendid era in the history of the empire.

These, Sire, are feelings which we share in common with all the subjects of his late Majesty; but, as Irishmen, we have others, more local, though not less warm. From the earliest period of his life, he was pleased at all times to give the strongest proofs of his personal interest for this country, and, in the visit which he condescended to pay to Ireland, he was the first English Sovereign who sought our shores as the friend and father of our country, and whose joy was to be derived, not from the conquest or

the oppression, but from the reflected happiness of his Irish subjects.

In the bereavement of such a monarch, we have the strongest consolation that the throne is filled by one who inherits all the desires of his father and his brother to uphold the honour and dignity of the empire, and who has already shewn how much he can promote the happiness and the welfare of his people. We beg your Majesty will believe, that we are duly sensible of your many claims on the love as well as loyalty of all your subjects, and we sincerely offer up our most earnest prayer to heaven, that you may enjoy many many years of health and happiness with your most excellent consort, our most gracious Queen. We remember also that your Majesty is not a stranger to Ireland; and we trust that, when time may permit, you will renew your personal acquaintance with your Irish people, whose lives and whose affections are equally your Majesty's property, and at your Majesty's command.

Signed by the unanimous desire of the Corporation at the
Council Chamber of Ardfert, this 2d of November 1830.

To her Most excellent Majesty Queen Adelaide.
The humble Address of the Portreeve and Corporation of
Ardfert, in the county of Kerry.

May it please your Majesty,

We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Portreeve, Burgesses, and Freemen of Ardfert, in the county of Kerry, beg leave to approach your royal person, and to offer our most sincere congratulations on your Majesty's happy Accession to the Throne of the United Kingdoms.

We have been silent but not inattentive observers of your Majesty's many and exemplary domestic virtues, from your first arrival in England. We recal with feelings of gratitude and admiration the benefits which were conferred on religion and social happiness by the similar virtues of her late Majesty Queen Charlotte, and we anticipate with joy and exultation the blessings which will flow from your Majesty's example and countenance of all those customs and institutions which, while they elevate national honour and respectability, yet more essentially diffuse happiness, here and hereafter, by fostering and promoting domestic fireside enjoyments,

virtues which, by their exercise, at once secure happiness to the individual, and, we are permitted to believe, draw down a blessing from on high on the country where they flourish.

With these hopes, Madam, from the consort of King William the Fourth, we should indeed be very ungrateful did we not offer for your Majesty our sincerest prayers to the Giver of all good, that He may be pleased to pour down upon you every joy and felicity which, in the exalted characters of wife and sovereign, you are capable of receiving.

Signed by the unanimous desire of the Corporation, at the Council Chamber of Ardfert, this 2d of November, 1830.

Rough Draft of an intended Address.

While these sheets are going through the press (5th October 1843), in looking for another paper, I met with this rough draft; to explain which, I may recal to my readers' recollection, that the House of Lords, having rejected the Reform Bill on the 7th October 1831, a change of Administration was announced. But Viscount Ebrington having, with an overwhelming majority, carried a vote of continued confidence by the House of Commons, on the 10th, in favour of the Ministry, they were confirmed in office, and on the 20th his Majesty prorogued the parliament.

To his Sacred Majesty King William the Fourth.

The humble Address of the Portreeve, Burgesses, and Freemen of Ardfert, in the county of Kerry.

Most gracious Sovereign,

We, your Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, the Portreeve, Burgesses, and Freemen of the ancient borough of Ardfert, beg to approach your Majesty with the renewed assurances of our continued and devoted attachment to your Royal Person and Government.

We have humbly to request that your Majesty will be pleased to accept our most heartfelt thanks for the change in your Councils which you have made, so happily, as we believe, for the empire, by the removal of the late Administration; to express our fullest assurance, that those to whom your Majesty has now confided the government of these realms will uphold the just balance

of that unrivalled constitution, coeval with the settlement of the Throne on the illustrious House of Brunswick, the practical working of which, however anomalous some of its appearances may be, has raised these kingdoms to their present greatness among the Powers of Europe, and carried them triumphantly through the awful tempest occasioned by the French Revolution of 1789, which, after overturning at home the Altar and the Throne, visited with its desolating consequences every other realm but these happy islands. And we have the fullest confidence that your Majesty's present Ministers will give the important question of Reform their deepest consideration, as the Ministers entrusted by your Majesty with power to act for the good of the empire, and not as the leaders of a party; that, by the correction of any imperfections which time may have occasioned, they will maintain the just liberties of the people, while they guard your Majesty and the aristocracy from that inroad of democracy which (if erroneously) we sincerely apprehend, under the late proposed alterations, would have trampled under foot both Lords and King.

We are willing to believe that your Majesty's late Ministers, in the Bill of Reform they proposed to Parliament, and in the advice they gave to your Majesty to force the adoption of it in the House of Lords, by the creation of a large number of Peers, were actuated by honest motives; and we acknowledge, in the fullest sense, your Majesty's most undoubted legal right to do so: but we beg to express, in the strongest manner that we can, our most unqualified reprobation of that advice, which, had your Majesty carried it into execution, would virtually have annihilated the independance of that branch of the legislature. We humbly conceive that the Crown is the fountain of honour, to reward merit, in any class whatever of your Majesty's subjects, of which the peerage is the highest boon; but to create Peers to carry a question in the the House of Lords, appears to us to be as outrageous a violation of the legislative rights of that branch of the Constitution as if your Majesty, to carry a question in the Commons' House of Parliament, had exercised the power, we believe still inherent in the Crown, of issuing writs to towns or places where your influence might extend, to send up representatives in the persons of your retainers, and thus, by physical force, to stifle the present mental conviction. And from the degradation of that branch its destruction could not be far distant; and with the annihilation of the

Peers we must be as assured of the subversion of the Throne of William the Fourth as of that of Charles the First.

From these feelings and anticipations we are happily relieved by your Majesty's firmness and change of Ministers.

12th October, 1831.

From the London Gazette, 17th July, 1832.

To his Most excellent Majesty King William the Fourth.

The humble Address of the Portreeve and Corporation of Ardfert,
in the county of Kerry.

Most gracious Sovereign,

We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Portreeve, Burgesses, and Freemen of the ancient Borough of Ardfert, beg to wait on your Majesty, and lay at the foot of your Throne our most sincere and heartfelt congratulations on your providential and happy escape from the treasonable and cowardly attack on your Royal Person at the Ascot Heath Races.

Conscientiously, firmly, and zealously attached to the dynasty of the illustrious House of Hanover; convinced that Ireland, by forming an integral part of the Imperial Crown of Britain under their benignant rule, has risen from comparative obscurity to her present exalted and increasing rank and importance in the scale of nations; and looking for the continuance of our existing advantages, and the gradual improvement and development of our many capabilities, moral and physical, only to the stability of our connexion with the Crown of Britain, and a yet more complete amalgamation of interests and intercourse with England, we should be lost to every honourable feeling, as Irishmen, and as devoted subjects of your Majesty, if we were not filled with sentiments of the deepest horror and indignation at this most atrocious and wicked attempt on your Majesty's Sacred Person; and, if any circumstance were wanting to increase our detestation of the traitor, it would be supplied by the consideration that the base outrage was perpetrated at a time when your Majesty, descending from the lofty pre-eminence of Sovereign of these Realms, and consulting only the kind impulses of your disposition, was mingling among your subjects, the condescending and confiding Father of your people.

To that Divine Providence, "who neither slumbers nor sleeps," and who has so often interposed his shield to protect and to save us, in the darkest eras of our eventful history, we bow in fervent and grateful adoration for the preservation of your Majesty's life, dear at all times to your Majesty's affectionate subjects, but at this moment of violent political excitement at home and abroad, and the awful anticipations of their probable consequences, a life inexpressibly valuable to the Empire. May the same Almighty Goodness continue to preserve your Majesty and your Royal Consort, our most amiable, beloved, and respected Queen. May you both be crowned with length of days and happiness! May all your ways be pleasant, and all your paths be peace!

Signed, by the unanimous desire of the Corporation, at the Council Chamber of Ardfert, this 28th of June 1832.

To his most excellent Majesty King William the Fourth.

The humble Address of the Portreeve and Corporation of Ardfert, in the county of Kerry.

Most gracious Sovereign,

We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Portreeve, Burgesses, and Freemen of Ardfert, in the county of Kerry, beg leave to approach the Throne, and again to express to your Majesty our unvaried devotion, loyalty, and attachment to your Majesty's Royal Person and Government.

We feel ourselves peculiarly called upon at this moment to express our surprise and indignation, that even the blindness of party spirit should have led any, virtually, to call in question your Majesty's undoubted right and inherent prerogative to change your confidential ministers and advisers; and thus, in effect, to reduce the first branch of our three estates to the condition of a mere gilded cypher. We trust that the intelligence, the patriotism, and the property of the empire will rally round your Majesty, to uphold our Sovereign in the free exercise of a right, without which the Crown would cease to be an honour to the King, or a protection to the people.

We beg, at the same time, to offer to your Majesty our most sincere thanks for having called to your councils men whose wisdom, integrity, and firmness, we have the fullest confidence

and reliance, will prove eminently serviceable to the best interests of the empire abroad, and to its civil and religious institutions at home; institutions under which these islands, mere specks in the map of the world, have arisen, in arms, in arts, in literature, and in science, to the first rank in the scale of nations; and, amid the hurricane of the French Revolution, while every other Government of Europe quailed before the blast, or was uprooted by the storm, Great Britain, like the majestic and venerable oak of her native soil, the hardy and matured growth of centuries, *alone* stood unbending and unmoved, saved by her own internal strength, and happily the source of safety to others.

Institutions, Sire, whose consequences have been so conducive in creating such an empire as Great Britain, surely cannot, in reality, be the unmingled evils which some assert, with whom "whatever is, is wrong."—That, in the silent lapse of ages, and the change of customs, revision and alteration may be necessary, we neither doubt nor dispute; but we are most anxious that our institutions should be approached with the feelings and the recollections of the good they have conferred, and in the spirit that will seek only to restore and to amend whatever may have become defective or amiss, and to render them, where deteriorated, as beneficial to us as they have been to our ancestors.

That the same Divine Providence, by whom "Nations and Empires rise and fall, flourish and decay," and to whose beneficence we are entirely indebted for the many blessings we enjoy, may prosper your Majesty's exertions for the welfare of ALL your people, is our most humble and fervent prayer.

Signed, by the unanimous desire of the Corporation, at the
Council Chamber of Ardfert, this 26th day of December
1834.

Memorandum.—Sir William Gosset, in a Letter to the Portreeve of Ardfert, dated Dublin Castle, 16th January 1835, inclosed the copy of a Letter from Mr. Secretary Goulburn, dated Whitehall, January 12th, 1835, stating that the Address had been presented to his Majesty, and received in the most gracious manner.

ST. SAVIOUR'S AND ST. THOMAS'S BIBLE ASSOCIATION.

President, Rev. William Mann, A. M.

Treasurer, Mr. John Newsome.

Members of the Southwark Auxiliary Bible Society attached to this Association:—Joshua Clarke, 16, Crooked Lane; John Fell, Jun. St. Mary Overy's Dock; Richard Sainthill, Jun. 70, High Street, Borough.

Secretaries:—Isaac Beeman, 70, High Street, Borough; R. C. Woolloton, 276, High Street, Borough.

Committee:—Rev. Eli Mitchell, 101, High Street, Borough; William Edmunds, 5, Suffolk Street East; Christopher Hebden, 35, High Street, Borough; David Longsdon, 48, Castle Street; William B. Moore, 22, Castle Street; W. George Stubley, 22, Castle Street; Richard Thomas, 11, Red Lion Street; John Warren, 58, Union Street.

THE NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE,

Delivered at the Spiritual Court, St. Saviour's, Oct. 11, 1821.

WHEN your Committee look around them to the neighbouring Associations, and behold their flourishing condition, and the good which, with the blessing of the Holy Spirit, their labours in the Lord may have been the honoured means of diffusing; and from these cheering sights contemplate the scene at home, and dwell only on their own views of the past year, and their expectations of the future; when they see what has been done by the Bible Associations of St. John's and St. George's, and contrast it with the extent of the labours of St. Saviour's and St. Thomas's; they would be dissembling with you, and false to their own feelings and impressions, did they not say, that the past is to them a subject of regret, and the future a cause of alarm.

In their last Report to you, they stated the very inefficient state of the Committee, when compared with the extent of the locality committed to their charge by the Auxiliary Society; and they had hoped that their appeal to the Christian feelings of those who reverence the Bible in these parishes would not have been made in vain. But in vain the appeal was made, and, at the conclusion of another year, they have to present themselves before you with numbers even yet more reduced than when they last addressed you; the inevitable consequence of which is a serious falling off in their annual collection; that of last year being £81 15s. 1d.,

and the amount of the present being only £64 19s. 1d.,; leaving a diminution of £16 16s.

We are aware, that, to those who look to large sums, this loss in our collection may not seem of much consequence to the Auxiliary, or to the Parent Society; and our regret and complaints may appear to have little cause, and might have been with much propriety withheld. But if those persons will only recal to their recollection that the mighty ocean itself, with all its vastness, majesty, and strength, owes all its grandeur and utility to the supplies which it is daily and hourly receiving from the springs and rivers which are pouring into it, while those springs and rivers are themselves supported by the clouds of mist and the showers of rain that descend from heaven—so that the whole, collectively, may be defined as an amazing assemblage of drops of water, which, when solitary, are objects insignificant and of no consequence, and when united and in motion, form the mightiest power that has been called into existence,—they would not underrate the loss of even the smallest contributions. And thus it is with the British and Foreign Bible Society—their funds almost entirely depend on the remittances of their Auxiliaries. The assistance from the Auxiliaries is governed by the efficiency of their Associations: and it is the bounden duty of every Association, instead of looking around it, and in the diligence of its neighbours to find an excuse for its supineness, to work within its sphere of operations with the earnestness of one who considered that all was dependant on his individual exertions; who concluded that nothing was done while any thing remained undone; and who, if he did for a moment observe what was prospering in the adjoining field, saw in that only a cause for double diligence; lest that his Lord, when He came to reckon with His servants, “how they had employed the talents committed to their care?” might, from the little return, accuse him of want of love in acknowledgment for that mercy to which he was indebted for all that he possessed.

Considered in this light (and we deceive ourselves if we allow it to pass from our thoughts in any other), the decline in the collection of the St. Saviour's and St. Thomas's Bible Association is a matter of deep and serious regret to your Committee, and doubtless will be equally so to you when viewed in all its bearings and extent. Every diminution of funds in the humblest Association (and the time once was that St. Saviour's was any thing but

humble!) to a certain degree, cripples the proceedings of the Great Parent Society; and, if allowed to go on, will ultimately (which heaven in its mercy prevent!) extinguish it altogether. And even if it should not proceed to so ruinous an extent, there will yet remain an ample sufficiency to deplore. It must be well known to every person who is at all acquainted with Bible Institutions, that the price at which they sell the Holy Scriptures to the poor does not pay half the expense of printing; and were it not for the contributions of those who do not take Bibles, this could not be done. An Association, therefore, which has not a large list of free contributors, so far from being an assistance, is a direct tax on the Parent Society. We trust that this may never be said of an Association forming a part of the Southwark Auxiliary, and more particularly that of St. Saviour's, remembering that it is one of her principal parishes. But unless your Committee is strengthened, and thereby enabled to extend its operations, this disgraceful reproach *must* shortly be cast upon us, and it only can be prevented by your coming forward and joining us. In our weak and inefficient state, instead of having it in our power to re-canvass our districts, we can scarcely attend to our reduced lists of subscribers.

As far as this relates to our connection with the Auxiliary, and through it with the Parent Society, your Committee feel their inability with sorrow, which is however infinitely augmented, when they consider how many there are within these parishes who, being the nearest, are naturally also the dearest objects of their concern, to whom the Word of Life might have been distributed, had they been enabled, through the assistance of a larger efficient Committee, to have re-canvassed all their districts, and ascertained who were destitute, and willing to receive the glad tidings of Gospel salvation. We say an *efficient* committee, because it is worse than useless for persons to come forward and enrol their names in our books, who do not afterwards give their punctual and diligent attention to the business they have voluntarily undertaken. But, when such a Committee shall be formed, there is much waste and unoccupied ground, on which to employ them. It is true that, in the nine years since this Association was formed, 2,412 Bibles and Testaments have been distributed. At first this may seem to indicate great things; but, if we reflect that the population of the two parishes, as ascertained by the recent inquiry or census, is no

less than 16,808 persons for St. Saviour's, and 1,807 for St. Thomas's, making a total of 18,615, we might more properly say, "what are they among so many?" even if we knew that every one of these 2,412 copies remained at this moment within the bounds of our Association. But when we remember that the poor among whom they have been distributed are frequently changing their residences; and take also into account the casualties, the wear and tear, and damage to which the books themselves are liable; and the number of children who are every year growing up, and leaving the roof of their parents (perhaps becoming parents themselves); so far from thinking that much has been done, your Committee almost tremble to think how much more, especially of late (but through no fault of theirs) has been left undone! How many persons under the pressure of those afflictions with which the allwise and inscrutable decrees of Providence are pleased to try them, have been without that consolation, which alone can bear them up as Christians, under these dispensations, and thus convert the visitation into a blessing. How many have fallen amid temptations, where they would have walked firmly, had they been schooled by its heavenly wisdom; and how many perhaps have passed out of this transitory state of existence into eternity, who possibly never had even the opportunity of looking into its sacred pages. Would to God that we could say that this could not be the case, or, at least, that it did not often occur; but every inquiry, in every Bible Association, is a melancholy evidence that it does often occur. And supposing even only *one* case had occurred in these parishes from our want of assistance during the year that has now passed, is there any person whom your Committee is addressing who can think of such an event but with feelings of the deepest commiseration and regret? Think for a moment of the value of an immortal soul, and then decide whether we press this subject too strongly upon you. The question has been most impressively, indeed awfully, asked, by that great luminary of the Baptist Church, the Rev. Robert Hall, of Leicester: "What, my brethren, if it be lawful to indulge such a thought, what would be the funeral obsequies of a lost soul? Where shall we find the tears fit to be wept at such a spectacle? or, could we realise the calamity in all its extent, what tokens of commiseration and concern would be deemed equal to the occasion? Would it suffice for the sun to veil his lights and the moon her brightness; to

cover the ocean with mourning, and the heavens with sackcloth ; or, were the whole fabric of nature to become animated and vocal, would it be possible for her to utter a groan too deep, or a cry too piercing, to express the magnitude and extent of such a catastrophe?"

Bear with your Committee, then, our Christian friends, if we not only urge these considerations for your serious reflection when you shall retire from this meeting, but also when we press you to give evidence by your actions that you feel their importance, either by coming forward when you shall have well considered the matter, and joining our Committee, or, if that should not be in your power, of influencing those whose situations are such as will allow them to devote two or three hours in the week to these labours of spreading the knowledge of the only true God the Father, of his Son Jesus Christ our Saviour, and of the Holy Ghost, by whom we are sanctified. Do we address fathers of families?—in addition to those higher considerations which we have laid before you, we would ask, how can you impress more forcibly upon your children the value which you profess to feel for the Bible, than by engaging in the work of more extensively diffusing its solemn truths and glorious promises? Do we address mothers, who have felt that peace of mind which the religion of the Bible alone can diffuse around us; and who, when you think of the time that shall remove your sons from the sheltering wings of your never-sleeping affection, sigh sometimes with the apprehension lest they may be seduced by the artifices and allurements of a corrupt world, to exchange the paths of religion for the pursuits of vice? To you we would say, counsel your child to join himself to a Bible Association, and trust that, while he distributes to others the Waters of Life, he will also drink himself at the fountains of Salvation. And to the youthful Christian himself we would also address ourselves. We would affectionately remind you of the many, the inestimable blessings which a Christian education in this highly favoured land has so abundantly showered upon you. Think what the Bible has done for you; and what are your obligations to that God, who, through it, has manifested himself to you. Remember how many are destitute of that knowledge, which, if it is your happiness to possess through time, will be your glory in eternity. And how can you give better evidence to the world and to yourselves that you do really feel these unutterable obligations, than

by enrolling yourself under His banner, to extend the boundaries of His kingdom? What present can we offer to the Lord more acceptable than the first fruits of our life; the strength of our youthful days? It may be, that your young days are the only ones allotted to you. Death sweeps all, indiscriminately—the young and the old. Therefore to you, to ourselves, and to every one, we would say in the language of Inspiration, “Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might; for there is no work nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom in the grave whither thou goest.”—Ecclesiastes, ix. 10.

Your Committee have now to lay before you the statement of their proceedings during the past year, ending September 26, 1821.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance in the hands of the Treasurer from last year	9	7	4
Total amount collected during the past year	64	19	1
	£74	6	5

Amount paid to the Auxiliary during the same period	64	4	6
Paid for printing and other incidental expenses	10	1	11
	£74	6	5

Total amount received since the formation of your

Association £1,205 2 9

Total amount paid to the Auxiliary during the same

period £1,091 3 2

Bibles issued during the last year . . . 146

Testaments 28

Altogether 174 Copies.

Bibles and Testaments distributed since the establishment of the Association 2,412 Copies.

Present number of Subscribers . Free 99

For Bibles 66

Total 165

Having thus laid before you the exact state of our Association—the results of our labours during the past year—and our prospects

for the next—your Committee, feeling that they have so far fulfilled the duty confided to them at your last anniversary, now conclude that trust, by committing the concerns of the Association to your serious consideration; which they hope will be followed by your cordial and active co-operation. They would ask you, when you return home, individually and conscientiously to consider, “Cannot I afford to devote two or three hours in the week to the service of that Being from whom I receive every blessing which surrounds me? Are my employments of such a nature, that no arrangements are practicable by which I may lay up for myself a store of pleasing recollections against that period, when the remembrance of one hour spent in the service of the Lord will afford me more joy than days of revelling and merriment?” But whatever may be *your* conclusions, those of the Committee are neither doubtful nor wavering. While a plank of our vessel remains, so long will we cling to the wreck: and we adopt for all, the expression of one of our number, who, being asked if he was not going to resign, replied, “As long as there is a Bible Association in St. Saviour’s, and I have strength to walk to it, so long will I continue to be a member of it.” Into His hands, whose work we humbly believe it to be, we confidently commit the Association; in full assurance that He who gave the former rain, can, if such be His gracious pleasure, command also the latter rain, to revive His drooping and parched inheritance. And that He *will* be pleased to do this, if the earnest entreaty of hearty prayer ascends up to His footstool, we are encouraged to expect, when we remember His merciful promise, through the prophet Isaiah (chap. xli.) “When the poor and needy seek water, and there is none, and their tongue faileth for thirst, I the Lord will hear them, I the God of Israel will not forsake them. I will open rivers in high places, and fountains in the midst of the vallies; I will make the wilderness a pool of water, and the dryland springs of water: that they may see, and know, and consider, and understand together, that the hand of the Lord hath done this, and the Holy One of Israel hath created it.”

Subscribers and friends to this Association are requested to take particular notice, that every collector is provided with a card of authority, containing his name and address, and properly authenticated.

They are also respectfully desired by the Committee to circulate this Report as extensively as possible among their acquaintance. And any person willing to strengthen the Association, by uniting with the Committee, are requested to communicate their intentions to any of the members.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER TO MRS. MAZIERE.

Holyhead, 16 November, 1819.

AFTER securing a seat in the mail, and breakfasting, a violent headache, which debarred me from reading, drove me out to examine the new pier and lighthouse. They are magnificent works, equally useful as ornamental; and after admiring these I rambled, or rather scrambled up and down the rocks by the sea-side, and can readily believe that my route was one seldom traversed, either for profit or amusement. The prospect however amply repaid the trouble. Imagine to yourself a rough craggy coast, scooped into bays and deep ravines by the action of the waters, which have washed away all the earthy particles that may have been there, with isolated rocks and breakers stretching into the sea; the tide coming in full and strong, augmented in its rapidity by a gale of wind that almost prevented my walking; the waves heaving and swelling in their rapid hurrying course; rising and curling over when they approached the rocks, on which they seemed to precipitate themselves with a determined and collected vehemence of strength; and dashing themselves to frothy spray, rise, bounding, splashing, and foaming in every direction over the impeding barrier, filling all the surrounding cavities and channels with a torrent of milky waters, which forms a snowy line, as far as the eye can reach; accompanied with the harsh, hoarse, rushing, grating sound of the breaking billows. For a moment the assailed breakers are lost in the light foaming clouds which spring over and roll around them; but, as in human affairs, the impetuosity of enterprise attempts more than it can instantly perform, and the waves sink down in streams and lines of silver; yet perseverance makes good its purpose; wave hurries rushing after wave, again burying the rocks for a moment under their united torrents; and every intervening pause, while the receding billows gave a glimpse of the rocks, a breathing as one might fancy to our poor drenched

but resolute centinels, still showed the progress of their advance, each wave apparently more anxious than the preceding to sink the stern unmoved barrier under its weight of waters; till at last, overwhelmed rather than overpowered, it disappears from the view, and the waves flow over in peace, where all of late displayed the chafe and turmoil and anger of contention.

THE PREACHING OF DR. HAWKER.

No. 70, Borough,

MY DEAR GEORGE,

Sunday Night, 17 June, 1821.

I was wishing that you were with me this morning: the celebrated Dr. Hawker preached (as he has done the three preceding Sundays) at St. Saviour's. I went to hear him, as I did also last Sunday. I understand and suppose that he is high Calvin. You know I am not at all; but this, though great, is still purely (at least among really pious Christians) but a speculative difference; for, in action, the most persuaded predestinarian labours and exerts all his faculties as actively and earnestly as the most convinced Arminian. I wonder this fact does not moderate the—I had almost called it—rancour of the two parties. But I shall forget the Doctor if I do not stop the digression. He is followed by, literally, "a multitude." If I had not a seat to go to, I would almost as soon risk myself to see the King at the theatre. Every cranny that allowed "standing-room" was crammed; and it is supposed there were about eight thousand persons in the church. I intended to have taken notes of the sermon for you; but I was so pinioned by ladies on both sides, that I had no use of my pencil. It was from Ezekiel, c. xx. v. 41 and 42, and he preached sixty-nine minutes; but his delivery is so rapid (though very clear and loud) that an ordinary preacher would have been an hour and a half in the delivery of it. He is an able, and, to my judgment, a faithful and orthodox expounder of the Scripture; extempore, of course; and as to his knowledge of the Old and New Testament, it is almost beyond credence. I think he has the whole by heart, for he ranges from one part to the other with a rapidity (and precision) which it is difficult to follow: open your Bibles at such a chapter and such a verse, backwards and forwards, that quite astonishes; and I was a good deal struck this afternoon, in reading the first of Bishop Latimer's Sermons on the Lord's Prayer, to find very similar views

taken by that venerable martyr, of the mercy and goodness of God towards man, as I had heard in the morning from Dr. Hawker. This indeed is one of the sources of pleasure which I find in *old* divinity—the similarity of views in religion, while all the other modes of thought have changed, shows the *unchangeable* nature of that true religion which is founded on the Rock of Ages—the revelation of the Holy Scriptures. The same hopes have animated and sustained the faithful in all ages, and will to the end of time; and this feeling it is that to me sheds a halo of sanctity around an old church, whether in preservation or ruins—the thought of how many generations had there sought peace and pardon from sin and the weakness of human nature; and when these feelings come warm and strong, how they raise and detach us from the chains and trammels of the world! They last, it is true, but for a fleeting season; yet their recurrence, however short, has at least a tendency to keep one from being quite meshed in “the cares of this life and the desire of riches.” And really, when I look around me, and see all the littleness and ill-will, and the jostling and craving and clawing, which the passion for pelf brings out into poisonous and pestilent activity, I bless Providence that I care so little for it; though I will not say but that I am possibly rather *careless*; but then, in excuse, be it remembered that I have never had a reason or a motive to be careful—meaning thereby to be very frugal and saving—I have always stood alone, and where there is no hope there can be no fear.

This digression on church feelings has led me away from good old Dr. Latimer, from whose sermons I intended to have given you a specimen; but the clock warns me to bed. Many of them were preached before King Edward VI., and the boldness with which he reprov'd the vices of the times and the court are very striking, and form a fine contrast to those on the Lord's Prayer preached to the servants of the Duchess of Suffolk, where orthodox practical religion only was thought of. In beauty of language they fall, as may be expected, as much below Alison's on the same subject, as they rise above Alison's for solid Scriptural information.

A good night's slumber, my dear fellow. May you rise strengthened and refreshed in body and soul; and believe me to remain
yours truly,

RICHARD SAINTHILL.

George Louis Maziere, Esq.

MY DEAR GEORGE, No. 70, Borough, 13 Aug. 1821.

If there is one day in which I think oftener of you than another, it is on Sunday; for our ideas of the manner of spending it in Christian quietness and seclusion are so congenial, that I often opine that, if we were keeping "bachelor's house" together, whatever else we might not agree in, on this point we certainly should be of one mind.

You expressed yourself much pleased with the imperfect outline I sent you of Mr. Crowther's Sermons, and I am now, through his kindness, enabled to afford you a better opportunity of judging of his style, by inclosing you a sermon he preached yesterday morning. Mr. Crowther always turns public events to advantage; and as the demise of the Queen has occasioned death to be much *talked of*, though I believe little thought of, he endeavoured to improve it. I was very forcibly struck with the consolations which he held out to a Christian on his departure; and having some slight acquaintance with him, I *forced up* assurance enough to request him to lend it to me for a friend's perusal; pledging my word, that *neither copy nor extract* should be made from it; and to this you will, of course, adhere. You may keep it about a week (as it is lent me for three), and then return it to me.

In reading Bishop Taylor's Great Exemplar yesterday, I was struck by the following passage, which has one of those *poetical* ideas which so raise Jeremy above most theological writers: the subject considered is Prayer, page 149.

"We may lawfully ask for whatsoever we need; and this leave is consigned to us in those words of our Blessed Saviour, 'Your Heavenly Father knoweth what you have need of:' yet because God's Providence *walks in the great deep, that is, His footsteps are in the water, and leave no impression*; no former act of grace becomes a precedent that He will give us that in kind which He then saw convenient, and therefore gave us, and now He sees to be inconvenient, and therefore does deny: therefore in all things, but what are matter of necessary and unmingled duty, we must send up our prayers; but humility, mortification, and conformity to the Divine will must attend for an answer, and bring back not what the public embassy pretends, but what they have in private instructions to desire, accounting that for the best satisfaction what God pleases, not what I have either unnecessarily, or vainly, or sinfully desired."

Bishop Hall has an imagination as excursive as Bishop Taylor, though he does not so often indulge in it; but yet I met yesterday one idea so truly fanciful, that you shall have it. It is in his "Contemplations on Jael and Sisera," page 945.

"He that put this instinct into her (Jael's) heart did also put strength into her hand: He that guided Sisera to her tent, guided the nail through his temples, which hath made a speedy way for his soul through those parts, and now hath fastened his ear so close to the earth, *as if the body had been listening what was become of the soul.*"

The good Bishop, however, does not often take these flights. The following, from his "Contemplations on the Birth of Samson," page 965, is more in his usual style.

"As Satan lays his batteries ever to the weakest; so, contrarily, God addresseth his comforts to those hearts that have most need: as at the first, because Eve had most reason to be dejected, for that her sin had drawn man into the transgression, therefore the cordial of God most respecteth her—'The seed of the woman shall bruise the serpent's head.'

"As a physician first tells the state of the disease, with its symptoms, and then prescribes, so doth the Angel of God first tell the wife of Manoah her complaint, then her remedy:—'Thou art barren.' All our afflictions are more noted of that God which sends them, than of the patient that suffers them: He saith to the one, 'Thou art sick;' to another, 'Thou art poor.' That all-seeing Eye takes notice from heaven of every man's condition, no less than if he should send an angel to tell us he knew it: His knowledge and mercy are the just comfort of all our sufferings. Oh, God! we are many times miserable, and feel it not as we ought. Thou knowest even those sorrows which we might have. Thou knowest what Thou hast done: do what Thou wilt."

My love to your mother and father. Best regards at the Post Office, in which John joins, with, my dear George,

Yours most affectionately,

RICHARD SAINTHILL.

George Louis Maziere, Esq.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A VISIT TO THE ABBEY OF HOLY CROSS,
COUNTY OF TIPPERARY, OCT. 12, 1819.

From the *Talisman* of Saturday, July 8, 1820.

THE Abbey of Holy Cross is considered one of the greatest curiosities of the county of Tipperary; and, as church architecture always attracts my attention, I readily accepted my brother-in-law's invitation to visit that ruin. The distance from Island Bawn house is about sixteen Irish miles, and being favoured with the promise of a fine day we sett off in his gig. Our route lay rather off the main road, and a considerable part of it wound through ranges of mountains, which in many places grouped very finely together. We made a short stop about half way at a small cluster of cottages and farm-houses, which, with the adjoining lands, are part of the estate of Minchin's elder brother, James L—— esq. The tenants flocked round the gig to pay their respects, and to inquire for the mistress (my sister), and his honour (their landlord). Minchin pointed out one old man to my particular attention, who in early life had lived with the family, but for many years had occupied a snug cottage and four acres of ground. Being a favourite, "on the falling in" of his little holding, James L—— offered him any further quantity he might choose to have, which he declined. "I'm thankful to your honour, but my four acres gives enough for the likes of me; and why should I, that has neither chick nor child, trouble myself wid working for them that's to come after me?" and there he lived, as he always has done, quite alone. Few know the import of the word alone, and still fewer are capable of so living. Our old bachelor, however, looked healthy and cheerful, and my imagination pictured the order and quietness of his cottage, where

"No chattering females crowd his peaceful fire,
No dread has he of discord or of strife;
Unknown the name of husband or of sire,
Unfelt the plagues of matrimonial life!"

It has been said we generally fancy that we have too little, and after find that we have too much; but this cottager appears to be

more fortunate than most persons; he has been happy in discovering that he had enough.

The morning now began to look suspicious, and as we approached Holy Cross the rain descended in torrents. A little whiskey-shop seemed to promise some "entertainment for man," but we looked about in vain for any for our "horse." We got him, however, into a stable, and, having brought oats, left him to his cogitations; then, after having laid a requisition on two eggs, a pot of potatoes, bread, butter, milk, and a noggin of whiskey to keep out the cold, we sallied forth, accompanied by an old widow,

"The sad historian of the pensive place,"

whose husband has been at rest within the Abbey for fourteen years: since which she has lived, or rather existed, by showing the ruins. She was attentive and obliging, and, as I could not mend her situation, I wished her content to bear it without repining.

The Abbey of Holy Cross is said to have been founded by Daniel O'Brien, King of Munster; but I have been unable to refer to any history of the building. It is held in great reverence for its supposed sanctity, and the ruins are still very extensive. It is considered as a most splendid specimen of architecture, and, compared with Irish ecclesiastical buildings, it certainly is; but, to an eye accustomed to English magnificence, it is coarse and meagre; and is curious only as leading to an estimate of the progress which that style of architecture has made in Ireland. The church of the Abbey remains in tolerable preservation, its tower forming a fine centre, and the whole composing an interesting picture. To the right were the cloisters, of which no remains are now visible except two rows of cells; the space on which they once stood is a potato garden, and our guide, with the usual ignorance of such persons, pointed it out as having been the monks' flower-garden. Beyond the cloisters were various other buildings, the walls of which remain, but the rain prevented our ascertaining their former destinations. To the left are also considerable ruins, which we were equally unable to visit. The Abbey church is about 162 feet in length, and the breadth of the cross aisle is about 87 feet. It has something of a cathedral form, having a nave and choir, with side aisles, and a range of chapels parallel with the cross aisle. The nave has four arches on each side, which were originally built sharp-arched, and then rounded. The choir has plain walls, with an entrance on each side into the

cross aisles, a sharp-pointed arch resting on corbels. The roofs of the cross aisle, and the five parallel chapels, are in perfect repair; they are formed by sharp arches resting on corbels, with from seven to eleven cross springers or ribs. Unaccustomed to anything of the kind, Irish visitors look up to this roof as the perfection of architecture, but to me they appeared coarse, and, from the want of ornament, comparatively poor. The cross springers on the left cross aisle, indeed, are curious, having a prickly surface like the stems of a briar. Possibly this part of the church was consecrated to some peculiar commemoration of our Saviour's Passion. The centre chapel, which is in a line with the nave and choir, was probably the Virgin's; here stood the high altar, over which is a noble window, in good preservation. In it is a splendid tomb, supported by four slight columns, which form three sharp arches, and is ornamented above and below with rich tabernacle work (coarsely executed). Beneath this, Daniel O'Brien is said to rest; but I have great doubts that it is the tomb of this monarch,* for one of four coats of arms which are on it is that of the King of England (three fleurs de lis in the 1st and 4th quarters, and three lions in the 2d and 3d), this is rather an unlikely addition to those of the King of Munster.

On each side of the Virgin's chapel are two smaller. The division between those on the right is by a double row of pillars resting on bases, so as to form a kind of open tomb. This is called the Priest's Wake, from a tradition that the coffins of the clergy remained in it the night previous to interment; which is not improbable. From this we ascended by a staircase, to the apartments over the chapels, to which various, and possibly very erroneous, names are now attached. With some difficulty we made our way to the top of the tower, which commands an extensive and beautiful prospect, including the rock of Cashel, distant about twelve miles. The rain cautioned us to make good our retreat, and we had scarcely reached the Virgin's chapel when the storm was renewed with augmented violence. The old woman

* This tomb has since been a subject of controversy, and it would seem to have been that of Eleanor Countess of Desmond, daughter to the Earl of Ormond, and who died A.D. 1402, widow of Gerald the fourth Earl, who was murdered A.D. 1397. See the Dublin Penny Journal, No. 42, April 1833, which states the first coat of arms to be probably those of the Abbey, the second those of England, third, those of the House of Ormond, and fourth, those of the House of Desmond.



TOMB OF LADY E. BUTLER, COUNTESS OF DESMOND.

crouched on a low tomb (perhaps to tell her beads), and my brother and I were left to our silent meditations. The rain poured down in torrents, rattling over our heads and in front, beating and splashing against the walls, streaming from off them and the flat gravestones which cover the whole surface of the abbey; while the wind in furious gusts drove it in clouds of mist through the open tracery of the chapel window upon us, and the slow, harsh, hollow creaking of the boughs of the old trees, was an accompaniment in unison with the dreary and melancholy scene around us. In visiting and contemplating ruins of any interest or consequence, a wish naturally and involuntarily passes through the mind that we could see them restored to their original state; and so wishing, and fancying likewise that I had the means and the power, I was soon busy in the restoration (and I believe I may add the improvement) of the Abbey church of the Holy Cross; and when that vision was exhausted, and the mind passed from the building to its purposes, how many groups and scenes flitted before and around me that might possibly have occurred there! At that font how many proud, fond, elated parents, have presented their offspring; and while the church was receiving the proffered offering within its pale, what dreams and anticipations of future worth and prosperity; how rashly exulting have they in fancy grasped an invaluable treasure in that which was to gnaw into their very souls; how blindly presumptuous have they decyphered a futurity which was only to exist in the heated imaginations of their desires! Listless, and almost void of definite form and feature, as infants generally are; or engaging, by innocent simplicity and loveliness, as we sometimes see them; could the future be revealed, and the deeds of the hardened, active, calculating villain, or those of the smiling snare or fascinating curse of thousands pass before us, how should we stand sickened and appalled! and yet the wild and visionary dreams of the font are sober calculations, when compared with those of the altar. There ever have been, and we trust there ever will be, the good, the great, and the lovely, among the children of men—some that have equalled, perhaps even surpassed, a parent's warmest hope. The inert and unconscious intellect has matured into a Newton, and, ascending into the regions of light, it has numbered the hosts of heaven, and comprehended their laws and movements; or it has towered before us in a Pitt, and, discerning in its collected, eagle

glance, the lower but not less intricate laws by which earthly planets revolve in their erratic track of policy, it could give that impulse to the orbit of which it was the impetus and exciting principle that should conduct her in safety through her course, though comets menaced her path, and systems crossed and crashed around her. The hand that but moves to awaken pity for its weakness may yet be the stay and staff of declining age; the heart that has yet to receive the principles of moral sensation, may hereafter swell with overflowing kindness to all around it; and the eye that now rolls only in a heavy unmeaning glare, may hereafter blaze forth all the unutterable feelings of the soul, withering in its glance of wrath, or melting in its beam of affection. But to the bright fairy visions of the youthful worshippers at the sacred altar there can be neither completion nor approach; with hope fervid and persuasive as a counsellor, and inexperience nothing doubting as a guide, they trace their path on a chart laid down by fancy, and avouched for by passion. How smooth are all its roads! how inviting all its paths! luxuriance spreads its plains, plenty crowns its hills. The streams meander in grace, and the woods diversify in beauty: the sun eternally shines in unclouded splendour, and the moon, in unvarying loveliness, never sets. But when the journey does actually commence—we need not detail, contrast, or compare, nor have we heart or inclination for either; and if a smile appears to cross our darkling mood, let it not be misinterpreted: it has more of sadness in it than of aught beside. Sluggish, indeed, must have been that blood which has not gushed with a torrent's force through all its channels when its spring warmed the young life into vitality and action, and opened a wide and a blooming creation to its prospect, seen through a mist, and refracted through a prism. But yet while the vision did last, while the spirit bounded forward in strength, and the heart danced wild with joy, happiness was felt and exertion was made to secure it; and who shall say how much of the future character, energy, excellence, and consequent future happiness of life, may not have started into existence during the agitation of hopes and fears, desires and prospects, which this waking dream of castle-building, this fancied gift of second sight, had kindled in the human bosom: and if the lustre under which they have been contemplated is not in itself permanent, if we have seen them like the magnificent storied window above us,

upon whose purple and crimson expanse the rising sun pours his bright and concentrated beams, delighting the raptured eye with its clear, varied, and intensely brilliant hues, filling the sacred building with a mild and splendid light, combining all tints, and blending all shades, to one soothing and enrapturing harmony, but which dims and fades away as the bright orb declines in the horizon: still the crimson and the purple are before us, though no longer refulgent in splendour; and happiness may be present though Paradise is not now on earth; and that upon all the pursuits of man which have not eternity for their object, "vanity and vexation of spirit" are engraven from the cradle on which we have mused, to the grave on which I am standing.

To whom that resting place may belong we shall vainly attempt to discover,—

"For whose the image we no longer read,
But monuments themselves memorials need."

Or of which of the many roads that lead to it the occupier travelled, we may equally weary ourselves with conjecturing. He may have departed, bearing with him the public curse; or the lamentations of a grateful people may have echoed through the chambers of desolation; or in the privacy of domestic life he may have sunk under the gradual progress of disease, a decline so gentle as to withhold from its victim any consciousness of danger, till the evasive, hesitating answers of his medical advisers,—the silent, earnest, hurried services of his attendants,—and the anxiety, watchful, breathless, and on tiptoe, to offer and to render assistance, of his family; the countenance worn with anguish, over whose pallid aspect a semblance of smiles and cheerfulness is vainly attempted to be thrown, making fear and grief but the more visible,—and the eye that would look hope telling but too plainly that terror only is the inmate of the bosom, while the voice, in forced and broken tones, falsifies the expectation to which the tongue endeavours to give utterance. When all these combine to flash the dread certainty upon the mind, how changed are all his thoughts, and how the heart chills and sinks and sickens with apprehension, at the dread possibility that he has not (through a Saviour) "made his calling and election sure;" how he labours to grasp at every straw that seems to point towards the haven of safety, and wonders and weeps at the infatuation and blindness that could labour for time and neglect eternity! and now that the

danger can be no longer concealed, and that he sees around him the undisguised avowal, though the yet restrained expression of grief, in the partner of his hopes and the pledges of his love, that weep and cling around his couch, clasping and kissing that hand which scarcely feels the gushing tears that bedew it, or that check the flowing stream, and clear the dim and languid eye, to catch a last expression of those features on which it fancies it already sees the damp of death ; or, in the almost mechanical unconsciousness of agony, that kneel to supplicate of the Great Disposer of Events a respite from the calamity which they have not fortitude to contemplate ; and when to this scene, which appeals to so irresistibly, and awakens so instantaneously, all the best feelings and sympathies of our nature, memory pours forth all her accumulated treasures of kindnesses, endearments, and enjoyments without number, and beyond price, and with a heart yet more softened, and swelling with yet more affection than even in its day of health and joy and safety, the dying man passes on to the time that he feels is fast approaching ; and fears, perhaps knows, that to sorrow will be added destitution, and thinks of the change they are destined to suffer, and the snares and trials that await the weakness and innocence he had hoped to guide and shelter, till it had shot forth in strength or blossomed in security. Oh ! then it is that the bitterness of death is truly felt, when the soul strives and sues for strength to bow with resignation to its lot, and to bear with firmness pangs more intense and heart-rending, than those which agonize the circle from whom it is parting for ever upon earth !

How various, too, have been the scenes these walls have witnessed, when the dust of mortality has been returned to its native earth ; and how may we ascend the scale of sensation, from the mere constraint of decorum to the throbbing anguish of bereavement ! Mark that sad mourner who stands desolate and alone in the world, all his cares rested, all his hopes centred in one fair plant, watering its roots, or training its branches, pruning its luxuriance, and noting its growth, with all the joy and all the anxiety of a parent. But if he watched its opening, he has been doomed to witness its close ; possibly he has beheld the sweet shoot withering day by day ; in silent sorrow and in anxious suspense he has looked on, his fear and gloom not unchequered with passing gleams of sunshine. The tide that was ebbing from the shore appeared at intervals to have reached its point of retro-

cession, and, returning for a few seconds, cheered the lone and watchful observer, with a semblance of a reflux of its waters; alternately depressed by the dread of what seemed rapidly approaching; and then his hopes revived in him by the fluctuations of a deceitful malady, that adorns its victim in all the flush of beauty, which glitters but in mockery of the woes it is preparing to occasion.

Or it may be that he has left the hope and joy of his heart in all the strength and confidence of health; and the first sound of alarm, the first tidings of danger, reaches him, when distance interposes between him and the object of all his cares. The blow that shivers the base of the pedestal is struck, when he has not even the melancholy satisfaction of endeavouring to rush forward, and save it from destruction. Vainly he hurries homeward on the wings of terror and affection, too late even to receive the last low lingering sigh, which would have parted with an easier, softer pulsation, had he been there to receive it; or to catch one glance from those eyes which never beamed on him but to convey those feelings of affectionate love and gratitude which are beyond the powers of language to express. He went forth rejoicing in his exceeding happiness, and he returns to feel the excess of his misery. The reed on which he leant has snapped, and in falling the shaft has pierced his very soul; the tempest has uprooted his darling rose, and the fragments of the sweet bud lie torn and scattered. Like it his hopes are the sport of the whirlwind; like it his heart is dried up for ever in the grave! The band that so strongly linked him to society is broken, and he no longer feels connected with or interested in any one around him. All things have lost their former value. There was an aim and an end; or they were a means. But the purpose has passed away; they are useless and of no avail. Nothing is what it was. The sun that beams joy and gladness to the world, to him is but an oppressive glare; the prospect that to others presents every beauty of surface and clothing, to him is a dreary waste; and the music that was wont to raise his soul on the notes of inspiration, now brings with it only harsh and melancholy discords. During the day he fancies that there may be relief in the congenial clouds of night, and amid the horrors of darkness he prays for the alleviating presence of light. But the last trial yet awaits him; the last testimony he can

pay to the dear earthly tenement of the loved, departed spirit ; and while the heart loathes the heartless trappings of woe, how does it yet profusely scatter them around the final scene ! To him they are unseen, unthought of. The solemn sounds that arise, strike mechanically upon his ear ; he can neither enter into their import, nor feel nor appreciate their sublimity ; and the only sensation their progress awakens is the dread with which their conclusion is awaited. But the slight reverberation of the half handful of earth that announces "dust to dust," the hollow sound that warns him of the descent of his child to her final resting-place ; who shall describe the agonizing thrill that stagnates the current of his blood, and swells the sinking heart in bursting and convulsive heavings ! One more,—one last look he yet strains on the sinking coffin, and when it is slowly lost to his view, the darkness and unconsciousness of the grave envelopes all mortality.

Bitter indeed is thy lot, poor weeping son of Adam ! the storm hath sorely visited thee ! Thy branches strew the ground, and the lightning hath scathed and rent thee. But, though desolate and afflicted, thou art not abandoned. There is ONE, whose "eyes are in every place," and who hath benignantly said, "In a little wrath I hid my face from thee for a moment ; but with everlasting kindness will I have mercy upon thee." If, then, when prostrate in the dust, where all thy joys are buried, thou canst raise thy hands to heaven, in the effort of a Christian spirit, though with the weakness of earthly imperfection, and pray for grace to bear with resignation that which His chastening hand has laid upon thee ; thou wilt be heard, remembered, strengthened, supported, and sanctified,—and, having trod thine allotted path on earth, be finally admitted to those blessed mansions, "where there shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor weeping, and where God shall wipe away all tears from off all eyes. Thy sun shall no more go down, neither shall thy moon withdraw itself ; for Jehovah shall be thy everlasting light, and the days of thy mourning shall be ended."

R. S.

FROM THE TALISMAN, JANUARY 3, 1821.

Island Bawn, County of Tipperary, Dec. 19, 1820.

MY DEAR CROFTON,—I was so tired with travelling, that for two days after my arrival here I remained quiet by the fire-side. The first person I met on venturing out was old Pierce Grace the smith, one of whose sons always attends me on my shooting excursions. “Welcome to these parts,” said Piery; “I was waiting all day yesterday, expecting to see your honour.” “I am obliged to you, Piery; I was with the mistress.” “So I heard, your honour, which made me *delicate* of asking to see you. John is ready to *attind* you, and he has taken count of a power of birds.” The following morning, accordingly, we sallied forth on our rambles through the bogs. After some hours tramping, we crossed the country, and got into that winding vale through which the Carriheen flows; and, on making a detour, the castle of Ballinatolly, whose base it washes, appeared in the distance, with a screen of dark firs to the north, and swathed in ivy to the very beacon tower. It is still in good preservation, and was once a place of great strength, the residence of powerful and barbarous chieftains named O’Brien, who were the scourge and terror of the country. Tradition has preserved the names of three of the family, Phelim, *Mor lamh laidir* (with the strong arm), and his son Murtoigh, *Mor lamh na folla* (with the bloody hand); but their atrocities were thrown into the shade by those of the grandson Donogh, *Gan truagh na taise* (the merciless). Of him it is said, that, in an incursion on a neighbouring chieftain’s territories, he put all the men and children to the sword; and having ordered the women to be half buried naked in the earth, he had them torn in pieces by his blood hounds! “just to frighten his enemies,” added my narrator. But the deed that drew down upon him the deepest execration, was the murder of his wife, *Eilin na gruaighe buidhe* (Ellen with the yellow locks), celebrated throughout the country for her beauty and kindness. She was a daughter of O’Kennedy of Lisnabonny Castle, but refused an offer of marriage from Murtoigh, and being supported in her refusal by her brother *Brianach na ayeul grasach* (the gracious speaking), she was allowed to remain single by her father; and his death seemed to relieve her from any danger; but, in less than a month after, Brianach was murdered by an unknown hand; on which occasion

Ellen, who succeeded to his property, composed that affecting Coronach (or funeral dirge), *Tha mo croidhe tine agus bristhe le fuacht!* (my heart is sick and bursting with cold!) As she returned from her brother's funeral, Murtoagh waylaid the procession, her attendants were slaughtered, and as a lesser evil she became his wife, but ultimately perished by his hand, being, as it is said, thrown out of the bower window, for having charged him with the death of his brother. The spot where she fell is shown; and on the anniversary of her death (the second Tuesday in August), her spirit is believed to visit it. Giving John my gun, I cut across the fields, and, arriving at the eastern side, entered by a small postern door, and ascended to the tower, or state apartment, which (contrary to our present arrangements) is always the uppermost floor, as at this elevation they were more removed from the reach of an enemy's missiles, and thus could allow themselves the blessings of light and air, which the other parts of the fortress could but very sparingly participate in. The bower is about nine feet in height, 25 feet in breadth, and 40 in length, with three sharp-arched windows. That on the west consists of a single light, 18 inches in breadth by six feet in height, on the right of which is a recess or sleeping room, in the wall, with a narrow slip light in it. The east window has a double light, to the left of which is another bed-room, and to the right a staircase to the battlements. The fireplace is about 10 feet in breadth, opposite to which is the grand south window; it has a double light, each 18 inches by six feet, and over it are brackets, from which sprung tracery work. Massive brackets supported the ceiling, which has now fallen in. The south window is said to have been the scene of Ellen's murder, but I think it much more probable that she was precipitated from the battlements over it: because, from the grooves in the stone windowframe it is evident that the iron work must have been let in with the masonry, and that it did not open; and besides, from the battlements there would have been the appearance of accident. Having satisfied myself on all these points, I was just quitting the room, when, observing an opening in the south-east corner, I was tempted to explore it, and found a small staircase, which led to a third sleeping recess, which was occupied by a terrier and a litter of whelps. Enraged at the intrusion, the dam attacked me, and, having no means of defence, I was obliged to seek safety in a hasty retreat. How

far the savage animal pursued me I cannot say ; but in my precipitate flight and fright, as I descended the second staircase my foot slipped, and there being a broad opening into what was probably the main guard room (by a part of the wall over the doorway having fallen in), I made a bold side spring into it, to avoid falling on the stone landing-place. I succeeded in the attempt, but I avoided one evil only to encounter a worse.

My haste and short-sightedness prevented my observing that the floor was in the last stage of decay. A cat could hardly have crossed it in safety, and the violence with which I came on it carried me through its rotten surface, with as little resistance as would have been made by a spider's web, and down I plunged into the depths beneath. Fortunately I landed on my feet, but the moment I touched the earth it sunk beneath me, crumbling and pattering, and I continued to descend, with all the horror of being buried alive, and suffocated by the descending mass. At length my foot struck against something hard, which seemed to arrest my netherward progress ; and, when I had sufficiently recovered my recollection to exercise my perceptive faculties, I found that I was extended at full length on my back in mire and water. Breathless but not stunned, I lay quietly for some time, to recover myself, when my attention was aroused by a deep groan not far from me ; something then evidently moved, and a clatter of chains succeeded. Raising myself on my elbow, and straining my eyes towards the direction from which the sounds proceeded, I perceived through the gloomy obscure a white figure. All was silence, and the only sound heard was the beating of my heart, whose pulsations echoed like the ticking of a hall clock at midnight. Mastering my fear and surprise, I at last hastily said, "Who's there?" A groan was the only answer,—and in a moment afterwards, I felt my leg seized by some animal, who endeavoured, and successfully, to drag me away. Unable, from the darkness, to distinguish any thing around me, I extended my right hand, in the hope of finding some weapon of defence, when to my horror a skeleton,—hastily withdrawing from which, it fell on a skull, and slipping from that, rested on a broken axe, which I mechanically grasped, and aiming a desperate but fruitless blow at my assailant, it quitted its hold and left me. I now sprung on my feet, and felt around with my hands before I ventured to step, when I was again assailed from behind with such violence as to be beaten to

the ground, and at the first tug my coat was torn from my back. At the same moment I felt a movement under me, which assured me of having fallen upon something living ; and endeavouring to ascertain the cause, what was my terror on encountering the forms and folds of serpents ! And before I could withdraw my hand, one of them seized it ; nor could I disengage my finger from its bite, which agonised me with pain. All that history has handed down to us of the horrors of these receptacles of cruelty and misery now flushed upon me ; and in all the madness of desperation I uttered one of those piercing shrieks with which its walls were but too well acquainted, and sunk into unconsciousness. When my recollection returned, a confused sound of voices struck my ears, and I then distinguished that of a female, who in a tone of great sweetness and tenderness, said, " It's not wanting, it's not wanting ; the life's coming too." Opening my eyes, I found my head resting on the lap of a peasant girl, about eighteen, who was chafing my temples. Health or anxiety gave a glow to her mild and expressive features, and her light brown hair was simply parted on her forehead, and twisted in a knot on the crown of her head. On one side stood an old man (her father) with a bunch of keys, and on the other knelt John Grace, with a cup of whiskey, which Honor was applying to recover me ; and near him were her two brothers, one of whom held the bottle of potheen. Looking round I perceived that we were on the rocks near the Castle, and the river was chafing at our feet. Various exclamations of joy followed, and the old man desiring John to rinse the cup, insisted on my swallowing some of the " cratur," which having done, and got up, I returned my thanks for their attention, and would have made a pecuniary recompense, which they would not accept of. " For sure and certain they would have gladly done *tin* times as much ; all that he would expect of his honor would be, that his honor would never speak of what had happened to him this day ; as he was sure his honor would never wish to bring destruction on him and his family." This of course I readily promised ; and accompanied by the lads and John, we went on to beat Knockalton cover ; after which we made our way towards Teoine, there being some large stands of plover in that direction. Part of our way was on the high road, where we met a cart drawn by a donkey, " thatched in from the weather," (it being a bleak uncertain day,) which is done by carrying an arch of wheat straw over

the shafts, and completely sheltering the animal. In Connaught, when they turn out young or delicate horses for the winter, they thatch them in with great care and neatness. Shortly after we met a party of the Scots Greys, with the Sub-Sheriff of the county, who had been scouring the country for some persons who had rescued cattle that had been seized for rent. This is usually to little purpose, as all the lower classes unite with the offending party. Do not, however, from this infer that we are at all disturbed; I have it from good authority, that Ireland is in a state of great and general tranquillity. My attendant now discovered the plovers, and, having reconnoitred them, John pronounced "that they were within full shot of the ditch, and that his honor might innocently draw up to them without being perceived, by fording up the stream;" which I accordingly did, up to my knees, and killed my bird. When I began to wade in the water, I was quite wearied, but the cold foot-bath completely revived me. The ruins of an abbey remain at Teoine, but have little to interest. An underground passage is said to have existed from this abbey to that of Nenagh, distant about a mile and a half. We did not visit the latter, but I was much gratified by exploring the castle. The ruins are very extensive, but it is difficult to determine how far the fortress has extended. I think that the line was an irregular oval, of which the keep formed the narrow end, and a series of circular towers defended a long square building, part of whose remains are now used for a ball alley, being about seven and a half feet in length, by thirty-three in breadth. Two tiers of sharp-arched windows remain; and I suspect that the main entrance of the castle was into this part, between two towers, through one of which you have now to pick your steps as well as you can. The (interior) diameter of the latter is about twenty-four feet, and the circular roof (which is all that now remains) is about twelve feet in height at the centre. The main tower, a keep, is a circular building; the interior of the dungeon, or lower story, is about twenty-seven feet in diameter; and the thickness of the walls at the first window (about sixteen feet from the ground) is twelve feet eight inches, which gradually diminishes towards the top: the interior and exterior courses are of large stone, but the centre is filled up with materials of all forms and sizes, embedded in mortar, and which I was enabled to examine, from a part of the wall on the west side having fallen in, but not down, an excavation into it

being made by some one who dreamt there was money concealed in it. The keep had three stories besides the dungeon ; the staircase was in the wall, narrow and circular, but, with the floors, has fallen in. To strength is united great elegance of finish. In the second story, a zig-zag moulding runs round one of the windows, and in the upper, or bower, the fireplace is supported by clustered columns ; to the left of which the main window has a triple moulding, supported by a slight graceful column. The upper story has five windows, the next four, and the lower three. They are about six feet in width within ; but in the lower stories they diminish on the outside to about six inches. Near Nenagh is Ballyhogan, the residence of the Kingsley family ; in the front of the house is a venerable ash-tree, an arm of which having been cut off, a decay in the trunk has followed, and being always filled with water (most probably from a spring beneath the roots), we were very gravely informed, that a young woman with an infant child having been refused charity at the house, drowned it in the neighbouring river, and her spirit has ever since been condemned to fill the hollow tree from the river.

We then passed the remains of some castle, said to belong to an O'Meara, who, having solicited pasturage for his cattle of the proprietor McManus, from the incautious manner in which the written permission was addressed to the steward, kept possession of the land entirely. Nothing further attracted my attention on our way home, when, as I was dismissing my attendant, he returned, to remind me of my promise of silence as to the events of the morning, which I again assured him of ; but, curious myself to obtain some information on the subject, and which the presence of the "lads" had hitherto prevented, I inquired how he came to find me ? "Why, your honor," said John, "Tim Hegarty, who lives in the cabin that's built alongside the castle, is a relation of mine ; his mother was a second cousin of my grandfather's ; and, as I thought your honor would be some time looking into the crooks and corners of the place, I just walked round to inquire of their welfare, and finding only Honny at home, I couldn't but wait a little, as they would soon be in, she said ; for, as to my thinking of Honny, I that's not out of my time, and that has but less than nothing, it is only those that seeks to belie me, that spreads the report. And so, your honor, we were talking over matters, and Honny was just saying to me that the boys had been

baling the streams, and had got a can of large eels, and that if I thought the mistress would like them, I could have as many as I pleased, and welcome; when we heard a great crash of a noise. What's that? said I. I suppose, said Honny, it's the auld gray horse that's kilt and dying, my father says, with the worms; or may be it's Paddy's Spanish dog Sasur, that's coursing about; there's no thinking the plague he gives me; they're both in the turf house forment us (maining, your honor, the underpart of the castle that Cromwell made a breach into, and beside which the cabin stands). In comes Tim and the boys, and then we heard a screech. 'Tis his honor's voice, said I; he has fallen through the flooring. Och! if he has, said Tim, I am lost and undone for ever; and didn't the squire order me to build up the passage, for that somebody, he said, would be kilt; and sure I meant to do it to-morrow! Well, your honor, we got a light, and there we found your honor, and the turf all over the place; and for sure and certain, if you hadn't first come on it instead of the bones that Paddy and Mick have been gathering against the young master's wedding, you would have been smashed entirely. All of us were mad and distracted, and couldn't tell what to do; but Honny said, to bring you into the open air; and there, your honor, by her care and management, she brought you round again. It was a long time, and I thought you *never* would come to; but Honny's as proper and clever a girl as she's good; and if your honor did but know her, you'd not say that that's a bold word, for nobody could gainsay it."

R. S.

**BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR OF CAPTAIN RICHARD
SAINTHILL, R.N. OF TOPSHAM.**

PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED SERVICE JOURNAL, 1 JAN. 1830;
NOW REPUBLISHED FROM THE ORIGINAL MSS. OF T. CROFTON
CROKER, ESQ. TO WHICH IS PREFIXED SOME HERALDIC INFOR-
MATION RESPECTING THE SAINTHILL AND YARDE FAMILIES;
AND A SHORT NOTICE OF BRADNINCH HOUSE, AND THAT OF
THE ELDER BRANCH OF THE SAINTHILL FAMILY.

Bradninch, and its Antiquities.

Extract from the Diary of an Antiquarian Tour in Devon, during the Autumn of 1823.

Sept. 20.

AGREEABLY to the promise made my friend W*****, to pay him a visit on my tour, I left Exeter for Bradninch, and was hospitably and agreeably entertained by this talented and accomplished gentleman. His residence is at the extremity of the town; the grounds are not extensive, but laid out with great taste, and command some pleasing views.

Bradninch is in the hundred of Hayridge, and in the deanery of Plymtree; lies nine miles from Exeter, and two and a half from Collumpton, which is the post town, that from Bradninch being only a cross post.

At the time of taking the Domesday Survey, William Chievre or Capra held the manor of Bradenesse or Braines in demesne. It was afterwards held as an honour, or barony, with the earldom of Cornwall, by Reginald, natural son of King Henry I., by King John, and his son Richard. It was eventually made, and still continues to be, part of the Duchy.

King John, A.D. 1208, granted to the Burgesses of Bradninch, or Braneis, all the liberties of free customs which the city of Exeter enjoyed. King James incorporated the borough; and King James II. granted a new charter in 1685.

This borough sent Members to one Parliament of Edward II.

In the Harleian MSS. No. 2410, is this notice: "Bradninch, once Braines. Brithwold before the Conquest, and Wm. Chiem in the Conqueror's time, was seised of lands here. This is a

barony, and was always a p'cel of the Dukedom of Cornwall, the Dukes whereof were once named Barons of Braines. This town consisteth of three parts; the fee, the manor, and the borough."

We visited Mr. Bowden, a gentleman who has devoted much time and attention to the history and antiquities of Bradninch. It is much to be wished he would employ his pen on the subject. He has the custody of the Deeds and Records of the borough, many of which he had the politeness to submit to us. Among others, an award on the subject of tithes, between Peter Sainthill, esq. the impropiator, and the inhabitants, A.D. 1556; a Court Roll of Bradninch about the same time, signed by the above Mr. S.; and a MS. collection of various subjects connected with the borough, and its Court Rolls, by John Hooker, steward of the manor, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

At the Vicar's (the Rev. Thomas Tanner), we saw the Church Registers, which commence A.D. 1558, and come down uninterruptedly; but, from the similarity of the early entries, I am of opinion they have been copied from more ancient originals. These are of vellum: possibly the first were only paper, and may have suffered.

Among the baptisms I noticed twins bearing both the same name, John and John, the sons of John and Mary — his wife. What is equally singular, they died on the same day, at eighteen months old.

The Church of Bradninch* is dedicated to St. Denys. It was formerly a Rectory, and valued at 53*l*. It is now impropriate to the Dean and Chapter of Windsor; and, the tithes have been held under them by the Sainthill family (now represented by George

* There were formerly four Chapels of Ease in this parish attached to the Church, viz. one at Trinity, near which is a well called to this day the Holy Well; another at Heal; a third at Colebrook; and the fourth at Nordon. They were separated from the Mother Church at the time of the Dissolution. The Church is dedicated to St. Denys; was built in the reign of King Henry III. and enlarged in the reign of King James I. The advowson was originally held by the Earls of Cornwall of the King in capite, but by what service is not stated. In the reign of King Edward I. it was valued at 30 marks; and in the reign of King Henry VIII. at 35*l*. per annum. When the Statute was passed in the reign of King Henry VIII. for the Dissolution of the Monasteries, the Rectory, &c. was attached to the College of Ottery St. Mary; but, becoming the property of the Crown, King Edward VI. by letters patent of 7th Oct. 1547, granted the same to the Dean and Canons of Windsor, and their successors in perpetuity.—*Bowden MSS.*

Pearse, esq.) since 1547. The impropiator is also patron of the living.

The Church has a fine tower. The interior appears to have been built at different times. There is a magnificent screen across it, erected A.D. 1528; and at the last visitation of the Heralds' College for Devonshire, 1620, by the Deputies of Camden, Clarenceux, the Royal Arms, those of Prince Charles and the Bishop of Exeter, and the Acland, Sainthill, and other neighbouring families of consequence, were painted on the front of the screen.*

There are few monuments worth attention. On the floor of the chancel is a stone, which has probably been removed from near the Communion-table. On it, in old English characters, is this inscription:

"In memoriam Petri Sainthill, armigeri; Elizabethæ uxoris ejus, et Mariæ filiæ. Vivant in cœlo in gaudio et gloriâ."

By the Church Registers, it appears that Mrs. Sainthill was buried 14 Oct. 1613, and her husband 31 July, 1618.

On the north wall of the chancel is affixed a very neat and tasteful monument. It consists of two elliptical tablets of black marble, set in a carved frame of white Italian, surmounted by the Sainthill arms and crest. The right tablet is inscribed:

"To the memory of Peter Sainthill, esq. well knowne in this place for his piety, charity, and justice, sonne of Peter Sainthill, esq. and grandsonne of Peter Sainthill, esq. all inhabitants of this ancient Burrough (the 2 last lying in a vault under the Communion-table in this chancel), who having served King Charles I. in honourable charges, both civil and military, according to the obligation of his oath; to reserve himself for more successfull

* By a letter dated 26th Sept. 1842, from my friend the Rev. Thomas Tanner, Vicar of Burlescombe, I am happy to learn that Bradninch Church has undergone a complete repair and restoration, chiefly through the exertions of George Pearse, esq. My Reverend Correspondent writes me, "Mr. George Pearse is highly respected. He has been a great benefactor to Bradninch, having lately carried and completed a total reparation of the Church by his exertions and influence, to the amount at least of one thousand pounds. As the Churchwarden, and a leading person at Bradninch, he has been indefatigable in the matter, and may be said to have immortalized his name in its Church's annals. The ancient screen is restored exactly as it was at first, full of gilding and vivid painting. The numerous pictures of Saints, &c. at its base, are also revived. This screen was erected about the year 1509; although I am of opinion that the basement, with the pictures, is of an older date, for the upper tracery was evidently grafted on it. This Church now is an extremely handsome edifice."

service to his King and country, in the yeare 1646 withdrew into Italy to his brother Robert Sainthill, esq. then agent with the greate Duke of Tuscany from King Charles I. where having spent the remainder of his life in the exercise of virtue and devotion, and lamenting the miseries a civil warre had brought upon his country, he resigned his spirit to God who gave it, in the yeare of Grace 1648, and the 54th yeare of his age."

On the left tablet :

"Samuel Sainthill, his sonne and heir, both of his fidelity to his Prince and estate, though impaired and lessened by his father's loyalty, dedicates this marble, and desires the memory of the reader for the piety of the act, which he caused to be done in the yeare of Grace 1679.

Cætera memorent Posterî.

"The above-mentioned Samuel Sainthill, esq. who erected this monument, lies also buried under the Communion-table of this Church. He departed this life the 14th of November, 1708, in the 83d yeare of his age."

With Samuel the direct male line of the elder branch of the Sainthills became extinct. His cousin, John Sainthill, of Topsham, being the nearest male relative, was expected to have been his heir, and it is said was so intended, but having given some offence, the old Squire made a more natural choice, by leaving his estates to his nephew, Edward Yarde, esq. of Tresbeare, son of his sister Dorothea, who took the name of Sainthill by Act of Parliament, and being a bachelor of 71, married, and died 1732, in the 95th year of his age; leaving one son, Edward, whose daughter and heiress Elizabeth marrying Admiral Pearse, her son George Pearse, esq. is now the representative of the Sainthills of Bradninch and one branch of the Yardes of Treasbeare; another and elder branch of the Yardes is represented by the Sainthills of Rockbeare.

Visited Bradninch House, built by the first Peter Sainthill, A.D. 1547. It was originally in form a double H, but is now reduced to a single one, and has been much altered. One wing, including the dining parlour, the library, staircase, and King Charles's bed-room (so called from that Sovereign having slept in it, and his spirit being supposed still to haunt it), remain exactly in their original state, and are extremely curious. The dining parlour, called Job's room, is 36 feet by 24, and 13 in height. It

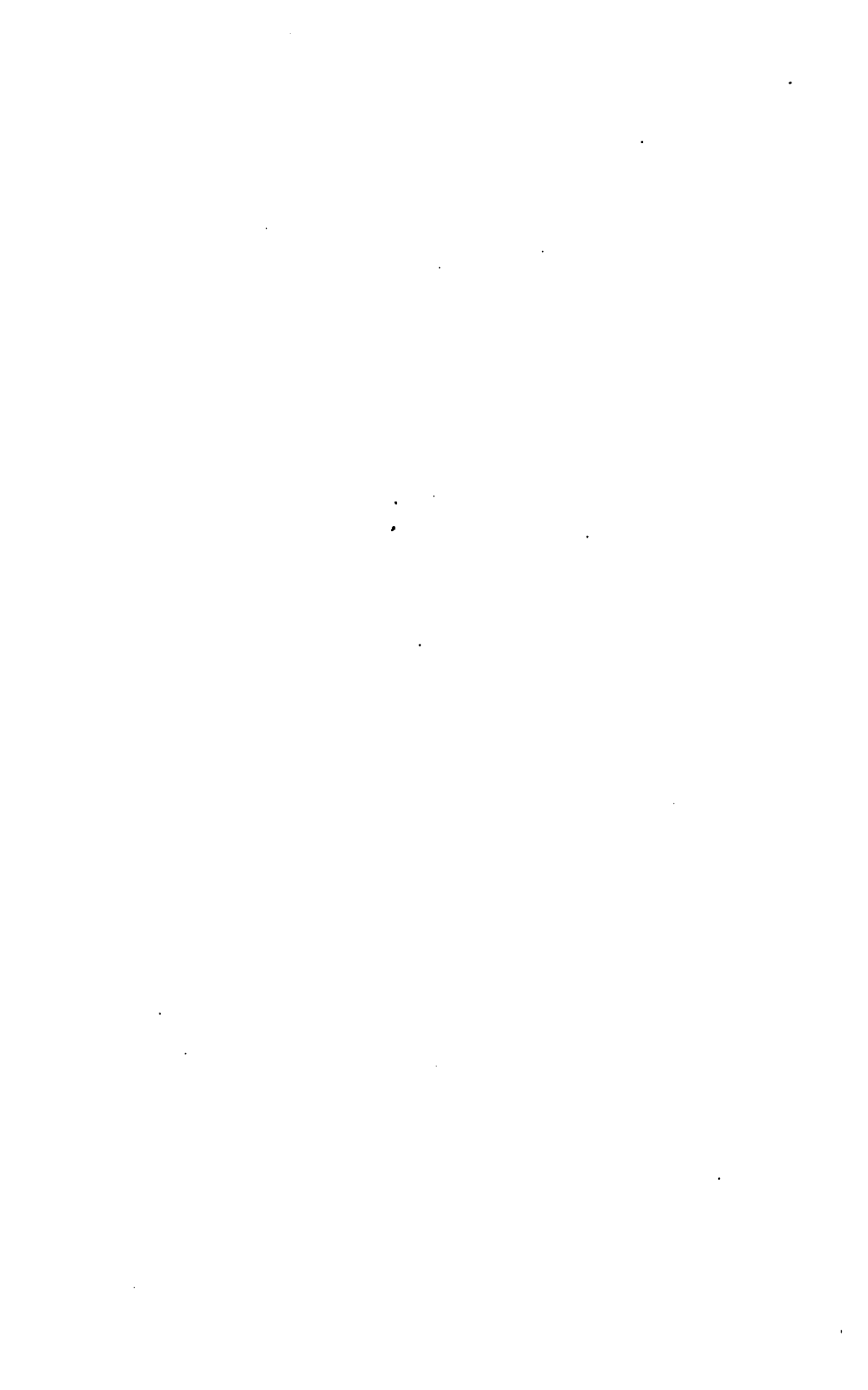
is panelled, with pilasters supporting a cornice, all of oak, and most elaborately worked, with all sorts of devices, fruits, flowers, arms, musical instruments, angels, lions, and so forth. The ceiling is covered with rich bold tracery. The fireplace is spacious, and the chimney-piece, which goes up to the ceiling, is also oak, and divided into three compartments, representing, in alto-relievo, Abraham's sacrifice, Job's trials, and Jacob wrestling with the angel. The compartments are divided by two warriors, and Peace and Plenty, the whole resting on brackets, supported by Ceres and Bacchus. In the corner of the room is a circular state entrance, with a second and lower roof, supported by Corinthian pillars, and ornamented with lions, angels, &c. also oak, extremely curious. The library is similar, and the mantelpiece is decorated with Prudence, Temperance, Justice, and Fortitude. In the window are Queen Elizabeth's and the Sainthill arms, in stained glass, dated 1562. The staircase is broad, and the banisters are *ornamented* by heads grinning most indescribably, and surmounted with lions and griffins rampant, holding shields in their paws; and at the top of the staircase is a unicorn of more modern workmanship, probably placed there on Charles the First's visit, whose bed-room is in the same style with the others. The King is said to have cut his initials on the door, but we were unable to discover them. Possibly the door has been changed. Mr. Pearse has a considerable share of antiquarian spirit and research, and proposes to restore the house on the original plan. In the library we were favoured with the sight of many curious MSS.; *inter alia*, a pedigree of the Yardes, from the time of Henry III. to Charles II.; and the grant of the present Sainthill arms, which is on vellum, beautifully emblazoned, amid the tracery of which, in Roman characters, are the words, "FIN FAIT TOUT," and beneath, in old English, as follows:

"To all true Christen people these present letters hereinge or seeing, Christofer Barker esquier, al's Garter Principal King at Armes of Englessheemen, sendithe due and humble recomendacion and greteng. Equitie willethe, and reason ordeineth, that men vertuous and of noble courage be by their merytes and good renoume rewarded, and had in perpetuall memory for their good name, and to be in all places of honner and wourshipp amonges other noble parsonnes accepted and reputed by shewing of certain ensignes and tokens of vertue, honner, and gentleness, to the





SAINTHILL,
or
Sainthill, Devon.



entente that by theire insample other shuld the more perseuer-
 auntly enforce themselves to use theire tyme in honnorable
 wourkes and vertuous dedes, whereby they might allso purchase
 and gette the renoume of auncient noblesse, in theire ligne and
 posteritee : And, therefore, I the foresaide Garter Principall King
 of Armes as abouesaide, which not alonely by the comen vulgar
 fame, but allso by myn owen knowlege, and by the reporte of
 diuers auncient gentelmen and other credable parsonnes, am truly
 informed and aduertised, that Peter Sainthill of Deuonshire hathe
 longe contynued in vertue, and in all his actes and other his de-
 meanings hathe discretely and woursshippfully guyded and
 gouerned hym selfe, so that he hathe desurued and ys well wourthy
 from henseforthe to be in all places of honner and woursshipp
 amonges other noble parsonnes accepted and reputed by shewing
 ensignes and tokens as aforerehersed, and for the remembraunce
 and consideration of the same, his vertue, habbillitee, and gentel-
 ness, and also by vertue, power, and authoritee to myn office of
 Principall King of Armes annexed and attributed by the King our
 Souuerain Lord, I have deuised, ordeined, and assigned unto and
 for the syde Peter Seinthill, the armes and crest, w^t thappur-
 ten'nces, hereafter followenge, that ys to wytt : Golde, a fesse en-
 grayled Azure, betw'ne III lyopartes heads Goules, upon the fesse
 III besants, on eu'y besante a flowerdelice of y^e fesse, cheffe gus-
 set of the 2nd semed flowerdelice of y^e furste. Upon his crest
 II amphibanyes heddes rased in countrant Vert, lang'ed Goules, a
 crounall aboute theire neekes Golde, sette upon a wrethe Gold
 and Azure, mantells Goules, lyned Silver, bottonet Golde, as
 more plainly apperethe depicted in this margent. To have and
 to holde unto the sayde Peter Seinthill and his posteritee, w^t theire
 due difference therein, to be reuested to his honner for euermore.
 In witness whereof I have subscribed this presents w^t myn owen
 hande, and thereunto have sett the Seale of myn office, and also
 the Seale of myn armes, geuen at London the xviiith day of July,
 in the yere of our Lorde God MVCXLVI. and of the reigne of
 our Souuerain lorde King Henry the VIIIth, by the Grace of God,
 King of Englande, Fraunce, and Irelande, Defender of the Faythe,
 and in earthe of the Church of Englande and Irelande supreme
 hedde, the xxviiith yere.

C. BARKER Gartier."

There can be no doubt that the grant was obtained by Mr. Sainthill, in accordance with the fashion at the Court of Henry VIII. of deriving every thing from the present Monarch; and in the preceding year Mr. S. had received from Henry a grant of lands in Devonshire and Dorsetshire (Jones's Index to Records). The Sainthills were a Norman family, and their armorial bearings appear to have gradually been increased (as it strikes me) in the following order:

Armorial bearings of Sainthill of Devon.—Or, a fesse between three fleurs de lis azure, on a chief of the second an orle of demi fleur de lis of the first.—*Edmondson*.

Or, on a fesse between three fleurs de lis azure, three besants, on a chief of the second eight fleurs de lis of the first.—*A Seal of Bradninch*.

Or, on a fesse between three fleurs de lis azure as many besants, on a chief gules, fretty of the first, three fleurs de lis of the last.—*Edmondson*.

Or, on a fesse between three fleurs de lis blue three besants, a pierced pile in chief.—*Harleian MSS. 1091, and Herald's College MSS.*

Or, on a chevron engrailed azure, between three leopard's heads gules, as many besants, each charged with a fleur de lis of the second; in chief, on a pile azure, three fleurs de lis of the first. Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, two wivern's heads indorsed vert.—*Edmondson*.

The grant of 1546 merely changes the chevron of the above coat to the old bearing of a fesse, and places the "amphibany" en contrant, from indorsed. The indefinite expression in the grant, of the "cheffe gusset (pile), semée of fleurs de lis," explained at once to me the variation so frequently met in MSS. of this part of the Sainthill arms. As borne, they are "three demi fleurs de lis attached to the sides;" but the Harleian MS. 1080, has three fleurs de lis; in Harleian 1399, they are four demi and two whole fleurs de lis. This uncertainty naturally followed from the licence of "semée."

Among the MSS. I met a sketch of the character of the Cavalier Peter Sainthill, and a satire upon him, written by the Roundhead or Republican party. The former is ably written; the latter is very curious, as a specimen of the party spirit during the Civil

Wars, and its admissions (those of bitter enemies) place the Cavalier's character in a high point of view.

"Peter Sainthill was born 1593, and was educated at the Free Grammar School at Tiverton, and one of the first scholars on that foundation: he was an accomplished gentleman, and a good scholar; of a courteous and affable disposition; charitable, and of such unaffected simplicity of manners, that he secured the esteem of all, and gained universal confidence by his integrity, both in public and private life. He was a pattern of loyalty and attachment to his King, and being possessed of large property, he lent liberally to supply the Royal necessities during the arduous contest between Charles and the Parliament; and when the King headed his army in the West, and the troops were marching from Honiton to Tiverton in the year 1644, he entertained his Sovereign * at Bradninch House a day and a night, and the following morning attended him on his rout to Exeter. He was Recorder † of this Borough, and Deputy Steward of this Manor; and in the years 1640 and 1641 was elected Member of Parliament (together with Sir Peter Balle, his kinsman) for the borough of Tiverton, which he continued to represent till the memorable year 1646, when, to avoid the persecution of his enemies, and save his life, he sought an asylum in Italy.

"On entering Parliament Mr. Sainthill inclined to the popular side, but as soon as an ordinance was passed for raising an army against the Crown, and abolishing episcopacy, he threw all his interest in the support of the King, and was one of the 118 members that sat in the Parliament of Oxford, convened by Charles in January 1643; and, in conjunction with the Lords and other Commons, he signed the letter to the Earl of Essex on the 27th of that month; and, in consequence, the Parliament in their propositions for peace to Charles, Nov. 23, 1644, require that Peter

* "The day after the King marched from Plymouth, himself attended only by his own troop, and the principal officers of the Court went to Exeter; appointing the army, by slow marches, to follow, and to be quartered at Tiverton and other towns adjacent, where they arrived on the 21st Sept. 1644."—*Clarendon*, vol. II. p. 539.

"Bradninch was the head-quarters of King Charles's army on the 27th July, 1644. A part of the King's army was quartered there again on the 17th Sept. 1644. It was the head-quarters of Sir Thos. Fairfax on the 16th Oct. 1645."—*Lysons's Devon*.

† "In this parish (Bradninch) is St. Hill seated; descended from the Norman line; Steward of the Stannaries, and one of the Masters in Chancery."—*Risedon*, tempore Charles the First.

Sainthill, Esq. (among others) be removed from Court, and his Majesty's Councils, be rendered incapable of ever holding office, and that one full-third part upon full value of his estates be employed for the payment of the public debts. Mr. Sainthill also commanded the Trained Bands raised under a Commission from the King at Bradninch, and was one of the Commissioners * 'for managing the King's affairs in the West' (he is mentioned by Clarendon, vol. II. p. 639, as one of the Commissioners who met the Prince of Wales at Bridgewater, April 23, 1645, to consult on the best steps to be taken for the King's service)."

Let us now turn to the Republican Satire.

PETER'S BANQUET; OR, THE CAVALIER IN THE
DUMPS. (*Written about 1645*).

An ancient Burrough in the West
Was lately put unto the test,
Their loyalty and zeal to prove,
If King and Country they did love.
For you must know, within the town,
A Trained Band, rose by the Crown,
Had been inrolled in buff attire,
To march when danger may require.
There also dwelt within the place
A patriotic, sturdy race,
Nicknamed Roundheads, as you'll see,
By those attached to Royalty.

Peter, their Captain, for to try
If good King Charles they 'd stand by,
Prepared a Banquet at his hall,
And there invited one and all,
To eat, and drink, and for to sing
"God bless the cause! God bless the King!"

He was a man of wit profound,
Recorder of his native town:
Humble, benign, of Norman blood,
Caressed, esteemed, for being good.
From his high rank in life was sent,
A Member twice to Parliament,
From the good town of Tiverton,
With Peter Balle† of Mapleton;

* "By the diligence and activity of the Commissioners appointed in Devonshire, his Majesty was, within a few days, supplied with two thousand pounds in money, which was presently distributed among the horse; and 3,000 suites of clothes, with good proportions of shoes and stockings, which were likewise delivered to the foot."—*Clarendon*, vol. II. p. 540.

† Solicitor-General to the Queen.

But here he play'd a double game,
That brought on him disgrace and shame.

Now when the King was in the West,
And not a little in distress,
He honoured Peter with a call
By night,* incog., but that's not all,
He wanted money for to spend
In waging war, that was the end,
And he knew those that had to lend. }
And if report of him speak true,
He lent him one, but some say two
Hundred pounds, from Dame Dolly's † purse,
To be repaid with interest,
Together with a Royal boon,
When he the sceptre should resume.
And make the pledge more firm and sure,
Etched his sign manual on the door.
A Title we suppose was meant,
To make the Captain more content :
Well, be it so, we trow his right,
The Squire should be dubbed a Knight. ‡
For all such mighty men of men of fame
Wish to immortalize their name.

The twentieth was a morning gay,
To see these veterans in array,
Three Chieftains, marching in the van,
With a sword drawn, in either hand ;
Nicknamed Redhead, Blunt, and Gray,
By roughish schoolboys in their play.
Some thirty corslets in the rear,
That had no rapier but a spear :
Some forty called muskateers.
That had a rapier, but no spears.
Those bore a muskett in their hand,
That made them look more fierce and grand.

Now take them singly, view them round,
And tell me if there can be found
Another such an awkward train
Throughout the Royal Duke's domain ?
There's Jem, and Harry, Sam, and Will,
Fam'd for their pugilistic skill,

* The King's visit to Mr. Sainthill could not be got over, therefore is depreciated and lessened as much as possible. Clarendon's account of the mode in which the King travelled, supports the previous version. Bradninch lay in the way from Plymouth to Exeter, the distance about thirty miles, and it was very natural for Charles to pay this attention to so zealous an adherent.

† Mrs. Sainthill was Dorothea, daughter and heiress of Robt. Pakker, of Zeal Monachorum, Devon.—*Harleian MS.* No. 1163.

‡ The only *reward* the family received for their sacrifices in the Royal Cause, is a pardon, granted by Charles the Second, 30th March 1668, to Peter Sainthill (then dead twenty years) for any offences against the Crown !

Descended from a savage clan,
 That neither care for God nor man ;
 For if you don't with them comply,
 'Tis but a blow, and there you lie.
 But now become a muskateer,
 Look just like nudles, dead with fear.
 There's Kit and Teddy, tall and big,
 That wear a cap for want of wig.
 There's Ben deformed, Tom looks awry,
 One has no nose, another but one eye.
 Sure such a group was never seen,
 From sixty, downward to sixteen !
 Oh, Royal Sir ! oh have some pity !
 And take these bumpkins to your city !
 Mark how they fought, how they have bled,
 To save the Crown,* the King his head.
 To keep the peace, and guard the nation,
 From unjust laws and usurpation.
 Show them some mark of your regard,
 And take them for your body guard,
 It will be told among your foes,
 What you have done for Bradninch heroes.

Now view this Royal Trained Band,
 Marshall'd in order by command,
 Peter, their Captain, for to see,
 If aught they knew of chivalry,
 Advanc'd in front, and there did cry,
 " Draw out your rapiers, lift them high,
 Salute your Captain passing by."

Some drew his sword, some nod the head,
 Some look as pale as if half dead ;
 Others like stock, or stone, stood mute,
 Nor moved either hand or foot ;
 Some did advance, some did retreat,
 'Twas quite a farce throughout the street !
 The Captain saw it would not do,
 He had a stiff and awkward crew,
 Sheath'd up his sword, and bow'd adieu.
 The drum roll'd out for to depart,
 All caught the sound, and forth they start ;
 The crowd then made the air to ring,
 " God bless the cause ! God bless the King !"
 But some we saw, whose heads were round,
 That bellow'd out a different sound,
 " Down with the Faggots ! Down with the Lubbers !
 Clodhoppers in buff, turn'd royal robbers !"

Now see them at the banquet, all
 In Peter's great and lofty hall,
 Seated in order for to dine,
 Swig cyder, beer, and meady wine,

* If this couplet is not a subsequent addition, it shows that Charles's enemies contemplated putting him to death, should it be in their power.

Where all was sumptuous, nice, and free,
 That made it taste more pleasantly;
 Some cutting beef, and others pork,
 With finger held in lieu of fork;
 Some calling cyder, others beer,
 Some looking round, as if for fear
 That they should fall from off their seat,
 Where they were plac'd to carve and eat.
 The cloth being gone, the hall did ring,
 "God bless the cause! God bless the King!
 May all his foes be soon laid low,
 And civil discord by one blow!"
 A bumper then had each to fill,
 To drink the health of Captain Sainthill!
 Some loyal toasts were next sent round,
 Which made the hall again resound,
 For heads and hearts were come together,
 Some talking one thing, some another.

The Chiefs were got into debate
 About the War, the King, and State;
 "Brethren, we say our cause is good,
 Nothing has yet our force withstood.
 Here's Cavalier 'gainst Roundhead still,
 'Tis a crime, say some, their brats to kill.
 Pugh! no such thing, we say 'tis right,
 What can't be done by day, it must by night.
 Hark! Essex routed, Bristol taken!
 Hampden's dead, Fairfax forsaken!
 The City gates are open wide,
 Where we may either walk or ride;
 Secure, protected without arms,
 Free from all danger and alarms;
 One victory more, won by the Crown,
 Will make these rebels knuckle down,
 Sue and implore, from our strong hands,
 Their lives, their trade, and forfeit lands.
 All's well, we say, old honest Pring!
 We'll drink the Cause once more,—the King!
 Another Charter we can crave,
 The King rewards the firm and brave."

The bowl with glee was going round,
 When all at once they hear a sound
 Of victory! a great victory!
 Which came so unexpectedly,
 Like thunder bursting from the sky,
 They all rose up, as if to fly
 Away; and leave the Squire behind,
 Midst fumes of backay, beer, and wine;
 For when the halloo reach'd their ears,
 They were astound with doubts and fears,
 None dar'd to speak, not one could sing,
 Nor toast the health of our good King!
 Some hum'd, some sigh'd, some groan'd, some star'd,
 All knew the sound, what it declar'd,

As from the window they could see
 Our little band of rivalry,
 With a blue flag, and crooked horn,
 Which was display'd and always blown,
 Whenever we went by one consent,
 To celebrate some great event.
 While near the postern gate we stood,
 A man advanced in pensive mood,
 Sam Miller 'twas, he look'd so pale,
 His face betray'd a dismal tale,
 "What is the matter, Sam?" we say,
 "You look so lank and pale to-day.
 What, wont you speak, and tell us why
 You be so low and melancholy?
 Don't you no news from Ex'ter bring,
 That doth relate to our good King?
 Why dont you now ring out your bell,
 Proclaim aloud, 'Oh yes! All's well!'
 Have you not heard of our defeat,
 How Cromwell's slain, in his retreat?
 Two thousand men their arms laid down,
 And hung as Rebels to the Crown?"
 Sam shook his head, said "No! not I;
 Make room, fall back, let me pass by."
 A space was found, Sam enter'd in,
 To tell the news that he did bring;
 The gate was shut, we did not stay,
 But gave a blast, and march'd away.
 As soon as Sam was in the hall,
 He made his bow, and then did bawl,
 "Gemmen Ratters, we are undone,
 The Rebels have the battle won!
 At Naseby:* 'tis said the King is taken,
 But if not so, is quite forsaken,
 His veteran troops are chiefly slain,
 And only a few friends remain,
 No horse being near he fled on foot,
 But many foes are in pursuit,
 To get the premium on his head,
 Should he be taken, live or dead.
 The truth of which I can aver,
 As 'tis arrived at Exeter;
 The City there is in a pothor,
 Some running one way, some another,
 Some jeering, taunting, others sad,
 Some ranting, roaring, raving mad;
 The Chamber are in consultation,
 If best to fly, or keep their station,
 For Fairfax hies with double haste,
 To hurl his vengeance on the place."
 The Captain fell into the dumps,
 The rest were seized with the mumps,

* The battle of Naseby was fought June 14, 1645.

A painful silence now took place,
 Each looking t'other in the face,
 Pondering whether, Aye or No,
 'Twas best to stay, or for to go ;
 The Cavalier essayed to speak,
 But found his heart was ready t' break ;
 Rose up, sat down, then rose again,
 But still could not shake off the pain ;
 " My friends," said he, " we must not part,
 I want to ———, but oh my heart !
 I cannot speak, I cannot cry,
 Oh 'tis so sharp, I sure shall die !"
 He star'd, he sigh'd, he view'd his crew,
 Then dropp'd a tear, and said, " Adieu !
 Unto the Italian coast * I'll fly,
 To brother Bob at Tuscany,
 And to your charge commit my family,
 And may the Lord reward your loyalty."'
 He said no more, his heart was big,
 With grief he swoon'd, off dropt his wig !
 Just then his valet op'd the door,
 And saw his master on the floor ;
 He rung the bell, in came the groom,
 Who took him to another room ;
 And as they bore him from the hall,
 He way'd his hand, and bow'd to all.

At this each warrior marched forth,
 Some took the East, and others North,
 With pensive look and downcast eye,
 Lamenting all their destiny.
 What fools we have been, thus to sing,
 " God bless the Cause ! God save the King !"
 Had we foreseen this great event,
 Our time we might have better spent. }
 Our money, too, have better lent. }
 Ruin'd for ever, past all recovery,
 From ardent zeal to serve our country."'
 They said no more, each parted full of grief,
 Not knowing how or where to seek relief.
 But, ere they shuffled through the street,
 We gave a blast, to sound retreat !
 Now hear, ye Buffers of the Crown,
 And to your children hand it down,
 How vain and foolish 'tis for man,
 The ways of Providence to scan.
 Or to attempt to set at nought
 His great decrees by deed or thought.
 Mind this grand rule, and learn to do,
 To others as you'd have them do to you.

* Mr. Sainthill did not fly from Devonshire till towards the close of March 1646. This, therefore, was an anticipation of the Roundheads ; or possibly, the satire itself was written after Exeter was taken by Fairfax, 9th April, 1646. The closing lines indicate that the contest was over.

Sure Parson Burchill never could preach,
That murder was no sin, or breach;
Profanely for to lift the hand
Against the laws of God and man.
Because we differ in opinion,
About some forms in our religion,
And will not suffer laws to stand,
Made by the King at his command,
Or money raise without consent
Of either House of Parliament.
The King we honour and respect,*
But still our laws we will protect.
At your next banquet then, beware,
Don't sell the skin till you've caught the bear!

Methinks I hear you now exclaim
Against the subject of this theme,
Ask, "Why so testy with the Squire,
If you his deeds so much admire?
Is it, because in this disaster
He did not leave† his Lord and Master?"
No, that we deny; it is because
He sanctioned such oppressive laws,
Subscribed his name, and gave consent,
For making war 'gainst Parliament.
Our liberties did not defend,
But to serve the King was his chief end,
His country he forgot, neglected,
Therefore you have the reason why
He's treated so disdainfully.
Now fare you well! all feuds let cease,
Shake hands, be friends, and live in peace.
We ask no more, then fare you well again!
Friendship we love, but Malice we disdain.
Quies in Coelo!

By the articles under which Exeter surrendered to Fairfax, Mr. Sainthill became entitled to compound for his estates, which were

* It is curious to contrast the sort of respect which the Roundheads bore to Charles, with that borne towards him by the Cavaliers.—I have before me a copy of the first edition of the *Εικων Βασιλικη*, A. D. 1648. At the conclusion is written, by probably the first purchaser—"Proximus Sacris;" and on the next leaf by the same hand—

"Here lyes Charles the First, the greate,
The valiant though unfortunate,
The just, victorious, pious prince,
Found guilty for his innocence.
True Faith's defender, Kingdom's Charter,
Churche's glory, People's Martyre,
These both men and angells singe,
The honest man, the righteous Kinge."

† This is an express admission that the Cavalier remained firm at his post while any thing could be done in the King's cause. In the Cavalier's Petition to compound for his estates, he says, "That your Petitioner about the beginning of the late seidge of Exeter, went out of Exeter into Cornwall, and thence to Ligorine in Italy."

sequestered by Parliament. A part only, however, was recovered by his son Samuel, in July 1653, after a long suit before "The Commissioners for Compounding with the Delinquents," by paying a heavy composition; but all the estates in fee, in Devonshire, Dorsetshire, and Yorkshire, were confiscated. We were favoured with a perusal of all the pleadings, &c. before "The Honorable the Commissioners for Compounding with Delinquents"—and the receipts, one of which I copy. They are printed with blanks for the name and money (what is written is printed in *italics*).

"Received by us, Richard Waring and Michael Herring, Treasurers of the moneys to be paid into Goldsmiths' Hall, of *Samuel St. Hill of Bradninch*, in the county of *Devon, Gent.* the summe of *Three Hundred Seventy Fower Pounds, Seventeen Shillings, Six pence, in parte of Seven hundred forty nine Pounds, fifteen Shillings (£374 17s. 6d.)* Imposed on him by the Parliament of England, as a fine for his delinquency to the Common-wealth. We say Received this 24th day of *September, 1651, in parte.*

Ri. Waringe.

I have taken notice of this acquittance

September y^e 24, 1651,

Ri. Sherwyn, auditor.

Take Mr. John Lawrence, of Colesbury, Parish Justiciary, wth Mr. St. Hill for security.

Mr. H.

Security is taken by me, 29^o Sept. 1651.

J. Bayley."

The hall of Bradninch House is large, and hung with a series of portraits of all the heads of the family, from 1546 to the present time. There is also a valuable painting of the visit of the Queen of Sheba to Solomon, apparently by Rubens. At the Visitation for Devon, A. D. 1620, besides the Cavalier, there were three* other brothers at Bradninch. Their cousin, the Rev. William Sainthill, Vicar of Hennock, had nine sons;* and there were also the Saint-hills of Rockbeare,* Mamhead,† and Ashburton.† These families, we might expect by this, would have colonized the intervening country; but, strange to say, one branch only of the family,‡ that

* Harleian MSS. 1080.

† Registry of Wills, Exeter.

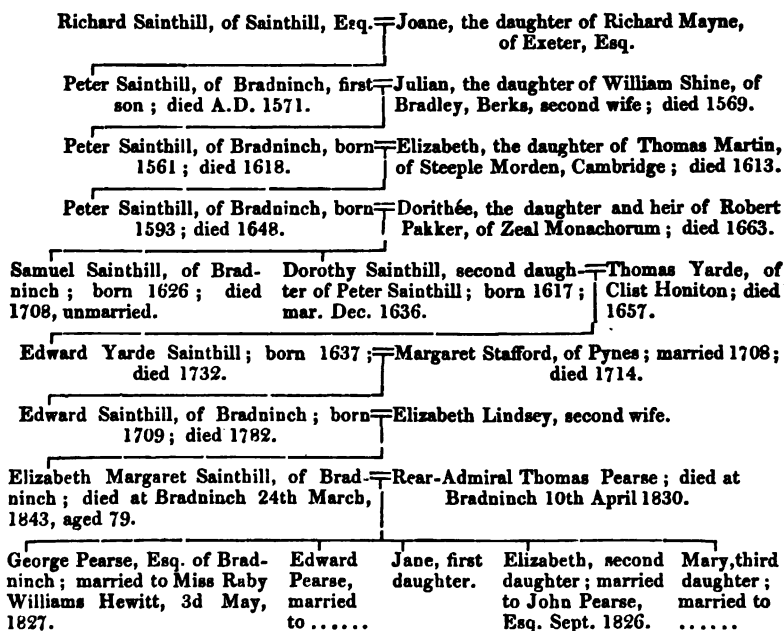
‡ Captain Sainthill, of Topsham, was the representative of the Rockbeare family. Vide Pedigree in p. 320.

which settled at Topsham, has survived.* All the others have become extinct in the male line; and the representative of the Topsham family, Captain Sainthill,† R.N. having removed to Cork in Ireland, it is not supposed the name is at present to be met with in Devonshire. The manor of Sainthill (anciently Swenthull), from which the family derive their name, is in the parish of Kentisbeare.† Richard Sainthill (father of the first Peter) resided there in the reign of Henry VIII.; and the first Peter, in Harleian MSS. No. 1457, is termed "St. Hill of Sainthill and Bradnynche. Sir Walter Swenthull, who represented Devon in the Parliaments of Edward II. and III. resided at Honiton; and his brother Reginald at Wadheys, which was conveyed to him in the time of Edward I. by Henry de Boteler. (Harleian MSS. 2410.)

Sept. 30. I left Bradninch for Collumpton.

R. S.

SAINTHILL, OF BRADNINCH, DEVON.



* The Sainthills of Rockbeare were the younger branch of the Bradninch family; and the Hennock the younger branch of the Rockbeare.

† Lysons's Devon.

Members of Parliament for the Borough of Bradneysham, Edw. II.

6 Parl. at Westm.	Tho ^s de Tattebourne.	Ric. Venour.
		Willis Not. Parliam. vol. II. p. 239.

Members of Parliament for the County of Devon, Edw. III.

2 P. at New Sarum.	Matthew de Cranthorne.	Walter de Swayntill.
2 Treaty at York	Matthew de Brokynton.	Walter de Sweyngetill.
6 P. at Westminster	Tho. de Cranthorne.	Walter Sweynghill.
6 at Westm.	Walter de Swengetil.	Ralph Speck.
11 at Westm.	Will. de Tiverton.	Walter de Sweynghill.
12 at Westm.	Will. de Tiverton.	Walter de Sweynghill.
13 at Westm.	Oliver de Dyneham.	Walter de Sweynghill.
18 at Westm.	Rob. de Cruwes.	Walter de Sweynghill.

The Parliamentary Writs, Returns, and Indentures, from the 17th Edward IV. to 33 Henry VIII. are all lost throughout England, and those of this county tempore Edward VI. are missing.—Not. Parl. vol. II. p. 252.

Members of Parliament for the City of Exeter, Edw. II.

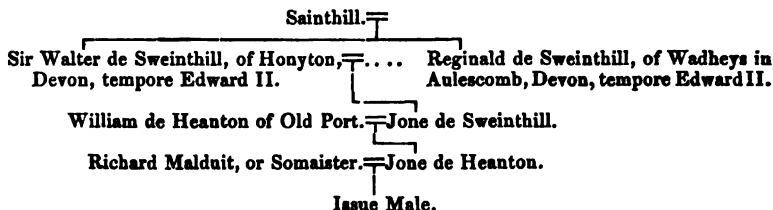
5 P. at West.	Walter de Sweyngetill.	Thomas Gervais.
		Not. Parl. vol. II. p. 269.

“Honyton.—Walter Sweinthill, a man learned in the law, had his dwelling in this place in Kinge Edw. II. tyme, and had issue Jone, wief of Will. Henton; and so by Somaster and Limpenny this came by purchase unto Will. Hurst, of Exeter.”—Pole’s Devon, p. 133.

“W^m de Heanton of Old Port, w^{ch} by Jone his wief, dr and heir of Walter de Sweinthill (had issue) Jone, wife of R. Malduit, called Somaister.”—Pole’s Devon, p. 312.

“Wadeheys in Aulescomb, Reginald de Swenthill held in King Edw. II. tyme, w^{ch} descended by Jone, daughter of Walter Swenthill, unto W^m de Heanton, and by Jone his daughter, weif of Richard Somaister, unto Robert Somaister, and so lineally unto Lympeny, which sold it unto W^m Hurst of Exeter, and from Hurst descended unto W^m Bodley.”—Pole’s Devon, p. 201.

In a paper book, containing short historical notes on various parishes and places in Devonshire, Harleian MSS. No. 2410, as follows:—"Wad-heys was enjoyed by Walter Pincerna, aîs Butler, in the R. of K. H. II.; Henry de Boteler, in y^e time of King Edw. I. conveyed unto Reginald de Swent-hil, and so by lenial descent it came unto Somester of Ex."—p. 31.



MANOR OF SAINTHILL, DEVONSHIRE.

FROM the Harleian MSS. No. 6126 (which contains copies and abstracts of Ancient Records in the Tower of London, relating to tenures in Devon, tempore Henry III., Edward I. II. III.):—(see also the printed *Calendarium Inq. post Mortem*, vol. I. p. 331,) "Inquisitio post mortem Will'i, filii Will'i Martyne, 19 Edw. II. Sequuntur Feoda pertinen' mañio de Raddon, viz. Unum feod' militis in Estraddon et Asheford, et Andreas de Pledeste ten. de hereditate uxoris sue, filie et heredis Augustini de Bale, unde Raddon est in d'ño et val. per an. in om'ib's exitib's decem marcas, et Asheford per servicium 20s.; et quartam partem unius feodi in Pynnecott, et Joh'es Puntynghdon et Alianora uxor ejus ten. et val. C^s. Et 24 partem unius feodi in Donne et Bromwell, et Will's Baleghill ten. et val. xx^s. Et un. feod. in Sweynthull et Botiston, unde Abbas de Dunkeswelle ten. Swenthull in d'nico, et val. 20^s., et Joh'es de Cotes ten. Botiston ad terminum vitæ suæ, unde revercio est ad heredem Will'i Martin, et val. per an. £4."

Translation of the above.—

"Here follow the Fees belonging to the manor of Raddon, that is to say,—

"One knight's fee in East Raddon and Asheford; and Andrew de Pledeste holdeth it of the inheritance of his wife, the daughter

and heir of Augustine de Bale; whereof Raddon is in demesne, and is worth by the year in all issues ten marks; and Asheford is held by service of 20s.

"Also the fourth part of a fee in Pynnecott; and John Punt-yngdon and Alianor his wife hold it, and its value is 100s.

"Also the 24th part of a fee in Donne and Bromwell; and William Baleghill holds it, and its value is 20s.

"Also one fee in Sweynthull and Botiston; of which the Abbot of Dunkeswelle holds Sweynthull in demesne, and its value is 20s.; and John de Cotes holds Botiston for term of life, the reversion of which is to the heir of William Martin, and its value per annum is £4."

William Martin was summoned to Parliament by Writ from 1295 to 1325: but was the only member of his family so honoured. His son, who died about the same time as himself, left his sister Alianor de Colombers and his nephew James de Audley his heirs. (See Nicolas's Synopsis of the Peerage.)

Copies from the Original Papers in his Majesty's State Paper Office, London, taken by permission of the Right Hon. Robert Peel, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, 16th Oct. 1829.

"Lord Geñall Fairfax's Passe for Mr. St.Hill.

"Suffer the bearer hereof, Peter Sainthill (who was an inhabitant of the citty of Excester within 7 monthes before the surrender thereof, and is to have the benefitt of the articles), with his servants, horses, armes, and necessities, to passe yo^r guards to Broadnimet, or elsewhere to any place in the power of the parl^t if he shall have occasion; and to enjoy and dispose of his goods, debts, and moveables (allowed by the articles) for the space of 4 monthes from the 9th of Aprill instant, without molestason. Given under my hand and seale, at Excester, the 17th day of Aprill, 1646.

"T. FAIRFAX.

"To all Officers and
Souldiers under my
comand, and all others
whom these may concern."

This Petition is entirely in the hand-writing of the Cavalier, except the signature "T. Davis."

"To the hon^{ble} Committe of Gould Smithes Hall. The humble Petition of Peeter St. Hill, of Bradninch, in the county of Devon, Esq.

"Sheweth,

"That y^r Petit^r is wthin the Artickles of Exter, to w^{ch} he doth submitt. That he havinge earnest occasions to his brother Robert St. Hill, marchant at Ligorne, w^{ch} could not be effected wthout y^r petiⁿ^r being theare, did make a iourney thither, in w^{ch} he fell dangerously sicke, & is not yett able to travell (as by certificate annexed appeareth); y^r petiⁿ^r therefore hath sent a p^ticuler of his estate to this Hon^{ble} Committe, to make his composition for his delinquency, according to the sayd Artickles.

"Your Petiⁿ^r most humbly beseecheth this hon^{ble} Committe to admit him to his composition accordinge to the sayd Artickles, to be prosecuted by his friends, and that his unavoydable absence may be noe p^rjudice to him in poynt of time; for which justice and favor

"Y^r Petiⁿ^r shall ever pray, &c.

"THOMAS DAVIS,

"As for Mr. Peetter St Hill."

"24th July 1646.

"Ordered, that Mr. Sainthill bee admitted upon this peti^con to compound according to the proposic^ons, and his freinds to prosecute his composic^on, giving security that hee shall come within six monthes and take the oath and covenant, and left to y^e house whether at to compound on the proposic^ons or the Articles of Exeter."

Appended to Mr. Sainthill's petition to compound.

"John Were, of Selferton, in the countie of Devon, Esquire, and John Bury, of Broadnymett, in the said countie, Clearke, and John Butler, of the countie and cittie of Exon, merchaunt, make oath, that Peter Sainthill, of Bradninch, in the saith countie of Devon, Esquire, did inhabite in the said cittie of Exon, with his wife, children, and servants, by the space of one whole yeare or thereabout before the end of September last past, w^{ch} they more certainly knowe, for that these deponents were there for the most part resident with him; and they further depose, that the said

Peter Sainthill went from thence about the end of September, or the beginninge of October last past, but the precise day they remember not, and left his wife and familie there, who stayed there till about six weekes before the rendic'on of the said cittie.

" JOHN WERE.

" JOH. BURY.

" JOHN BUTLER.

" ðes tres jurati 5 Augusti, 1646,

" ROBT. HYLETT."

" To all persons whom these may concerne.

" Whereas wee whose names are underwritten have been moved to make our certificate of the state of the body of Peter Sainthill, Esq. arrived in these parts out of England in May last, whether he be able, in our opinion, to returne now into England without daunger of his boddily health, doe humbly certify, y^t we, considering the indisposition of his body, and the disease of the stone wth which he is much troubled (and for the cure whereof he is advised to use the bathes here), and the fervent heate of the yeare in this hott country of Italy and France, through w^{ch} he is to passe, and upon credible information given us y^t he came hither not without great difficulty and sicknesse by the way, doe, in our judgm^{ts}, hold the said Mr. Sainthill unable now to p^rform y^e said voyage without great daunger of boddily health. In testimony whereof we have hereunto set o^r hands.

" Livorno, 15th June,
" 1846.

" SAMUEL BISPHAM, Med. Dr.

" MORGAN READ, Consull.

" THO. BURNSLY.

" PHILIP WILLIAMS.

" NICHOL. ABDY.

" GEORGE MAN."

(With the exception of the signature of Thomas Davis, this is entirely the writing of the Cavalier himself.)

A particular of the state of Peter St^t Hill, of Bradninch, in the county of Devon.

Devon.—The rectory impropriate of Rockbeare, in fee	Per Ann.
simple in possession, worth p ann. three score	£. s. d.
and six pounds thirteene shillings four pence	066 13 4
It. Old rents in Rockbeare five pounds p ann.	

	Per Ann.
	£. s. d.
out of w ^{ch} is paid to the Kinge, £3 p ann. remayneth cleare in fee simple	002 0 0
Yoork.—It. The moytie of the man ^r and other lands and tythes in South Covertton, formerly worth one hundred and forty pounds p ann. in fee simple	140 0 0
Devon.—It. A lease for fiveteen yeares of the rectory of Bradninch, held of the Deane and Canons of Windsor, at the rent of £53 per ann. there being noe vicaridge endowed, is charged with £15 p ann. w ^{ch} beinge to little, the curatt had over to the value of £40 per ann. w ^{ch} beinge deducted, there resteth cleare £167 p ann.	167 0 0
Devon.—It. A copihold estate in Keinsham Milles, p'cell of the man ^r of Bradninch, and other lands there, for three lives, viz. of his wife Mary, his daughter, and Samuel his sonn, charged with a rent of six pounds p ann. to the Prince, L ^d of the man ^r ; is only ten ^t in the right of his wife duringe her life; worth formerly, ultra reprisas, £110 per ann.	110 0 0
Warwicke.—It. Lands in Warwicksheire, called Scolfeild, and the Strepp, for two lives, worth £60 p ann. charged with £12 rent, is of cleare value worth £48 p ann.	48 0 0
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Thomas Davis, A^s for Mr. Peetter S^t Hill.

Debts owing by Mr. Peeter S^t Hill.

Imp ^s . To Mr. John Lawrence in Cheapesyde, principall money	500 0 0
It. To Mrs. Ann Hancocke, principall debt	500 0 0
It. To the land lorde for rent arere	180 0 0
It. He prayeth to be allowed for an annuities of £20 p ann. w ^{ch} he is to pay duringe the lives of Mrs. Mary Davye, Mary Dunsford, Mary S ^t Hill.	

This is a true particular of all the estate real and personal of Peter S^t Hill of Broadninch, in the county of Devon, Esq. for which he onely desires to compound, and I, Thomas Davis, of the parish of Stepney, for and in his behalfe, and being by him thereunto authorized, doe submit unto and undertake to satisfy and pay such fine as by this Com^{tee} for composition with delinquents shall be imposed and sett to pay for the same, in order to the freedom and discharge of the person and estate of the said Peter S^t Hill.

THOMAS DAVIS, A^s for Mr. Peetter S^t Hill.

From the MSS. in the possession of George Pearce, Esq. of Bradninch House, Devon.

"To the Hon^{ble} the Commissioners for compounding wth Delinquents.

"The humble Petition of Samuel Sainthill, sonne and heire of Peter Sainthill, Esq. deceased,

"Humbly sheweth,

"That the sayd Peter Sainthill being in Italy at the time of the surrender of Exeter aboute his private affayres, yet being comprized wthin the Articles, did after accordingly petition wthin the fower monthes to the then Committee for Compositions at Goldsmiths' Hall, who admitted him to compound thereupon by the order of 28th July, 1646, annexed. That he continuing sick, was disabled to retourne and take the oath and covenant wthin that time, but dyed thereof in Italy; the Committee not admitting him to perfect his composition and discharge his estate before the oath and covenant were taken.

"Your Petitioner therefore humbly prayeth, that his sayd father's composition being delayed wthout any default or neglect of his, that he may be admitted to compound for his estate, according to the rates in the sayd Articles w^{ch} have since bin allowed to all others in like case wth him.

"And your Petitioner shall pray, &c.

"SAMUEL SAINTHILL."

"*Haberdashers' Hall, London.*

"By the Commissioners for compounding, &c. the
24th of September, 1651.

"Whereas by an Act of Parliam^t of 15th of Aprill, 1650, this

Com^{tes}, or any fower of them, are authorised to put in execution all and every the powers and authorityes given (and now in force) unto the late Com^e for compounding ; and whereas Samuel S^t Hill of Bradninch, in the county of Devon, Gent. hath submitted to a fine imposed on him for his delinquency, according to the rules and proportions sett and confirmed by Parliam^t, and hath payd and secured the same according to order ; These are therefore by vertue of an Act of Parliam^t of the 9th Aprill, 1649, to order and require all com^{rs} for sequestrations, and other officers whatsoever whom the same may concern, to forbear all further proceedings upon the sequestration of the estate of the said Samuel Sainthill, compounded for according to a particular thereof, delivered into this Com^{es} under his hand (a copy whereof is herewith sent you), from the day of the date hereof, being the day of paym^t and securing of his said fine ; and that noe further prejudice be don to the sayd estate upon pretence of the former sequestrations : Provided this composition shall not extend to any act of treason committed since the first of February, 1648, and that the compounder was not in Pendennis Castle at the surrender thereof, nor in those Articles. But if there shall be any further estate belonging to the sayd Samuel S^t Hill not mentioned in the sayd particular, or that the estate therein exprest were before these troubles of greater value than by the sayd particular geven in, the profits of such estate soe comitted, as also the surplusage of w^t is specified, is not hereby to be suspended, but to remayne under sequestration as before, untill further order from us. And if the sayd estate or any parte thereof be leased out to any person by such who have power to sett the same, the compounder is to satisfy himselfe wth the rent for w^{ch} the same is soe lett, during such time, or the remainder of such time for w^{ch} the same is leased as aforesayd.

“ To the Com^{rs} for Sequestrations in the
County of Devon, and all others whom
it may concerne.

SAM. MOYER.

“ AR. SQUIBB.

WILL^m MOLINS.

“ EDW. WINSLOWE. ’

“ Jo. Leech fine sett 9 Sept. 1651, at ab^t £744 15s.”

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To be placed before p. 317.

SAINTHILL

Richard Sainthill, of Sainthill, com. Devon, Esq.; ob. 1540? Joanna, daughter of Richard Mayne of Exeter.

1 w. Katharine, daughter and co-heir of Sir Humphry Browne, Knt. s. p. Peter Saint-hill,* of Bradninch, in com. Devon, Esq.; ob. 1571. Juliana, daughter of William Shill, com. Ber. married Alexander Bradninch 1565; ob. 1571.

Peter Sainthill, of Bradninch, in com. Devon, son and heir; baptized there 4 Oct. 1561; ob. 1618. Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Martin, of Steeple Morden, in com. Cambridge, LL.D. ob. 1563.

Peter Sainthill, of Bradninch, in com. Devon, son and heir, living 1620; ob. 1648. Dorothy, daughter and co-heir of Robert Packer, of Monachorum, in com. Devon, Gent.

Elizabeth, eldest daughter 1620. Dorothy, second daughter 1620; married in or before Nov. 1636; executrix 1657. Thomas Yard, Treasurer's-beneficiary, Esq. Will dated 1656, proved April 1657, in London.

Issue four sons and four daughters, 1656.

* This Peter Sainthill obtained a Licence of Aliens, dated 2 Feb. anno 7 Eliz. 1565, to settle (in consideration of 8l. 16s. 10d.) to said Francis beare, in com. Devon, parcel of the possessions of said Francis beare, together with lands called Westwood, in the same parish, certain William Fleetwood, Esq. Thomas Taylor, Bartholomew, said Richard the same in trust to and for the use of Juliana then vicar of the Church of remainder to the use of the said Peter Sainthill and his heirs.

In the year 1564 he added the lives of Peter, Mary, and Richard, lands at Clist ment, as appears by copy of Court Roll of the manor of Clist, clerk, M.A. the lives of Elizabeth Sainthill, Barbara Sainthill, and Richard, life, and after said Peter, Mary, and Richard. of his loving

† This Mary was admitted at a Court of the Manor of Clist, the amount of reversion of a certain tenement, by the description of the sonne of my hill, Esq."

‡ This Samuel Sainthill is named in the will of Thomas Sainthill, and in the same will reference is made to an indenture by which Samuel granted certain lands to said Thomas Yarde.

NOTICES OF THE SAINTHILL FAMILIES OF BRADNINCH AND ROCKBEARE, COMMUNICATED BY J. PULMAN, ESQ. THEN PORTCULLIS, HERALDS' COLLEGE, LONDON, TO RICHARD SAINTHILL, 10TH AUGUST, 1827.

ALTHOUGH actually the elder existing male representative of the Sainthills of Sainthill, yet being a younger branch of the Rockbeare line, and the Rockbeare the younger branch of the Bradninch line, when my antiquarian bias led me to endeavour to prove my descent, I literally had not a scrap of information to assist me. Property and papers had all gone with the heiresses; and the credit of Norman blood, if I could establish my claim to it, was all I could gain. Add to my other difficulties, that I resided at first in London, and then in Cork; so that the difficulty and expense of searching for evidence, and tracking hints of information, can only be understood by those who have engaged in similar pursuits. It was however my great good fortune to have become acquainted with J. Pulman, Esq. of the Heralds' College; and, besides the advantage of his general advice, I was entirely indebted to him for evidence of the marriage of Richard Sainthill of Rockbeare, A. D. 1592, and the affiliation of Francis Sainthill his son. The following (marked C.) is a part of one of the many letters which lie before me at this moment, and will give some idea of how deeply I was indebted to Mr. Pulman's kindness and ability.

[A.] Referred to in the Pedigree.

Notices of the Monuments of John Yarde, Esq. and his grandson Edward Yarde, in a Letter to Richard Sainthill.

“ Clist Honiton, near Exeter.

“ SIR,—It would have given me great pleasure to have furnished you with the information you so politely request, but unfortunately our Registers do not commence till the year 1688; so that you can derive no additional light in your researches from them. But, as you seem to take an interest in the subject, I send you the monumental inscription of John Yarde of Traiesbeare: the Christian name of the wife is illegible, but the traces do not much resemble that of Elizabeth. I also send you a copy of the

inscription on Edward Yarde (who also lies buried in our church), which I procured at no small risk and trouble, as it is nearly illegible, and at a considerable distance from the ground. On the monument, which is a very handsome one, are several shields, of one of which I send you a fac-simile; and beg to know whether the three lions passant* here impaled with the water-bougets of the Yarde family, are the armorial bearings of the Sainthills.

"On the lower centre of it is a large shield, with a vast number of quarterings; of which I would also willingly send a fac-simile, but I fear it cannot be safely folded up in a letter. I should be glad to hear of the safe arrival of this; as, after the trouble I have taken, I should be mortified if it were to miscarry, or if the impression were obliterated.

"I have the honor to remain, Sir,

"Your obedient humble servant,

"W. W. BAGNELL,

"Nov. 29, 1836.

Curate of Clist Honiton."

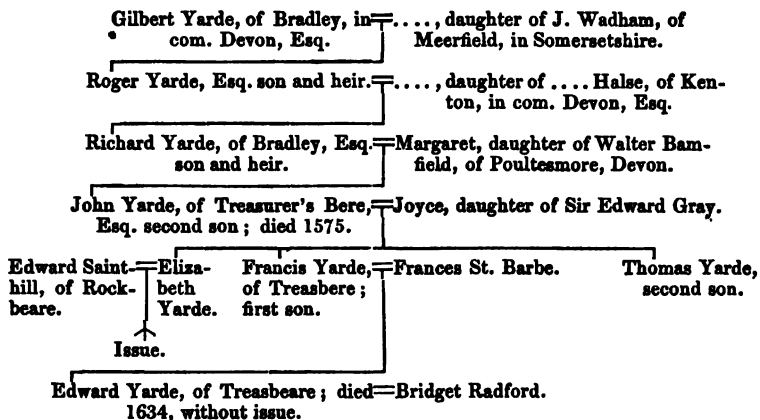
"Here lyeth John Yarde, Esquier, who ended his liffe the thirde of Maye, and † his wyffe, 1575."

"In obitum Edwardi Yarde, Ar.

"Whoever wantes a rule his liffe to scan,
Under's the mete Yarde of an honest man.
Much time he spent in heav'nly contemplations,
In sacred studyes, prayres, and meditations.
The saintes society he did most dearly love,
Thier boast with God, he in himselfe did prove:
He tooke the Church's case to hart, he grieved
At God's dishonour; he the poor releived;
He Abram-like instructed oft his own,
And, Moses-like, a peaceful man was known;
Harmeles and prideles, careless of earthe's pelfe,
A freind to learning, courtesy itselfe."

* Radford, of Dawlish, Devon. The arms of Mrs. Yarde—Sable, three mantigers or lampreys in pale argent.

† Unintelligible.



[B.]

Extract from the Answer of John Furze to a Bill of Complaint, filed in the Exchequer, A. D. 1625, by Richard Sainthill, of Rockbeare, Gent. and John Culverwell, of Bradninch, Fuller. Compared with the Original in the Exchequer Office, Westminster, 9th October, 1829.

“And this defendant further sayeth that he verily believeth it to be true, that Queen Elizabeth, about the time in the Bill mentioned, did demise and grant by copy of court role, according to the custom of the said manor, unto the said compl^t Richard Sainthill the said two mills called Kensham Mills, together with other parcel of lands, for terms of three lives, according to the custom of the manor; and that the same demise was procured by the said compl^t Richard Sainthill his father, or by *Peter Sainthill his uncle*, as this defendant verily believeth (the said Peter being then officer, steward, or under-steward of the said manor of Bradninch), for the fyne or income of sixteen pounds ten shillings, or for a very small fyne, and att an easé yearly rent, the same being now let by the said compl^t Richard Sainthill to the other compl^t John Culverwell for thirtie-nine pounds by the yeare, besides defraying of other charges, as this defendant believeth.”

[C.]

*Extract from a Letter of J. Pulman, Esq. to Richard Sainthill,
dated 24th December, 1827.*

"In the course of my recent peregrinations in Devonshire, I have discovered, in looking over some extracts made many years since from the parish register of Sidmouth, with another view, the marriage of Richard Sainthill of Rockbeare with Fides Harlowynge, in 1592. The entry in question stands thus in the original, which I inspected the other day:—

" ' 1592. Rychard Sentell, gentellman, was maryed unto Fydes harlowynge, gentellwoman, in the church and perrysh of Rockbeare, the xxiiij daye of Julye. Youthes both.' "

"The family of Harlowynge of Sidmouth is entered in our Visitation of Devon in 1620; and I have no doubt Fides, the wife of Richard Sainthill, was the daughter of Edward Harlowyne, and the sister of Walter and Bartholomew."

SAINTHILL, OF ROCKBEARE AND TOPSHAM. From the Registered Pedigree at the Heralds' College, London, A. D. 1829. Abridged, or extracted, so as to shew only one line of descent, the late Captain Sainthill's, R. N.

Richard Sainthill, of Sainthill, in the county of Devon, Esq.	—	Joane, daughter of Richard Mayne, of Exeter.
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Edward Sainthill, of Rockbere, in the county of Devon, second son, executor of the will of his father-in-law John Yarde, Esq. anno 1575.	—	Elizabeth, daughter of John Yarde, of Treasurers's Bere, in the parish of Clist Honiton, in com. Devon, Esq.; living 1574.
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Richard Sainthill, of Rockbeare, afore- said, Gent. living anno 1627; died before 1633. This Richard Sainthill was grantee by copy of court roll, according to the custom of the manor of Bradninch, in com. Devon, of two mills called Ken- sham Mills, with Peter Sainthill and Mary Sainthill, son and daughter of his uncle Peter Sainthill, anno 1564. Vide Court Rolls of said Manor and Proceed- ings upon a Bill of Complaint filed by said Richard Sainthill and John Culver- well, in the Court of Exchequer, anno 1625.	—	Fides Harlowynge, gentlewoman, his wife, married at Rockbeare* 24th July, 1592, and registered at Sidmouth, where she is described "Gentlewoman."
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* All the Registers of Rockbeare are lost or destroyed to the year 1645.



SAINTHILL OF SAINTHILL, DEVON.

1825.

QUARTERING TRANCKMORE, BURRIDGE & GIBBY



Francis Sainthill, of Rockbeare aforesaid, legatee in the will of Edward Yarde, Esq. grandson of John Yarde, of Treasurer's Beare, Esq. anno 1633, by the description of the testator's "cousin Francis Sainthill, son of his cousin Richard Sainthill, of Rockbeare." Administration granted at Exeter 6th October 1674, to Nicholas Sainthill, of Topsham, his son.

Susanna Pyne, of Whimble; marriage licence dated 9th June 1631, at Exeter.

Nicholas Sainthill, of Topsham, in the county of Devon, mariner; administration granted at Exeter in October 1684, to Elizabeth, his relict.

Elizabeth Webber, of Saint Thomas Apostle, Exeter, spinster, his fourth wife; licence dated at Exeter 20th October 1673; married at Bradninch the following day.

John Sainthill, of Topsham, aforesaid, mariner, baptized at Topsham 29th April, 1676; administration granted at Exeter, anno 1630, to John his son.

Elizabeth Tranckmore, of Topsham, spinster, daughter and coheir of John Tranckmore, of Topsham, by Mary his wife; marriage licence dated 27th February 1701-2, at Exeter; buried at Topsham, anno 1722.

John Sainthill, of Topsham, aforesaid, mariner, baptized 16th January 1702-3, at Topsham; buried there 1st November, 1753; will dated 24th October, 1737, and proved in London 19th February, 1754.

Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William Burridge, of Topsham; married 30th June, 1731; died 3d September, 1796; buried at Topsham.

Richard Sainthill, Esq. second son of Valebrook, in the county of Cork; baptized at Topsham 2d August, 1739; a Commander in the Royal Navy; died 22d June, 1829; buried at Rathcooney, in com. Cork.

Charlotte, fourth daughter and at length coheir of Thomas Green, of Mossbury, Stevenage, in com. Herts; married at Saint Saviour's, Southwark, 20th January, 1785; living a widow 1829.

Richard. Alfred. John. Charlotte. Lucy. Caroline. Mary.
Thomas. George Augustus.

The above Pedigree is faithfully extracted from the Records of the College of Arms, London, and examined therewith this 21st day of December 1829.

G. J. BELTZ, Lancaster.
J. PULMAN, Portcullis.

John Tranckmore, of Shoreham, Sussex, settled at Topsham, Devon. Marye Parker, widow, of Topsham; married June, 1631.

John Tranckmore, of Topsham; baptized 6th August, 1635. Mary Burtland; married 17th August, 1660; buried 6th December, 1702.

John Sainthill; baptized 29th April, 1676; died 1730. Elizabeth Tranckmore; married 1722. Mary Tranckmore. Thomas Hawkins.

Issue.

Thomas Burridge, of Topsham, Devon. Anna Cotton; married 23d October, 1686; buried 5th October, 1700.

William Burridge; baptized 10th November, 1687. Elizabeth Garland; married 18th October 1711.

John Sainthill, baptized 16th November, 1702-3; buried 1st November, 1753. Elizabeth Burridge; baptized 25th November, 1712; married 30th June, 1731; died 3d Sept. 1796. Margaret Burridge; buried 15th December 1717.

Issue.

MEMOIR OF CAPTAIN SAINTHILL.

THE late Captain Richard Sainthill was born at Topsham, in Devon, the 23d July 1739 old style, and, by the failure in the male line of the elder branch of the Sainthills of Sainthill who resided at Bradninch, was the representative of that ancient Norman family.

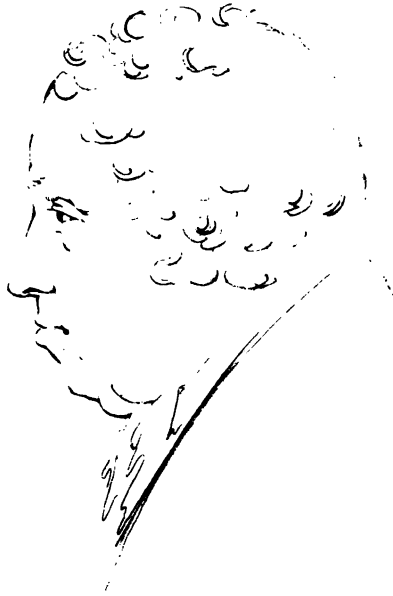
At what period the family settled in Devonshire is now unknown; but old Risdon, writing in the reign and aristocratic spirit of Charles the First's time, when speaking of Bradninch, merely says, "In this parish is S^t Hill seated: descended from the Norman line." In the time of Edward II. the manor of Sainthill (then, as well as the family, called Sweynthull) was in the possession of the Abbot of Donkeswell (Harleian MS. 6126), and it is probable that a considerable time must have elapsed between the family giving its name to or taking it from a manor, and the domain itself becoming church property. At this time Reginald de Sweynthill appears to have resided at Wadheys in Aulescombe, and his brother Sir Walter Sweynthill at Honyton; the latter served the office of Bayliff or Sheriff of Exeter in 1320 and 1322, and represented the city in the fifth Parliament of Edward II. and the county of Devonshire in eight Parliaments of Edward III. From Reginald it is supposed descended Richard Sainthill of Sainthill, born in 1470, and who died in 1540, leaving two sons. Peter, the eldest, was settled at Bradninch, and was grandfather of Peter Sainthill, Member for Tiverton, a Cavalier of much notoriety in the Civil Wars. With his son Samuel, who died in 1708, this branch became extinct in the male line, and is now represented by George Pearce, Esq. to whom the estates have descended.

Edward Sainthill, the second son of Richard, settled at Rockbeare, having married Elizabeth, the daughter of John Yarde of Treasbeare, Esq.; and he left one son, Richard, whose marriage, though celebrated at Rockbeare, is thus registered in the parish books of Sidmouth, where the lady's family resided:—

"A: D: 1592.—Rychard Sentell, gentellman, was maryed unto Fydes Harlowynge, gentellwoman, in the churche and perryshe of Rockbeare, the 24th daye of Julye.—Youthes both."

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PL. 22.



Rich. Ides Hill

as a sketch by Dr. "Hill" in 1840.



From the latter observation we may infer that both parties were previously unmarried. Nicholas Sainthill, grandson of this Richard, settled at Topsham in 1662, and in the will of his father (Francis) 1674, is termed "mariner." This designation answers for his son, two grandsons, and three great-grandsons, of whom the subject of this Memoir was the second, and he has left two sons and a nephew, lieutenants in the Royal Navy; so that for the last two centuries the Sainthills appear to have had a due share of salt water in their blood.

Captain Richard Sainthill entered the merchant service under his father when about twelve years of age, and served with him and his uncle John until 1757, when he was appointed as midshipman to the *St. Alban's* of sixty guns, Captain Webbe, under whose command he remained during the war, in his Majesty's ships *Hampton Court* and *Antelope*, having passed his examination for a lieutenancy in 1761.

The peace of 1763 appears to have blighted his hopes of immediate advancement in the Navy, as he returned to the merchant service. Soon after the commencement of the American war, he was captured when making a voyage to New York in a provision transport, which he then commanded, and taken into Dartmouth, near Boston. On his return to England after this piece of ill-fortune, Mr. Sainthill was placed in command of the *Earl of Sandwich*, a letter of marque, of 20 guns, belonging to the firm of Messrs. Isaac and Benjamin Lester, of Poole. In this vessel he succeeded in capturing a French West Indiaman, homeward-bound, after a spirited engagement of "several glasses." The Indiaman was valued at 30,000*l.* and would have amply recompensed him for his former disappointments; but these anticipations vanished, on being himself captured with his prize, seventeen days after, by three French ships of the line, and taken into Brest. Mr. Sainthill was not detained long as a prisoner in France, and was allowed to return to England on his parole, in exchange for the Captain of the *Modeste*, a French Indiaman, Mons. Lefer de Chantelon, who was then a prisoner of war in England. By his application to the Earl of Sandwich, then first Lord of the Admiralty, followed by that of his employers, Messrs. Lester, this exchange was readily effected. We subjoin a letter from Mons. de Chantelon to Mr. Sainthill relating to it, as a

document of such a nature in this time of peace carries with it some degree of novelty.

(Translated from the Original.)

"Ashburton, Feb. 5th, 1779.

"SIR,—I have received your letter, and am very anxious that the steps you are taking, and those I am myself about to adopt, may succeed in causing you to remain in your own country and in sending me back to mine. I have written to Messrs. Peter Thellusson, in London, to assist you with their good offices; I have also had the honour to write to Lord Shelburne, and have had my request to him seconded by Captain Crosby, serving in the squadron of Admiral Keppel, and who, I am informed, is an intimate acquaintance of the former. I request you to communicate with my Lord Shelburne, as well as with Messrs. P. Thellusson and Company, who cannot fail to add much weight to our just solicitations.

"I have the honour to be, with perfect consideration,

"Your servant,

"MONS. LEFER DE CHANTELON."

Released from his parole, and desirous of distinguishing himself in the naval service of his country, it became Mr. Sainthill's first care to seek his advancement in that profession for which his experience had so well fitted him. Amongst the various means he employed to obtain his wishes, we find in the following letter from his friend Mr. Lester, addressed to the Earl of Sandwich, in terms quite characteristic of the time, the interest he felt in his welfare.

"Poole, Feb. 27th, 1779.

"MY LORD,—I return you my thanks for the liberty you have been pleased to procure for Captain Richard Sainthill, of our ship, the Earl of Sandwich, taken by the French: from the very precarious situation of the times, Captain Sainthill would be happy to serve on board any of his Majesty's ships of war; he has passed examination for a Lieutenant as far back as 1761, and would be a great acquisition to any of his Majesty's captains that may be in want of Lieutenants of skill, sobriety, and a thorough knowledge of their business: if it should be convenient to your Lordship

to appoint him to that station, you would add to the many obligations already conferred on,

“ My Lord,

“ Your Lordship’s most obedient and obliged humble servant,
“ BENJAMIN LESTER.”

This recommendation, with one equally favourable from the late Captain Sir A. S. Hammond, were attended to by Lord Sandwich, who appointed Mr. Sainthill a Lieutenant of his Majesty’s armed brig the Countess of Scarborough, of twenty guns, on the 15th of June, 1779. He was some time acting in the command of this vessel, under an order from Captain Stanhope of the Garland, dated in Elsinore Sound, 17 July 1779, and subsequently served in her with Captain Piercy; and whilst employed in the North Sea, in company with his Majesty’s ship Serapis, encountered the squadron of the celebrated Paul Jones, off Flamborough Head. The details of this action, given in the dispatch of Captain, afterwards Sir Richard, Pearson, who commanded the Serapis, make but little mention of the conduct of the Countess of Scarborough, in which vessel Lieutenant Sainthill served, and we are therefore induced to give the following letter, containing an account of it, written by him when at the Texel to his father-in-law in Hertfordshire.

DEAR SIR,—I have no doubt of your having heard long before this of our misfortune in being taken, the particulars of which are as follow. On the 23d ult. being then in company with his Majesty’s ship Serapis and the convoy from Elsinour, about four o’clock in the afternoon, several of the merchant ships to windward hoisted their colours at the mast-head, and fired guns; and soon after we spoke with one of them, who acquainted us that a boat had been aboard of him, and informed him that the ships which were then in sight off Flamborough Head were a French squadron, consisting of two ships of forty guns, one of thirty-six, and a snow. The Serapis being then about four miles to leeward, we immediately bore away, made the signal to speak with her, and cleared the ship for action. About half-past five, our Captain went on board to receive directions from Captain Pearson, and soon returned with orders to keep in a close line of battle astern of the Serapis. We then backed our main-top-sail, and laid by for the enemy’s ships, which were coming down with all

their sail set, there being little wind. We afterwards found them to be the *Bon Homme Richard*, of forty guns, commanded by Paul Jones, who was the Commodore; the *Alliance*, of thirty-six guns, an American frigate, commanded by a Frenchman; the *Pallas*, a French frigate under American colours; and a snow of twelve guns. About half-past seven, the *Bon Homme Richard* began the engagement with the *Serapis*; at the same time the *Alliance* fired her broadside into us, which we returned, and continued engaging her about half an hour, when she got so far astern, that our guns could not be brought to bear on her, nor did she seem desirous of again coming up. By this time the *Pallas*, which sailed heavily, and had not yet been able to come up, was near us, and in a few minutes came under our stern, and gave us her broadside. We then continued to engage her nearly one hour and a half, when our ship being much damaged in her hull, mast, and rigging, the braces, bowlings, &c. being shot away, seven of our guns dismounted, and twenty-five men killed and wounded, we struck to this ship, which had behaved nobly. The *Alliance*, which had all this time kept astern, now came up and hailed our ship, and then stood under an easy sail towards the *Serapis*, which had from the beginning been literally yard-arm engaged with Jones, the ships being lashed alongside each other, so that the lower-deck guns of each could not be run out, and both ships were several times on fire. In this situation, the *Serapis*, having engaged both ships for some time, was also under the necessity of striking, and soon after her main-mast went overboard. The *Bon Homme Richard* was almost torn to pieces, had seven feet water in her hold, and was on fire near the magazine at this time. Captain Pearson was in this dreadful situation great part of the night, in danger of being blown up or sinking, which certainly would have happened if the weather had not been very fine. The following day they got out the powder, and all the men, except a few of the wounded; and we had the satisfaction to see the *Bon Homme Richard* go down. The number of killed and wounded it is impossible to give you any account of at present, but you must suppose it is very considerable; perhaps near 300 in this ship, and upwards of 100 in the *Serapis*; in the *Pallas* 16 or 18, who are all dead.

“Yours, &c.”

The following is a comparative view of the force of the vessels engaged.

Bon Homme Richard, 40 guns, and 375 men, commanded by Paul Jones.			Serapis, 40 guns, Capt. R. Pearson.		
Alliance, 300 men, 40 guns.			Countess of Scarborough, 20 guns, Capt. Piercey.		
Pallas, 275 men, 36 guns.			Crews amounting to 380 men.		
Vengeance, 75 men, 14 guns.					
Ships 4. Men 1,025. Guns 130.			Ships 2. Men 380. Guns 60.		
Killed and Wounded unknown.			Killed and Wounded 129.		

The result of this action,* in which there was so great a disparity of force between the contending ships, was highly honourable to the vanquished party: the safety of a convoy had been secured at an important period, and the commanding officer received those rewards which his bravery had merited.

On the print published of this action these particulars are stated:—

Bon Homme Richard	40 guns	375 men.		
Alliance . . .	40 guns	300 men.		
Pallas . . .	32 guns	275 men.		
Vengeance . . .	12 guns	70 men.		
	124	1,020		
Serapis	40 guns	250 men	49 killed	68 wounded.
Scarborough †	20 guns	. . .	4 killed	20 wounded.
			53	88

Notwithstanding the daring nature of Paul Jones's exploits, it has been questioned whether he was not at times, on shore, deficient in personal courage. The following letter, from the republisher of this memoir to his father, has been very singularly corroborated as to this doubt by that which follows from an officer in her Majesty's Navy.

* "This is allowed to have been one of the most sanguinary actions recorded in naval annals. It was on this occasion that Capt. Pearson received the honour of knighthood, and the freedom of several seaport towns. The corporation of Scarborough, from whence the action was witnessed, as also the Royal Exchange Assurance Company, respectively presented him with elegant boxes, on which were appropriate inscriptions."—*Naval Chronicle*, vol. 24.

It was asserted by Lieut. Sainthill, and corroborated by the officers of the two English ships, that one of the frigates which had engaged the Countess of Scarborough fired several broadsides into Paul Jones's ship, purposely mistaking him for the latter vessel. He was much disliked by those who served under him, and this circumstance strongly confirms the opinion formed of his general character.

† Seven guns dismounted.

Extract of a letter from Richard Sainthill, jun. to his father, dated London, 18th Oct. 1820:—

“ I left General Minet very well yesterday, considering his gouty attacks. While at Bovingdon I had a very pleasant introduction to the family of Mr. Collet, the M. P. for Cashel. Mr. Collet mentioned to me, that he was in America during the first war, and one day at the table of Mr. Moore, an Irishman, met Paul Jones ; they sat right and left of the lady of the house, who was handsome, but painted. It so happened that, by some person who did not perceive this, the subject of women painting was introduced ; but those who did, got rid of it as well as they could, by saying that everybody had a right to do as they pleased. When it was over, Paul Jones, who had hitherto taken no share in the conversation, said, that when he saw a woman painted (and he then looked steadily at Mrs. Moore), he always thought of a damned old rotten hulk, vamped up and varnished for sale. After Mrs. Moore had retired, one of the company spoke to Paul Jones on his incivility, to which he made a very rough answer ; and, the gentleman desiring to know if it was personal, was told he might take it as he pleased. He therefore withdrew, and very shortly a message came that a gentleman wished to speak with Jones ; who said he was no ways obliged to fight with every person, and remained at table. Then came a note with a challenge, to which he said to the servant there was no answer required. The next day the gentleman watched him on the parade, when he came behind Paul, and taking his sword (which had been given him by the King of France) out of the scabbard, he broke the blade, and threw the diamond hilt over the houses ; he then tore the order of merit from his button hole, and, attacking him with a hickory stick, he beat Paul dreadfully, who in about a week disappeared from Philadelphia.”

“ *Liverpool, 12th April, 1842.*

“ MY DEAR SIR,—In compliance with your wishes, I will recapitulate to you the anecdote I heard related in company, by a Mr. G——, relative to the noted Scotch pirate, Paul Jones.

“ Mr. G—— said, that he happened to be in Paris some two or three years previous to the French Revolution of 1790, and that he, being then a young man, had introductions to many of the

Irish Brigade officers (a body of Roman Catholic soldiers, in the service of France, well known throughout Europe for their gallantry and discipline, but shut out from serving in the ranks of their native country by the *then* existing penal laws being in force against them at home). Paul Jones was then in great vogue in Paris, holding the naval rank of commodore in the U. S. service, and decorated by French royalty with the cross of St. Lewis, for his success in capturing the *Serapis*, of 40 guns, and the *Countess of Scarboro'*, of 20 guns, he (P. J.) being then in a 50-gun ship, called *Bon Homme Richard*, and accompanied by the two French frigates, *Pallas*, of 36 guns, and *Alliance* of 32, besides a brig of 12 guns.

"Mr. G—— related, that he met Paul Jones at an evening party of men, at which many officers of the Irish Brigade were present; amongst the rest a Colonel de Burgh (or Burke) who commanded a battalion, and was an uncommonly powerful and soldier-like looking man; and Paul Jones having, to all appearance, made a little too free with the wine, passed some remark on the Irish Brigade wearing the scarlet uniform of England (they always wore it out of compliment to the *Stewart* family, in whose cause they had fought, and upon whom they looked as the rightful heirs of the British throne); adding, or applying the words, '*no better than traitors*' to the brigade in general, for serving France, as they had done, against England. Colonel de Burgh suffered him to proceed for some time, when, laying his cards on the table, and requesting the other gentlemen to be patient and leave the business in his hands, he personally addressed the 'Commodore,' flung the word *traitor* back on him; drew a distinction between the *Scotchman* of the reformed religion, who had no penal laws to exclude him from *any* British situation, military and civil, and the Irish proscribed Catholic gentleman, who was obliged to seek service in foreign countries; and then gave him his own (P. J.'s) history, including the robbery of his former master's house (Lord Selkirk)! He then got up, and took the little commodore by the shoulder and collar forcibly out of the saloon; and, having given him a salute *à posteriori*, turned him down stairs! and, strange to say, the man, *so brave as he had proved himself in battle*, when surrounded by his crew, had not sufficient of the feelings of a gentleman or of a man of honour to resent such treatment afterwards in the way prescribed by the *then* accepted rules of society,

probably more so in the French armies and society than in any other part of the civilized world. This is as near the substance of the anecdote related as my memory will bear me out in.

“Yours, sincerely,

“*R. Sainthill, Esq. Cork.*

D. C. W.”

On his return from the Texel in 1780, Lieut. Sainthill was appointed to *H. M. S. Duke*, Capt. Sir C. Douglas, one of the ships forming the Channel Fleet; and was present in her at the relief of Gibraltar, under Admiral Darby. The *Duke* was afterwards one of the ships of Sir George Rodney's squadron in the action with the *Count de Grasse*, in the West Indies. After the action, it devolved on Lieut. Sainthill to conduct the French frigate *L'Aimable* to Jamaica. Here he was appointed First Lieutenant of *H. M. S. Unicorn*, Capt. Archer; and on the voyage to England this ship beat off an American privateer of much superior force.

The services of Lieut. Sainthill had already evinced his zeal and activity, and, shortly after being paid off from the *Unicorn*, he received an appointment of an arduous and harassing nature. In the commencement of the war of 1793, he was nominated Agent of Transports afloat at Cork, and conducted a body of troops to the *Weser* and *Ostend*. The able manner in which he performed this service called forth the highest eulogium of Capt. Moriarty, who attended the embarkation of the troops at Cork, and who, in a letter to the Navy Board, asserts that “his zeal and activity could only be equalled by the accuracy of his judgment and the justness of his dispositions.” In recommending him for promotion, lest his so doing might be attributed to interested motives, he adds, that, previous to his arrival in Cork, he knew nothing of Lieut. Sainthill, and could, therefore, have no other motive in recommending him, than to perform a duty to the service, and a justice to merit.

A letter of thanks from the Navy Board for the promptness of the embarkation was the reply to this, in which Lieut. Sainthill was promised not to be overlooked.

The good opinion entertained at the Navy Board of Lieut. Sainthill's abilities, from the above favourable testimony, and the friendship of Sir A. Hamond, soon procured him an appointment in that line of service for which he had proved himself so well qualified. In the month of September 1793, it was determined to send reinforcements of troops to Lord Hood for the relief of Toulon, to

which service Lieut. Sainthill was immediately appointed. In February 1794, he accordingly sailed from Cork, in company with ten sail of transports, having on board the 12th regiment of Dragoons, under convoy of his Majesty's ships *Irresistible*, *Winchelsea*, and *Ceres*. After experiencing bad weather, in which the convoy were dispersed, Lieutenant Sainthill's ship, in company with three others, arrived off Toulon, but narrowly escaped being captured by a Spanish frigate which had chased them.

Mr. Sainthill was now in a part of the world where the most active operations of war were going forward, and in a species of service which called for the utmost exertions from one in the very responsible station in which he was placed. The duty of Agent of Transports is well known by our readers to be of no easy nature in time of war, and the present period was by no means calculated to make it so. Having arrived too late to be of service at Toulon, he was directed to proceed to Civita Vecchia, and had the good fortune for his services at this place to receive the following acknowledgment from Pope Pius the Sixth, which was thus communicated to him by Sir John Cox Hippisley.

"Rome, 13th June, 1794.

"SIR,—At the request of his Eminence the Cardinal Secretary of State, I have the pleasure to transmit to you a gold medal, which it is his Holiness's desire that you will accept as a mark of his particular esteem, and as a remembrance of your being his guest at Civita Vecchia, commanding the convoy of his Majesty's 12th regiment of Light Dragoons.

"I beg to inclose a copy of his Eminence's letter on occasion of my announcing to him Sir James Erskine's orders for the recall of the regiment, with his thanks for the attention it had received from his Holiness's Government. On the receipt of your letter, which had been transmitted some days afterwards by the Governor of Civita Vecchia, his Holiness expressed equal satisfaction that both departments of his Majesty's service should have been alike gratified in their accommodation at that place, and immediately ordered his minister to prepare this mark of his esteem, which I have so much pleasure in conveying to its destination.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your very obedient and humble servant,

"J. COX HIPPISELEY.

"The medal was struck in commemoration of the Pope's restoring the harbour of Civita Vecchia to its present state.

"I will beg the favour of you, Sir, to make my best respects to my Lord Hood.

"Lieut. Sainthill, late commanding the Convoy of his Majesty's Transports at Civita Vecchia."

"FROM THE CHAMBERS OF THE VATICAN, MAY 30, 1794.

"The special consideration which the Holy Father has always had, and will have, for the illustrious and generous English nation, makes him seize this occasion of the residence of an English regiment in Civita Vecchia to give them proofs of it: and, as he has reason to applaud the regular conduct of the troops, he has determined to convince them of his perfect satisfaction, by the present of a gold medal to each officer, including the Hon. Gen. Stuart and Sir James Erskine, though absent.

"But as those medals, twelve in number, are not ready, nor can be completed before the departure of the regiment from Civita Vecchia, it will be the care of the Holy Father to give them as soon as possible to Mr. Hippisley, that he may send them to the respective officers, and be at the same time the interpreter of the sentiments of affection, and the particular esteem which he preserves, not only for the nation at large, but for every individual of it.

"The Cardinal Zelade, Secretary of State, in participating these Pontifical dispositions to Mr. Hippisley, Member of the British Parliament, offers himself always ready at his command, and assures him of his particular esteem."

The following letters will give more detailed information of the movements of the transports; and that of the 14th May shows his active vigilance in obtaining and communicating information of public interest.

"To the Right Hon. Admiral Lord Hood.

"MY LORD,—I think it my duty to acquaint your Lordship, that on the 24th ultimo I sailed from Cork, in the Elizabeth forage ship, with nine sail of cavalry transports, having on board the 12th regiment of Light Dragoons, under convoy of the Irresistible, Winchelsea, and Ceres. On the 8th inst. in lat. 38° and lon. 16° 3', the latter ship being appointed to convoy us to Gibraltar, we parted

from the former ships and thirty-nine transports. On the night of the 9th, it blowing strong, and thick weather, in the morning we could discover no more than three vessels of the convoy, with which I proceeded. On the 11th was chased by a Spanish frigate, and that night parted with two more. On Friday morning last I arrived with one of the transports, and the other two came in on Saturday night. These three ships have lost on their passage in all six horses. I cannot account what can be the reason of the Ceres and the other six transports not appearing. I supposed they had fallen in to the northward, and might have put into Cadiz, as we have had it blow strong southward; but since our arrival we have had the wind from the N. W. I have completed these three transports to five weeks' forage, and remain here with Admiral Gell's directions to wait the arrival of the other ships.

"I have the honour, &c.

"RICHARD SAINTHILL."

"*Civita Vecchia, March 9, 1794.*

"HON. SIRS,—I arrived here with eight of the cavalry ships, having on board 240 horses, on the 6th inst. and I immediately sent off an express to Rome, as no orders had been received to permit them to land. On Friday night the orders came down, and on Saturday some of them were landed. To-morrow we shall disembark as many as we can procure stabling for; but apprehend a part must be sent to Cornuti, a town about twelve miles from hence. The men as well as horses need being on shore, as the scurvy has begun to make its appearance among them. Whilst at Leghorn I gave them fresh beef, and have procured them the same here; which, with wine and vegetables, will, I doubt not, soon reinstate them. My orders from Vice-Admiral Hotham is merely to land the cavalry; but, as there is no commissary here, I thought it my duty to supply them with what they may be in need of, till I have my Lord Hood's directions how to proceed, when I shall acquaint you of our further destination.

"I remain, &c.

"Hon. Principal Officers and
Commissioners of His Ma-
jesty's Navy, London."

RICHARD SAINTHILL.

" Civita Vecchia, May 14, 1794. "

" MY LORD,—I think it my duty to acquaint your Lordship that a great number of vessels of different nations arrive here from the Adriatic and Sicily with corn, the greatest part of which is re-shipped for Genoa in other vessels, and supposed to be designed ultimately for the French.

" I am, my Lord, your Lordship's

" Most obedient humble servant,

" Right Hon. Lord Hood.

RD. S^t HILL."

" Reveletta Bay, in Corsica, July 26th, 1794.

" HON. SIRs,—I take the present opportunity, by a vessel going to St. Florenza and Leghorn, to acquaint you, I am here with the Elizabeth, Nancy, Camilla, and Matthew transports; the other part of my division are at St. Florenza, or employed watering the fleet. We have had a suspension of hostilities since the 19th, though our advanced batteries are building, and we are constantly landing shot, shells, &c.

" I remain, Hon. Sirs, &c.

" RD. S^t HILL.

" Hon. Principal Officers and Commissioners of H. M. Navy, London."

From Civita Vecchia Mr. Sainthill was ordered to Corsica, where he was employed under Lord Nelson at the sieges of Calvi and Bastia. The following letters, containing directions which he received from Lord Nelson, will convey some idea of the active duties attached to his station.

" By Horatio Nelson, Esq. Commander of His Majesty's Ship Agamemnon, &c. &c.

" You are hereby required and directed to land out of the transports under your directions what studding-sail booms or other spars they can conveniently part with, to erect tents for stores, provisions, &c. for which this shall be your order.

" Given under my hand, at the Camp before Calvi, this 20th of June, 1794.

" HORATIO NELSON.

*" To Lieut. Richard Sainthill,
Agent for Transports."*

" By Horatio Nelson, Esq. Commander of His Majesty's Ship Agamemnon, &c. &c.

" You are hereby required and directed to land out of the transports under your direction all the empty wine pipes they have on board, for erecting batteries, for which this shall be your order.

" Given under my hand, at the Camp before Calvi, this 20th July, 1794.

" HORATIO NELSON.

*" To Lieut. Richard Sainthill,
Agent for Transports."*

" Camp, July 22, 1794.

" SIR,—As many of the largest and best empty casks as possible must be landed this evening. I think you have seventy on board the ship which took them on board at Bastia; if not, apply to Captain May, who sent me word he had wine pipes. Less are useless.

" Yours,

" Lieut. St. Hill.

HORATIO NELSON."

" Aug. 5th, 1794.

" SIR,—You will let me know in the course of the day how many people each ship of your division will carry, without inconvenience, for a very short voyage: also, if you have water and provisions for the number of people your ships will carry: also let me know what men are on shore belonging to ships of your division, in case Agamemnon should not return before the transports are wanted. I wish to see you with the return, and let me know if there are any transports here, except of yours and Lieut. Caine's division.

" I am, Sir, your very humble servant,

" HORATIO NELSON.

" Lieut. Sainthill, Agent for Transports."

" Camp, Aug. 7th, 1794.

" SIR,—All the transports under your direction to be moved directly to this bay, and anchored under our Camp. I have directed all the transports-men here to be sent to your assistance; but you will get your ships as ready to weigh as possible before their arrival.

" I am, Sir, your very humble servant,

" Lieut. Sainthill.

HORATIO NELSON."

“ On his Majesty’s Service.

“ To Lieutenants St. Hill and Caines, Agents for Transports.

“ *Camp, Aug. 8th, 1794.*

“ SIRS,—I wish the transports I had ordered yesterday were got round to this bay, or any part of them. Those who are not wanted, I don’t wish to come round at present, but their boats to be employed in getting off from Port Agra 300 barrels of powder and other ordnance stores on board the Scarborough; and I must request that this service may be instantly attended to.

“ I am, Sirs,

“ Your very humble servant,

“ HORATIO NELSON.”

“ On his Majesty’s Service.

“ To Lieut. St. Hill, Agent for Transports.

“ *Agamemnon, Calvi, Aug. 13th, 1794.*

“ SIR,—If the Scarborough has got on board all the powder from Port Agra, I desire you will order her directly to join Lord Hood in Mortello Bay. Fiorenza and your ship had better come to this harbour. If the Commissary do not wish to have the Changeable remain there, order her to come here with you.

“ Your most humble servant,

“ *Lieut. St. Hill.*

HORATIO NELSON.

“ If the tent is clean’d, I desire you will take it and the spars on board, and bring them here.”

And the following hurried acknowledgment of his services on these occasions is to be appreciated when coming from such a source.

“ *Agamemnon, Calvi, Aug. 14th, 1794.*

“ DEAR SIR,—Your readiness at all times to expedite the King’s service I shall always bear my testimony of, and therefore I have no doubt but you have got all the barrel powder from the shore on board the Scarborough, which I hope is 500 barrels: if she should not be sailed for Fiorenza, pray expedite her as soon as possible, and don’t keep her for a few barrels. I shall be off Revelatta Point nearly all day to-morrow: let her join me, and I will see her safe into port. Should the Agamemnon not be there, she

for a few bars
Don't nearly a
Dear Sir, Join me & I'm
should the Ag.
she will have
a letter to Mr. L.

to be paid the
also any bear
Therefore I
got all the
There on board
It is 500
be said for
Let as soon

On the

Less

60

mells, I shall be at Revelata
 ce day to morn, let her
 in see her safe in to Port
 am en now not be there
 sed by herself I have not
 : Hamara ab: her,
 om Dear Sir.

Very Truly Yours

Gratia helpo

Respectfully,
Laurie

Paint the

Ken For

Fran Beck

will proceed by herself. I have written a line to Capt. M'Namara about her.

"I am, dear Sir, very truly yours,

"*Lieut. Sainthill,
Agent for Transport.*"

HORATIO NELSON.

"*Agamemnon, Aug. 14.*

"DEAR SIR,—You are to come to Calvi harbour, and may be of use in carrying some of our poor fellows to Bastia, and where probably your ship will be wanted with the forage. Many thanks for your getting off the powder. Capt. Wolseley will tell you what to do with the tent and spars.

"Yours most sincerely,

"HORATIO NELSON."

The active services afloat of Lieut. Sainthill may be said to have terminated here. In December 1794 he was ordered to return to Ireland with a fleet of transports, and, when off the mouth of the Shannon, had a narrow escape from being captured by a French fleet, through which, according to his log, he actually passed in a thick fog. He arrived afterwards safely in this river with all the ships of his fleet.

From the Journal of Lieutenant Sainthill:—

"Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1794. First part moderate, breezes and cloudy, and latter part fresh breezes and cloudy. At 4 p. m. saw five sail of large ships.

"Jan. 1, 1795. First part fresh gales; and at 4 p. m. saw five large ships: at half-past, seeing they were ships of war, bore away to the westward. At five one of them chased us—made all the sail we could carry. At six several rockets were thrown upon our larboard quarter; at eight on our starboard; half-past lost sight of the chasing ship; at nine hauled up to the N. At day-light one large ship in sight, on our starboard quarter.

"Jan. 7. Anchored in Scattery Road with the fleet."

The next appointment Mr. Sainthill received was that of Resident Agent of Transports at Cork, in 1796;* but, in consequence of a reduction which was ordered to be made in this department by Mr. Pitt, he was discharged in the course of the following

* During this time the service was one of uncommon labour and exertion, from the numerous embarkations of troops on various expeditions.

year. On this occasion it was the misfortune of Mr. Sainthill to be the junior officer appointed by a few days only; and on his retirement he received the warmest approbation of his conduct from Sir A. Hamond, with the assurance of his desire to serve him. After this reduction, Lieutenant Sainthill was unemployed during the remainder of the war until 1814, when he was superannuated with the rank of Commander, as an acknowledgment for his past services. Had Mr. Sainthill adopted the *high road* of his profession, his zeal and abilities would in all probability have obtained him that preferment which he sought for; but it was his fortune to pursue another, in which greater difficulties are encountered and promotion more distant. In this he persevered, and performed his duty with satisfaction to his superiors.

In 1797, Capt. Sainthill had received the appointment from the Irish Government of Agent of Transports for Convicts from Ireland to New South Wales. Although a duty comparatively insignificant to his former, this was sufficient to employ a mind ever bent on naval concerns; and he retained this appointment until the year 1824, when, in consequence of some arrangements, the office was entirely removed from Ireland. He continued however to reside at Valebrook, near Cork, in a cheerful, happy retirement, surrounded by his family and friends, and died there on the 22d June, 1829, retaining the full possession of all his faculties to the last moment, having nearly completed the ninetieth year of his age, and was buried in the neighbouring churchyard of Rathcooney.

**FAMILY OF CAPTAIN SAINTHILL AND CHARLOTTE, DAUGHTER
OF THOMAS GREEN, OF MOSBURY, HERTS.**

1. Elizabeth; dead.
2. Richard, married to Catherine Eliza Atkins.
3. Charlotte, widow of Minchin Lewis, Esq.; issue, Richard Lewis, and John Lewis.
4. Lucy; dead.
5. Thomas; dead.
6. Alfred, a Lieutenant in her Majesty's Navy; married to Anne Richard; issue, Alfred-Moring, Charlotte-Anne, Lucy, Charles-Philip-Yorke, Richard, Reginald (dead), George-Augustus, Eliza-Ellen.



R. Sainthill

From a drawing by J. L. Martin. Rev. Mr. S. 1849

7. George-Augustus, a Post Captain in her Majesty's Navy.
8. John, married to Eleanor-Mary Bate.
9. Caroline.
10. Mary, widow of Edward Saunders Forster, Esq.; issue, Charlotte-Georgina.

From an altar-monument in Rathcooney churchyard, county of Cork, (written by R. S.)

"Sacred to the memory of Lucy, second daughter of Richard Sainthill, Esq. of Valebrook, who died 27th Sept. 1813, in the 23rd year of her age.

"Pious, cheerful, and affectionate as a friend, a sister, and a daughter, she was beloved, respected, and lamented."

"Captain Richard Sainthill, R. N.

Born at Topsham in Devonshire, 23d July 1739;
died at Valebrook, county of Cork, 22d June 1829.
Distinguished for his zeal and ability as an Officer,
and who, through the grace of God,
adorned his Christian calling, during a long life
of honorable integrity, by the exercise of every
social and every endearing quality."

"Charlotte, widow of Captain Richard Sainthill;
died 10th April 1838,
Aged 78 years.

A pious, humble Christian, an exemplary wife and mother!

"When the ear heard it blessed her! and when the eye saw it
gave witness to her!"

**PAPERS RELATING TO THE SEQUESTRATION OF
THE ACLAND PROPERTY IN DEVONSHIRE,**

**FOR THE ADHERENCE OF THAT FAMILY TO KING CHARLES I.
WITH THE ACLAND PEDIGREE, FROM THE VISITATION A. D.
1620.**

AMONG the Cavalier families, who distinguished themselves by their loyal adherence to King Charles the First, and their exertions to uphold the Royal cause in Devonshire, the Aclands were particularly zealous, and, when treason became triumphant, suffered proportionally. Being anxious to obtain the information on this subject which the State Paper Office contains, the Marquess of Lansdowne added to the many other obligations that he has had the kindness to confer on me, a letter to the Marquess of Normanby, then the Home Secretary of State, requesting I might be allowed to extract what I pleased from the Sequestration MSS. relating to the Acland family; and on this recommendation the Marquess of Normanby, on the 2d July, 1840, granted the requested permission. Circumstances however prevented my availing myself of it until the summer of 1842; and then, my having asked to take extracts instead of copies rendered the favour useless. On application however to the present Home Secretary, Sir James Graham, he very obligingly, on the 2d June, 1842, rectified my blunder, and the Sequestration Papers which follow are now first brought before the public. On this, as on every previous occasion when I have been allowed access to the State Paper Office MSS. I have been invariably laid under deep obligation by my friend Charles Lechmere, Esq. the Resident and Deputy Keeper, whose information, assistance, and advice, has realized to me "the royal road to learning," of which I am equally sensible and grateful. That the rebels should owe Sir John Acland deep hatred is not surprising, as at one period during the Civil War (June 1643), his house at Columb John, which he had fortified for the King, was the only spot in Devonshire not occupied by the Parliamentary forces. Lord Clarendon, vol. III. book 7, page 281, states this important fact:—"Though Cornwall was reasonably secured to keep off any impression upon itself from Plymouth, yet

Devonshire was left in a very unsafe posture; there being only a small party at Columb John, a house of Sir John Acland's, three miles off Exeter, to controul the power of that city, where the Earl of Stamford was; and to dispute, not only with any commotion that might happen in the country, but with any power that might arrive by sea."

These papers will show, that, when the republicans got Sir John Acland into their power, they neither forgot nor forgave his exertions in the royal cause. To these Records of persecuted loyalty I have prefixed the genealogy of Sir John Acland, as proved by himself at the last Visitation of the county of Devon, A. D. 1620, from the original MSS. in the British Museum. Sixteen descents were proved, which, at the usual computation of thirty years for each descent, carried back the Acland family in Devon to the fifth year of the reign of King Stephen, A. D. 1140; so that at the present time this family are proved to have resided 700 years in our county; and, by their intermarriages with heiresses, Sir John was then entitled to quarter with the arms of Acland those of De la Pile, Hawkridge, Rivertor, Hawkeworthy, Prideaux, Fortescue, Radcliff, and Mallet.

The carelessness in spelling names at this period is strikingly exemplified in these official heraldic MSS. Sir John's grandfather, who was living, and probably present, is designated Akeland, his father Ackelane, himself Akelane, and he himself signs the Record "Acland." A similar instance of latitude of spelling occurs in the Harleian MSS. a Heralds' Visitation of Devon, in the 4th of Elizabeth, where in three descents our name is spelt in four different ways, thus:—

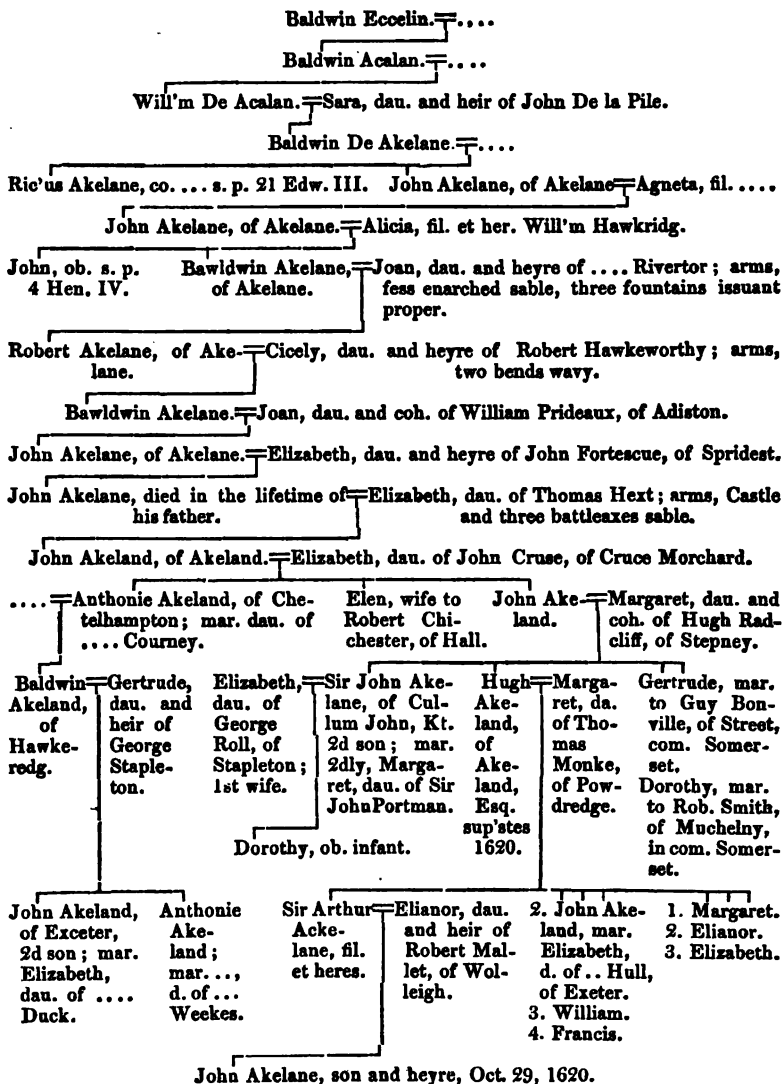
Ricardus Seincthill de Sainthill.

Petrus Seinthill.

Petrus Sainthyll.

HARLEIAN MSS. NO. 1164.

ORIGINAL VISITATION OF THE COUNTY OF DEVON, A. D. 1620.



State Paper Office, Royalist Comp. Papers, vol. X. p. 986.

I doe hereby certifie all persons whom it may concerne, that S^r John Acland, Barronett, was in the Cittye of Exeter the 13th day of this instant Aprill att the tyme of the surrendring of the sayd Cittie, and is to have the benefitt of the Articles agreed unto by me concerning the rendition thereof. Given under my hand this thirteenth day of Aprill 1646.

(Signed) T. FAIRFAX.

(Endorsed) John Ackland.

State Paper Office, Royalist Comp. Papers, vol. X. p. 990.

To the hono^{ble} the Commyttees for Compositions at Goldsmiths' Hall, touchinge Delinquents.

The humble petition of *John Acland*,* of Colome John, in the county of Devon, Esq.

Humble

Sheweth, That your petitioner at the beginninge of theis unhappie troubles tooke uppe armes for His Majesty, and afterwards was made highe sheriffe of the Countye of Devon by His Majesty's commission to that purpose, takinge the othes and performinge the duties belonginge to that office. And your petitioner more particularly acknowledgeth that he was in the cyttie of Exceter att and duringe the seige thereof by Sir Thomas Fairefax lately made, which cyttie was surrendred upp unto him uppon such hono^{ble} termes as his Excellencie granted to the Governor thereof. The Articles of Agreement themselves beinge ready to bee presented to this hono^{ble} Commyttee for their better information herein, and of the contents of them, of which Articles your petitioner prayes the benyfitt of hereby beinge capable thereof. And since the said surrender your petitioner hath lyved privately and peaceable, and resolves soe to doe for the future, never intendinge to take uppe Armes against the Parliament againe.

Your petitioner therefore humble prayeth to bee admytted to such reasonable composition for his estate (a particular whereof is hereunto annexed) as stands with the clemencie of the Parliament in that behalf declared with relation to the said Articles of Agreement made with S^r Thomas Fairefax uppon the surrender of the

* Sic in orig.

said cyttie of Exceter before mentioned. And your petitioner shall ever pray, &c.

(Signed) Jo: ACLAND.

30^o April 1646 rec^d.

State Paper Office, Royalist Comp. Papers, vol. X. p. 991.

Dev[on] ssj. A true pticul^r of all the Reall estate of S^r John Acland, Baron^t, wth the yearlie valewes thereof, as also of his psonall estate.

That I am seysed in fee taile in possession wth the £. s. d.
 fee simple expectant thereupon, of & in the manno^r of
 Collomb John, wth itts rights, memb^{rs}, and appteñces
 lying in the pish of Broadclyst, consisting of Coppy-
 holds for 3 lives, & widowes estate, the yearly rent
 due from them is—1ⁿ. 10^s. viij^d. And from free tenn^m
 holding of the said Manno^r vj^s. viij^d. out of both w^{ch}
 is p^d yearly for high rent vij^s. iij^d. that allowed, the
 cleer yearlie * of the said manno^r before these
 troubles was 1 10 01

The demeanes belonging to the said manno^r be-
 fore these troubles began, was of the yearlie valew of 120 00 00

That I am seysed of a like estate in the Barton &
 demeanes of Killerton wth th'appteñces, & of 2 Cot-
 tages thereunto belonging, lying in the pishes of
 Broadclyst & Silferton, w^{ch} before these troubles began
 was worth yearlie 50^{li}. 5^s. 10^d, out of which is p^d
 yearlie for high rent x^s. That allowed, the cleer yearlie
 value of pmisses aforesaid before these troubles began
 was 49 15 10

That I am seysed of a like estate in the manno^r of
 Hackworthy, wth itts rights, members, & appteñces in
 the pishes of Tedburne St. Mary & Newton St. Cyres,
 consisting of estates for 3 Lives by leases, on w^{ch} the
 yearlie rent reserved is iij^{li}. iiij^s. And there is payable
 yearlie from the ffree tenn^m there for high rent
 iij^{li}. vij^s. xj^d. Out of both w^{ch} is payable yearlie for
 high rent i^{li}. vj^s. v^d. That allowed, the cleer yearlie

* Sic.

valew of the s^d manno^r before these troubles began £. s. d.
was 14 05 06

The demeanes belonging to the same before these troubles was yearlie worth 40 00 00

That I am seized of a like estate in
Very high rented, to a 3^d, 4th, or 5th the manno^r of Hatch, wth itts rights, p^t of y^e values of the tenm^{ts} p^r ann^y memb^{rs} & appteñces lying in the pishes upon the rack. of North-Moulton, South-Moulton, & other pishes, estated out for 3 lives by severall leases, whereupon is reserved yearlie xliij^l. vj^s. viij^d. And there is p^d yearlie by the free tenn^{ts} holding thereof i^l. iij^s. iiij^d. out of both w^{ch} there is yearlie p^d for high rent iij^l. xvj^s. x^d. w^{ch} allowed, the cleer yearlie valew of the said Manno^r before these troubles was 39 13 02

That I am seized of a like estate in the manno^r of Nyñett St. George, wth itts rights, memb^{rs}, & appteñce in the pishes of Nyñett S^t George, Southmoulton, &c. estated out by severall leases for 3 lives, whereon the yearlie rents reserved are xvij^l. ij^s. viij^d. And there is p^d yearly by the ffree tenn^{ts} holding of the said manno^r xvij^s. vj^d. out of both w^{ch} there is p^d yearly by me for high rent xiiij^s. That allowed, the cleer yearlie value of the said manno^r before these troubles was 17 07 02

That I am seized of a like estate in the manno^r of Romansleigh, wth its rights, memb^{rs}, & appteñce in the pishes of Romansleigh, &c. consisting of estates by leases for 3 lives, whereon the yearly rents reserved are vij^l. viij^s. viij^d. And the yearly rents of the free tenn^{ts} holding of the s^d manno^r are ix^s. vj^d. out of w^{ch} is p^d yearly for high rent iij^s. v^d. w^{ch} being allowed, the cleer yearlie valew of the same manno^r is 7 14 09

That I am seized of a like estate in the manno^r of Essebeare, a^{ts} Aysbeare, wth itts rights, memb^{rs}, & appteñce in the pishes of Witherudge, Creacombe, & others, consisting of estates for 3 lives by leases, whereof the yearly rents reserved are x^l. xiiij^s. iiij^d. And the high rents due from the Free tenn^{ts} yearly holding of the same manno^r are iij^s. vj^d. out of w^{ch} is

p^d yearlie for high rent xvij^s. w^{ch} allowed, the cleer £. s. d.
yearly value of the s^d manno^r is 09 18 10

That I am seysed of a like estate in the manno^r of Leigh, wth itt^s rights, memb^{rs}, & appteñce lying in the pishes of Loxbeare, Rackenford, & others, consisting for the most pt of Coppyholds for 3 lives & widowes estates, & some leases for 3 lives; the whole rent reserved thereon yearlie is xij^l. 00. viij^d. out of which is p^d yearly by me for high rent ij^s. iiij^d. that allowed, the cleer yearly valew of the said manno^r is . . . 11 17 04

That I am seysed of a like estate in the manno^r of Riveton, wth itt^s rights, memb^{rs}, & appteñce in the pishes of Landkey, Eastdowne, Chittlehampton, the Towne of Barnestable, and other pishes, estated out for 3 lives, whereon the yearlie rent reserved is xx^l. iij^s. ix^d. And there is yearly payable to me from the Free tenn^{ts} holding thereof 1^l. 15^s. 06^d. out of w^{ch} is p^d yearlie for high rent ij^l. xij^s. iiij^d. that allowed, the cleer yearly value of the same manno^r is . . . 19 05 11

That I am seysed of the like estate in two tenem^{ts} pcell of the said manno^r, late in lease, but now in hand, in the pish of Charles, w^{ch} before these troubles were worth yearlie 40 00 00

That I am seysed of a like estate in the manno^r of Wolleigh, wth itt^s rights, memb^{rs}, & appteñce in the parishes of Beaford St. Gyles & other pishes, consisting of estates by leases for 3 lives, whereon the Very high rented, yearlie rent res^oved is xxxiiij^l. j^s. viij^d. ut sup^r that of Hatch. And from the Free tenn^{ts} holding of the s^d manno^r yearlie xiiij^s. out of w^{ch} there is yearlie p^d for high rent i^l. xij^s. ij^d. that allowed, the cleer yearlie valew of the s^d manno^r is 33 02 06

500^l will not re- That I am seysed of a like estate in
paire the house the demeasnes of the same manno^r, wth
there & make it th'appteñce thereunto belonging, w^{ch}
habytable. was worth before these troubles yearlie 50 00 00

That I am seysed also of a like estate in a mill, called Blinsham Mill, pcell of the s^d manno^r, late in lease, but now in hand, w^{ch} before these troubles was worth yearlie 10 00 00

That I am seýzed of a like estate in the manno^r of *£. s. d.*
 Cleave, with its rights, memb^{rs}, & appteñc^e in the
 pishes of Hatherleigh, &c. consisting of estates by
 leases for 3 lives, whereon the rent reserved yearly is
 five pounds ten shillings & seaven pence, & of high
 rents from the free tenn^{ts} holding of the said manno^r
 vj^s. v^d. out of w^{ch} is p^d yearly for high rent iiij^s. ix^d.
 That allowed, the cleer yearly value of the said man-
 no^r is 05 12 03

The Totall of all the pmisses aforesaid, being
 my estate of Inheritance, amounts to . . . 460 03 04

That I am seýzed in fee in rev^{co}n after 2 lives, in
 the demeasnes of Acland, wth th'appteñc^e lying in the
 pish of Landkey, w^{ch} was (being in possession) of the
 cleer yearlie valew before these troubles of 50^l. out of
 w^{ch} is p^d yearly for high rent xvj^s. iiij^d. that allowed,
 the cleer yearly valewe. of the pmiss^e is 49 03 08

That I am seýzed of a rev^{co}n in fee of & in cstaine
 Marshes, called Etherlies Marshes, in the pish of Sil-
 ferton, in w^{ch} there is one Life of 15 yeares old in pos-
 session, during w^{ch} Life there is noe profit accrueth
 to me; the same was worth before these troubles
 yearly 30 00 00

That I have the present possession of certaine lands
 & tenem^{ts} called Lower Cullombe, wth the appteñc^e
 lying in the pish of Rewe, during one old life, after
 whose death the same pmisses belong unto another
 pson during one other life, & then after the decease of
 that life, the s^d lands & tenem^{ts} are to descend unto
 me & my heires, the w^{ch} before these troubles was
 worth yearly 20 00 00

The totall of all these last pcedent pmisses,
 being my estate in fee in expectancy after others
 lives, amounts to 99 03 08

That I am seýzed for terme of one life in possession

of a 2taine moore, called Wolleigh moore, w^{ch} ytts appteñce in the pish of Tawton, out of w^{ch} is yearly p^d for rent 1^l. that deducted, the same was worth cleerly before these troubles yearlie 08 00 00

That I am seysed for 2 lives in possession of certaine marshes wth their appteñce called Ford marsh, lying in Tawton aforesaid, out of w^{ch} is yearlie p^d for rent 5^l. that deducted, the same was worth yearlie before these troubles 20 00 00

That I am seysed in fee of all that the Prebend, Advowson, & right of patronage of & in the manno^r & prebend of Cutton, wth itt^s rights, members, & appteñce lying in the pish of Poltymore: And also am seysed for one Life of 60 yeares old in one tenem^t called Cutton, pcell of the p^rmiss's aforesaid, by the demyse of the prebendary of the said prebend, rendering the yearly rent of iij^l. viij^s. which tenem^t before these troubles was worth yearly, over & above the said rent 25 12 00

The totall of the last recited p^rmiss's w^{ch} is for terme of lives, amounts to 53 12 00

That I have a drye Rent only due unto me yearly out of Fullford & Fullford-ball, lying in the pishes of Crediton, Shobrooke, & others (not to be improved) to me & my heires: the tenn^{ts} thereof are seised in fee, of the lands, out of w^{ch} the rent is yssuing, viz^t 06 06 08

That 2taine marshes, called Chitherly Marshes, in the pish of Bickleigh, were given long since by one of my Ancesto^{rs} to the finding of a Chaplaine, & the mayntenance & repaire of a Chapple, w^{ch} marshes are now so fallen in their yearlie valew, that the same will not pay the stypend, appointed yearlie to be p^d to the Chaplaine w^{ch} officiates there, & yearlie maintaine the Chapple also: The inheritance of w^{ch} marshes, & the nomynaçon of w^{ch} Chaplaine, belonges to me & my heires: But I having no profit by the same

Marshes, cannot charge my pticul^r wth any value £. s. d. thereof, as lyable to compound for the same.

The totall of all my estate of inheritance & freehold, both in possession & expectancie as aforesaid, amounts to 619 05 08

And the high rents yearlie due & payable frō the respective free tenn^{ts} holding of the said respective manno^{rs} aforenamed, & the drye rent aforesaid, neyther of w^{ch} is ymproveable (more than they are) as the other rents reserved on leases & Coppyholds are, of w^{ch} I humbly pray a ppor^oable abatem^t in my fine, & these rents doe amount unto 14 11 00

My psonall estate being utterlie wasted & consumed, soe that there is a very small matter remayning, viz^t

Inp^lmis in Bedding, bedsteds, & furniture for
 Chambers 30 00 00
 In Brasse & pewt^r of all sortes 10 00 00
 Table boards, cusheons, stooles, carpetts, & other
 furniture 35 00 00
 Cattle, horses, & hogges 20 00 00
 Lynnen of all sortes 05 00 00

Su^m 100 00 00

Debts owinge by me

To M^r Evans, of Exet^r 100 00 00
 To the Lady Lawdie, of the same 100 00 00
 To M^r Cudmore, of Loxbeare 80 00 00
 To severall psons, being legacies given by the last
 will & testam^t of my mother, the Lady Vincent, de-
 ceased 260 00 00
 To other psons in Exeter, being in small so^mes
 upon Booke 160 00 00

Su^m 700 00 00

Debts owing to me	£.	s.	d.
from my sevall tenn ^{ts} , w ^{ch} , by reason it is in small soñes, I cannot soe well expresse in pticuler	.	.	50 00 00
			<hr/>
Sum			50 00 00

This is a true pticul^r of all my estate, both reall & psonall, w^{ch} I can sett forth (my estate falling into my hands but 10: Monthes last past), having received no profit thereof hitherto: And besides, my studie was broken open, and thereout was taken away all my ancyent wrytings & surveyes w^{ch} conc^{ne} my estate: And I doe humbly desire the hono^{ble} Co^mmittee of Goldsmithes hall touching delinquents for Composi^{ti}ons, that I may be admytted to Compound, according to w^{ch} I doe submitt & undertake to pay & satisfie such fine & Composi^{ti}on for the same, as they shall sett & impose in order to the Freedome & discharge of my pson & estate. According to the Articles agreed upon by S^r Thomas Fairfax, Generall of the Parlyam^t Army, upon the Surrendring up of the Cittie of Exon:

(Signed) JOHN ACKLAND.

State Paper Office, Royalist Comp. Papers, vol. X. p. 975.

John Ackland, of Columbe John, in the County of Devon, Esq^r.

— he is one His Delinquency that he was in Armes excepted for a against the Parliam^{te}, and in Exeter at the third in the Ux- tyme of the late Surrender thereof unto S^r bridge pposi^{ti}ons. Thomas Fairfax, and craves the benefitt of those Articles.

He hath taken the na^{ti}onall Covenant before Wiffm Barton, minister of John Zacharies, the 10th of July 1646, and the negative oath heere the same daye.

He compounds upon a perticuler delivered in under his hand, by which he doth submitt to such ffine, &c. and by which it doth appeare,

That he is seized in fee tayle in possession, with the fee simple expectant, of and in the Manno^r of Columbe John, lyinge in the parish

ti. s. d. of Broadclist, and of certaine old rents there,
and of more old rents in the Manno^{rs} of Hack-
worthy, Hatch, Nymmett St. George, Ro-
mansleigh, Essebeare, Leigh, Riveton, Wol-
leigh, and Cleave, in the County of Devon,
of the yearely value before these troubles
value 154 2 8 154^u. 2^s. 8^d.

That he is. seized of a like estate, of and in
certaine freehold rents, belonginge to the
said Manno^{rs}, amountinge unto the sōme
value 8 4 2 of 8^u. 4^s. 2^d.

That he is seized of a like estate of and in
the demesne of the said severall manno^{rs} per-
ticularly mençoned in the perticuler of his
estate, and were together of the yeerely value
before theis troubles, 309^u. 15^s. 10^d. the rents
value 309 15 10 reserved allowed.

That there is to remaine and come unto him
and his heires after two lives in beinge, the
demesne of Ackland, lyinge in the parish of
Landkey and County of Devon, out of which
16^s. 4^d. high rent is paid, and was of the cleere
yeerely value before theis troubles, over and
value 49 3 8 above the rent reserved, 49^u. 3^s. 8^d.

That there is to come and remaine unto him
and his heires, after one life in possession,
other Marsh Lands and Ten^{ts} lyinge and
beinge in Silferton, in the said County, of the
value 30 0 0 yeerely value before theis troubles 30^u.

That he is seized of a Franck ten^t duringe
a life in possession, of and in other Lands and
Ten^{ts}, lyinge in the parish of Rewe, in the said
Countye, and then the same to remaine to
another duringe his life, the Revercōn in Fee
after that life to him and his heires, of the
value 20 0 0 yeerely value before theis troubles 20^u.

That he is seized of a Franck ten^{te} in posses-
sion duringe his life of a certaine Moore,
called Wolleigh Moore, lyinge in the pish of
Tawton, out of which is yeerely paid for rent

	ti.	s.	d.	1 ^{li} . and was yeerely worth before these troubles, over and above the rent reserved, 8 ^{li} .
value	8	0	0	

That he is seized of a Franck ten^t for two lives in possession, of and in certaine Marshes, with the appurten^{ce}, called Ford Marsh, lyinge in Tawton aforesaid, of the yeerely value before theis troubles, over and above 5^{li}. rent issueinge, 20^{li}.

value	20	0	0
-------	----	---	---

That he is seized in Fee to him and his heires in possession of and in the Prebend of Cutton, and Manno^r to the same belongeinge, lyinge and beinge in the parish of Poltymore, in the said Countye, wherein he hath onely the Presenta^{cion} of the Prebend, with a charge, of 4^{li}. 8^s. which he yeerely payes for the same.

But he is seized of a Franck ten^t for one life of certaine Lands and Tent^s, parcell of the said Prebend, which before theis troubles was of the yeerely value of 25^{li}. 12^s. over and above the rent reserved.

That he is seized in Fee to him and his heirs in possession of and in certaine freehold rents issueinge out of the manno^rs of Fullford & Fullford Ball, lyinge in the parishes of Crediton and Shobrooke and others, amountinge to the so^me of 6^{li}. 6^s. 8^d. yeerely paid.

value	6	6	8
-------	---	---	---

That he is owner and possessed of a personall estate in Goods and Chattells, perticulerly mentioned in the perticuler of his estate, to amount unto the so^me of 100^{li}. And debts oweinge to him 50^{li}.

He expresseth a perticuler of debts which he owes, amountinge unto the so^me of 700^{li}.

That certaine Marshes, called Chitherby Marshes, lyinge in the pish of Bickley, in the said Countye, were given longe sithence by one of his Ancesto^rs to the Findeinge of a Chaplyn and the maintenance and repaire of a Chappell, which Marshes are nowe soe fallen in there yeerely value, that the same will not

paye the stipend appointed yeerely to be paid to the Chaplyn which officiates there, and yeerely maintaine the Chappell. The inheritance of which Marshes, and the Nomincon of which Chappline, belongs to him and his heirs; but he, receiveinge noe profit by the same, doth not chardge his pticuler therewith as to compound for it, but to enforme the truth thereof, least heereafter he might be questioned for the omission of it.

He is to be allowed 11^{li}. 19^s. 5^d. for the severall high rents which are payable for his severall Mannors to the respective Lords of the Fees of which the same are respectively holden.

17 July 1646.

JEROM ALEXANDER.

D. WATKINS.

fine, at a third, 4318^{li}.

at a tenth 1727

State Paper Office, Royalist Comp. Papers, vol. X. p. 995.

These are to certifie that S^r John Acland of Cullum john, in the County of Devon, Knight, did freely and fully take the Nationall Covenant, and subscribe y^e same,

Upon the Tenth day of July 1646.

The said Covenant being administred unto him, according to order, by me,

Wittm Barton, Minister
of John Zecharies, London.

[Mem. The following endorsement is written on the face of this paper.]

John Ackland,
N^o. 538,
July 1646,*
Intrat^r.

Report past 14^o Junii,
1648: ffyne 1727^l.

State Paper Office, Royalist Comp. Papers, vol. CXIII. p. 87.

(Extract.)—John Ackland Fined 22^o Julij 1646, & p^d 4^o Augusti 1646.

State Paper Office, Royalist Comp. Papers, vol. X. p. 988.

To the Hono^{ble} the Co^mmittee att Gouldsmiths' Hall.

The humble Peti^{ti}on of Richard Evans, one of the Co^mmittee for the City of Exceter,

Sheweth, that yo^r Peti^{ti}oner hath lent and engaged himselfe for greate somes of mony for the State's use, wholly neglectinge his owne affayres, and spent his time in executinge all co^mmands of Parliament, beinge one of their Co^mmissioners both for the County of Devoⁿ and City of Exoⁿ, which service he faithfully executed untill that City and County was wholly in the Enemies power, for which he suffered in Body and Estate to extremity and ruen, as appeareth in the inclosed Peti^{ti}on, the p^{ar}ticulars whereof are well knowne to divers of the Members of the House of Co^mmons, and all by the invetterate mallice and cruell co^mmands of John Acland, Esq^r. who, without warrant, legall or millitary, wholly converted the greatest part of yo^r Peti^{ti}oners Estate to his owne propper use, and by force kept the same till that Cuntry was reduced; himselfe now beinge under the Articles of Exceter, as yo^r Peti^{ti}oner is informed, hath made his Composi^{ti}on att a low Rate, farre beneath his Estate, haveinge had to himselfe the Plunder of many men's Estates, and oweinge to the State for his Twentieth part which others of that Countrey paid almost as much as his p^{re}sent Composi^{ti}on.

In tender consideration of the p^{ro}misses, yo^r Peti^{ti}oner humbly prayeth that yo^r Honors would be graciously pleased to p^{re}sent this Peti^{ti}on to the Hono^{ble} House of Comons, when you make the reporte of his Composi^{ti}on, that yo^r Peti^{ti}oner, whose Estate the sayd Acland exhausted, and his time now spent in Publicke service, may be incouraged by yo^r goodnes.

And yo^r Peti^{ti}oner shall dayly pray, &c.

5 August 1646,
ordered A peti^{ti}on be
filed wth S^r Jo: Acklands
Papers.

State Paper Office, Royalist Comp. Papers, vol. I. p. 267.

Die Jovis, 3^o Septembris 1646.

Whereas John Acland, of Colomb John, in the Countie of Devon, Esq^r, hath compounded for his delinquency, he having been in Armes against the Parliament, and hath deliverd in a particular of his estate to the Committee at Goldsmithes Hall, which (as is informed) is of far lesse valew then the estate of the sayd John Acland uppon a true estimate come unto. It is ordered and ordained by the & Commones in Parliament, that the surplusage of the landes, goods, or chattels of the sayd John Acland, over and above the particular thereof by him delivered into the sayd Committee, shalbe assigned to Richard Evans, one of the Committee of the Citty of Exeter, spoyled and ruined by the sayd John Acland, to make reparation to the sayd Richard Evans for his great losses and damāges sustained, for his service and affections to the Parliament. And it is further ordered and ordained that the Committee sitting at Goldsmithes Hall shall have power to examine the sayd information, and to assigne over and convert the sayd overplus of the sayd John Aclands estate to the best advantage of the sayd Richard Evans.

H: Elsynge, Cleř: P. D. Coñ:

10^o Septembř 1646.

Whereas, by an order of Parliament, dated the 3^d Septembř 1646, which is hereunto annexed, the surplusage of the lands, goods, and chattles of John Acland, Esq. over and above the particular thereof by him deliverred into the Committee at Goldsmiths Hall (a Coppy whereof is herewith anexed), is assigned unto Richard Evans, of the Citty of Exeter, &c. and whereas it is alsoe ordered that this Committee shall have power to examine the whole matter, and assigne over and convert the sayd overplus of the sayd John Acland's estate to the best advantage of the sayd Richard Evans, This Committee doth now order and appoint the Committees and Sequestrators of Parliament for the County of Devon and Citty of Exeter to be aydeing & assisting unto the sayd Richard Evans in the findeing out and discovering of the true valew of the sayd John Acland's reall estate, as alsoe of all such monys, goods, and chattles, whatever he hath concealed and not compounded being not mentioned in his sayd particular, and the sayd Committees and Sequestrators are hereby ordered and desired

to seize and take into their custody all the sayd monys, goods, & chattles soe discovered, and to give notice thereof from tyme to tyme unto this Committee, to the end that this Committee may proceed thereupon according to the sayd order of Parliament.

State Paper Office, Royalist Comp. Papers, vol. I. p. 275.

Civitas } § A particular of y^e goods of S^r John Acland, Baro-
Exon. } nett, w^{ch} were attached att y^e suite of M^r Richard
Evans y^e 3^d day of May 1646, by Richard Triggs &
William Cholwill, two of y^e fjeants att Mace of y^e
said Cittie.

Inp^ris 3 downe Bedds and 13 Feather Bedds.

16 Bolsters, whereof 2 of downe and the rest feathers.

18 Pillowes and 2 wooll Quilts to lye on.

18 Blanketts and a Sumpter Cloth.

A Cannapy of Red Bayse lined wth Canvas.

4 peeces of stript Hangings.

2 Red Counterpanes, wth one yallowe one, all wth blacke Lace.

2 Arras Coverletts.

1 greene silke Quilte and a Pentudo Quilte.

1 Fustian Bedteeke, and 2 other Bedteeks.

4 Bolster teeks.

A Tayster, Courtaines and vallance of stript yellowe stuffe wth silke Fringe.

A Tayster, Courtaynes and Vallance of Redcloth, wth yellowe worsted Lace and Fringe.

A Tayster, Curtaynes and vallance of Horse-flesh colour sarge, wth greene Lace and Fringe, and 2 chaires sutable.

A Lincy-woolsy Tayster of a Bedd.

1 Newe peece and 1 olde peece of Red Bayse.

1 great windowe Courtayne.

2 white Rugg's, 1 yellowe Rugge, and 1 Red Rugge.

1 yellowe silke Quilte wth Fringe.

1 yellowe velvett Cubboard cloth wth Fringe.

4 yellowe damaske Courtaynes and Tayster wth yellowe Fringe.
for a field Bedsteed.

6 Newe Turkey drum Cushions.

6 Arras Cushions, and 10 olde drum Cushions.

1 Embrodered windowe Cushion.

- 2 Olde Red windowe Cushions and 1 yellowe plush Cushion.
- 1 stripte Courtayne.
- 1 Couch Chayre of greene wrought velvett, wth gould & silke fringe, and 2 great Chayres sutable to the same.
- 12 stooles sutable to the same.
- 4 lesser Chayres and 1 lowe stoole sutable to the same.
- 9 peeces of Newe guilted Leather hangings.
- 1 great Red Chayre wth yellowe Lace & Fringe.
- 1 Lesser Chayre and a stoole sutable.
- 7 ordinary Ruggs and 1 great greene Rugge.
- 1 Red and yellowe Coverlett.
- 1 olde greene and Russet silke Quilte.
- 2 greene Cloth Carpetts and a Cubboard Cloth wth green worsted fringe.
- 1 great Mappe of England.
- 1 needle worke chayre.
- 1 other peece of stript Hanginge.
- 12 pewter Candle sticks.
- 6 High drum Stooles.
- 13 Dozen of pewter dishes great and small.
- 4 Dozen of pewter trencher plates.
- 3 pasty plates, 3 pie plates, and 1 cheese plate.
- 6 Large Chargers and 3 great Basons.
- 2 dozen and 9 Sawcers, and 3 of a Larger size.
- 3 Stoole Pott Pannns.
- 1 Catt Panne of Brasse.
- 2 Paire of Brasse Andirons and doggs.
- 1 Limbicke and a Pewter Cisterne.
- 3 peeces of newe hanginge of stripte stuffe.
- 2 peeces of olde stripte stuffe, whereof 1 is a Courtayne.
- 5 peeces of green hangings stript wth yellowe.
- 1 greene cloth windowe Cushion.
- 1 Taynt worke Carpett.
- 2 great windowe Courtaynes of stript stuffe.
- 2 Lowe needle-worke stooles.
- 1 Lowe Red Stoole, wth blewed Lace and Fringe.
- 1 great Boyler, 1 great brasse Crocke, and 1 Iron Crocke.
- 1 brasse panne, and 3 p^rserving pann's.
- 1 brasse Morter and an Iron Pesell.

- .1 great brasse Crocke more and a great kettle.
- 1 other couch Chayre of Aishcolour and Tawny wrought velvett,
- wth 1 chayre, 2 Lowe stooles, and 1 footstoole of y^e same.
- 22 pictures and 2 guilt Candlesticks.
- 7 story Pictures.
- One Field bedsteed, wth green Cloth about y^e Posts, wth Red Lace.
- 14 Leather Truncks, full, being lockt and nayled upp.
- 1 Leather Cabynett.
- 1 great Spruce Chest and 2 Spruce boxes.
- 2 great hampers, full, fastned and locked.
- 1 Hamper, full, unfastned.
- 2 Boxes of glasses and such like things.
- 2 Leather Truncks, and a Coffe empty.
- 3 paire of dogg's and 1 paire of billowes.
- 3 wicker Basketts.
- 1 paire of Brasse Scales.
- 1 greene windowe Courtayne.
- 6 Frames for high Joynstooles.
- 1 Frame for a Chayre.
- 2 Warminge Pannns.
- 1 Spruce Chest more, Empty.
- 1 Olde Chayre more.
- 8 Chamber Potts, 3 Flagons, & 4 lesser Basons.

Civitas } This is a true Coppie of the retorne made by the fiant^e
 Exon. } att Mace of the said Cittie, of the goods attached by
 them and certefyed into the Courte there.

Exon 29^o Octobris
 1646.

Ita testor, Samuel Izacke,
 cois clicus Civit^{is} pdict^e.

To the Honn^{ble} Cōmittee for Compounding wth Deliquents at
 Goldsmiths Hall, London.

According to your order of the vijth of Septemb^r 1646, directing
 us to certifie such goods as should bee discovered belonging unto
 S^r John Acland not compounded for, Wee doe hereby certify that
 the goods of the said S^r John Acland, expressed in this pticuler,
 are remaineing in the Cittie of Exon, according to the abovemen-

tioned information: Dated att the Standing Cōmittee of Exoñ
October 31^o: Anno Dñi 1646.

WA. WHITE.

RICHARD CROSSINGE.

SAMUEL CLARKE.

State Paper Office, Royalist Comp. Papers, vol. I. p. 277.

Broadclist, in } A þfett Inventory of the Lands and Estat^r of M^r
Devoñ ss. } John Acland, of Colomb John, Esquire, valued
by Cap^t Henry Neubery, Sequestrator, & John
Haukens, Thomas Osborne, Constables, Edward
Eveleigh & W^m Musgrove, wth the true value
what his demeaynes, & what his yearely Rents
w^{ch} he Injoyed at the tyme of his Composiçon,
were valued p Añ before these troubles, the said
Lands only w^{ch} lye in Brodclist, Poltemore,
Rewe, & Silvertōñ, the 25 day of Septemb^r, 1646.

Inpⁱmis in the Hall in Collomb John House, 3 £. s. d.
table bords, 1 Lewery table, 1 forme, 2 And Irons, &
other Implem^{ts}, vā 02 10 00

In the Little parlor, 1 table bord & Carp^t, 2 Cloth
Cheayres, 5 Cloth Stools, 1 Cloth Couch, 6 Cushe-
ings, 1 Levey * table, vā 03 00 00

In the Nurse Chamb^r, 1 bed stede, 1 woole bed fu^r,
1 Levery table, 1 Spruse Chest, 1 bedsted, 1 fether
bed fu^r, 3 Cloth Chayres & other Implem^{ts}, vā . . . 06 10 00

1 drauinge box & the Leninge therin, vā . . . 02 00 00

In the Mayds Chamb^r, 2 bedsteds, 7 fetherbeds, 1
flope bed, 10 Ruggs, 5 Aresse Cov^leds, 5 Chamb^r
handges, 1 Lased, 1 Red Cloth Lased, 4 Red Curtens
Lased, & wth silke frange, 1 gray Laced Cloth, 1
greene Carp^t of brodcloth, 9 other Curtens lased, 2 red
vallents wth silke frange & Laced, 2 other vallents
franged, 2 other vallents Laced, 2 oredged * color val-
lents franged & lased, 1 Cloth tester lased, 1 payre of
Sheats, 9 fether bolsters, 1 Carp^t tester, 3 canvas bed
tyes, 1 sadle & pillyon, & other Implem^{ts}, vā . . . 70 03 00

In the porch Chamb ^r , 1 bed & bedsted, & other Im- plem ^{ts} , vā	£. s. d. 01 00 00
In the Cham ^b by & in the gallery, 1 dust bed & bed sted, 2 presses, vā	02 10 00
In the fore porch Chamb ^r , 1 bed sted, & fether bed fu ^r , 2 cloth Cheayres, & other Implem ^{ts} , vā	03 10 00
In the Red Cham ^b & in 3 little Cham ^b ^{9s} , by 2 side tables, 4 Cloth Cheayres, 1 Cloth Couch, 1 Lether Cheayre, 5 cloth cheayres, stooles, & other Imple- m ^{ts} , vā	04 15 00
In the brode Chambr or matted Chambr, 1 bed sted, 3 cheayres, 1 Couch, 1 stoole, 1 payre of And Irons, 1 fire pan, vā	02 00 00
In 1 little Cham ^b by the brode Cham ^b , 1 table bord, 2 payre of And Irons, 1 bed sted, & fether bed fu ^r , 1 Levery table, & other Implem ^{ts} , vā	03 10 00
In the parlor Cham ^b & in 2 little Cham ^b ^{9s} by, 2 bedsteds, 1 dust bed fu ^r , 1 Letheringe Cheayre, 1 In- strument called Harpsecorde, vā	03 05 00
In the gallery Cham ^b & in 1 Cham ^b by, 2 bedsteds, some vessell, tym ^b , & Coatch Harnesse, & other Imp ^{ts} , vā	03 10 00
In the 2 Cham ^b over the Ketchinge, 2 bed steds, 1 spruse Chest, 3 Cheayres, 3 Cloth stooles, vā	03 00 00
In the 2 butteryes w th in the Hall, 5 Hodges, 1 Cheayre, and other Implem ^{ts} , vā	01 00 00
In the greate parlo ^r , 1 table bord, 2 Levery tables, 15 Cloth Cheayres, 6 Cloth Stolls w th frange, a payre of Orgaines and Virgynals, vā	13 00 00
In the buttery, 1 amery & other Implem ^{ts} , vā	00 10 00
In the Ketchinge, 3 table bords, 11 spits and Irons and Iron Crokes, & other Implem ^{ts} , vā	03 00 00
In the Lather house & in 2 Litle houses by, 2 table bords, 2 brasse kettle, 2 drypinge panes, 5 pewter dishes & some other pewter, 1 trendle, 9 hodghead ^e , 4 seltinge tub ^e , Iron and other Imp ^{ts} , vā	04 00 00
In the workmens hall & in the Little rome by, 1 table bord, some Iron Implem ^{ts} , & some wooden ves- sel ^e , vā	01 10 00
In the dayrie house, 1 table bord, 2 brase pots, 1	

brase pan, 1 Cheasteñ, 2 hodgeheads, 4 barrell, 1 Cloth stoole, & other Imp ^{ts} , vā	£. s. d. 02 05 00
In the turfe house, 1 trendle, 3. barrelç, vā	00 10 00
In the bruehouse, 1 furnese pan, 18 tymbringe ves- selç, 1 brase kettle & other Implem ^{ts} , vā	05 00 00
In the Corne Chamḃ, 1 table bord, 2 Corne Hutches, & other Imp ^{ts} , vā	02 10 00
Some apples, vā	01 05 00
3 bellç, vā	02 00 00
The woode & fursse, vā	05 00 00
In the gate Chamḃ, 1 bed fū & bed sted, vā	01 00 00
In the bylyes Chamḃ, 1 bed & bedsted, 1 little table bord, vā	01 00 00
In the Courtlage & in the Coach house, 1 Coatch, 2 weaynes and 2 payre of wheayles, 2 other weayne bodies, Iron drages & Harroes, some tymḃ, & other Implem ^{ts} for plowe & horses, vā	20 00 00
The Hay in sevall houses at Collomb John, vā	16 00 00
The Corne at Colomb John, Rewe, & at Relyton Barton, w ^{ch} was groeñ there this yeare, by an Inven- tory form ^{ly} taken by M ^r Barton, vā to be 34 ač in 40 ^{li} ; but upon further Inquiry it doth appeare to be 56 ač of wheate, Rye, oatç, & beanes, being p ^t in Colomb John Barne, & p ^t in 1 great mowe of wheate, in one Mogaredge cloise, neere Colomb John, vā	70 00 00
In the orchard, 1 sider Mill & a sider wringe, vā	04 00 00
6 fatt oxen & 3 fat bullocks in the meadoes, vā	42 00 00
2 kyne, vā	06 10 00
By a form ^y Inventory, 11. Hodggs, vā	08 00 00
By the same Inventory, 5 bushells of barly, & 20 cheses, vā	01 00 00

A ptyculer of the goods in Kellyton, in the pishe of
Brodclist.

Inp ^{mis} in the Hall & in the buttery, 1 table bord, 2 formes, 1 side table, & other Implem ^{ts} , vā	01 05 00
In the parlor, 2 table bords, 1 Levery table, 1 Iron backe, vā	02 00 00
In the newe rome, 2 bed stedç, vā	00 08 00

	£.	s.	d.
In the Ketchinge & in twoo little houses by, 1 table bord, 1 forme, 1 Cubbert, 1 amery, 4 dressers, & other Imp ^{ts} , vā	02	00	00
In the parlor Chamb ^o , 1 bed sted, 1 Livery table, 1 Spruse Chest, vā	02	00	00
In the Hall Chamb ^o , 2 bedsteds, 2 Livery tables, vā	01	10	00
In the Chamb ^o next the Coke Last, 1 bedsted, 1 Livery table, & old Stolls, and other Implem ^{ts} , vā	01	00	00
In the Coke Last, 1 bedsted, & other Implem ^{ts} , vā	01	00	00
In the dyninge Rome, 1 table bord, 2 Livery tables, vā	02	00	00
In the Ketchinge Chamb ^o & in 3 Chamb ^{os} by, 5 bedsted, 3 presses, 3 truncks, 2 Livery tables, vā	05	00	00
In 3 other Chamb ^{os} by, 2 bed steds, 1 prese, 1 Chest, some p ^{sses} , vā	02	00	00
In the Cham ^b next the Ketchinge Cham ^b , 2 bedsted ^e , 2 Cheayres, & other Implem ^{ts} , vā	01	00	00
In the Studdye, 1 table bord, vā	00	15	00
In the old house next the Ketching, some tym ^b vessell ^e & some lastes, vā	00	15	00
In 2 Chamb ^o over the brue house, Corne, & tymbringe vessell ^e , and other Implem ^{ts} , vā	00	15	00
In the bru house & in the house by, 1 furnese pan, 17 hodgheads & some tym ^b , vā	05	00	00
Some apples in the bruhouse & in a Cham ^b , vā	03	00	00
In the Fore Court, some tym ^b , & 2 bedsteds in the house by, vā	00	15	00
In the Courtladge, 1 payre of wheayles & some tym ^b , vā	02	00	00

The whole some of goods at Collomb John house
and at Kellyton House, amounts to . In Total 356 06 00

HENRY NEWBERRY.

John Hawkings,	}	Constables.
Thomas Osmond,		
John Heathfeild,		
Francis Simons,		
John Hawkings,		

The doves & the game in the warren at Collomb John house, beinge the goods of M^r Aclande, is not valued. *£. s. d.*

Upon farther discovey the tenem^t in Rewe is found to * better then form^{ly}, vā p ā 10 00 00

Upon further discovry, Kellyton Barton is found to be better then form^{ly}, vā p ā 10 00 00

Two tenemen^te more discov^d belonge* to the Barten of Kellyton in fee, vā p añ 10 00 00

The tymber and woode nowe groinge upon Collomb John Barten, and Kellyton Barten, now to be feld wthout any p^judice to the yearely value thereof, is wourth to be sold 200 00 00

HENRY NEWBERY.

JOHN HAWKING^e, Const^l.

Devoñ ss. A true ptyculer of all the Reall Estate of M^r John Aclands of Collomb John, Esquire, lyinge in Brodclist, Rewe, Poltymore, & Silverton, wth the yearly value before these Trobles, viz.

Inp^lmis his Barton and demeaynes at Collomb John, wth one Tenymen^t adjoyninge called by the name of Cutton, was Lett & sett, for divers yeares together before these trobbles, at the yearely Rent of three hundred pounds, whereof the said Collomb John Barton & demeaynes being his free Land, is vā p añ . 240 00 00

And the said Tenem^t called Cutton, in Poltymore, for 1 or 2 lives, or in fee, is vā p añ 60 00 00

One Barton called Kellyton, lyinge in Brodclist & Silverton, free land, vā before these Trobles p añ . 80 00 00

One Tenem^t lyinge in Rewe, free land, vā before these trobbles p añ 20 00 00

One Tenem^t in fee called Etherly Mashas in Silverton, vā before these trobbles p añ 40 00 00

Some tot^e p ā 440 00 00

* Sic.

The hie rent p^d by 1 free Tenant to the Man^{or} of £. s. d.
 Collomb John 00 06 08

The Heade rent^e of his Tenants belonge to Col-
 lomb John Man^{or} yearly p^d 01 12 08

by Coppie & widdohoode

1 Tenem^t in fee belonge to the Man^{or} of Col-
 lomb John expectant after 1 life, vā p añ 10 00 00

1 other Tenem^t of the same Man^{or} in Fee, expect-
 ante after 1 life, vā p añ 12 00 00

State Paper Office, Royalist Comp. Papers, vol. I. p. 285.

Devon ss. An abstract of the Reall estate of John Acland, of Cullombe
 by vertue of an Order of the House of Co^mons, & of the
 Surplusage thereof over and above that men^coned in his

	True yearly value.	Out-goings.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Manno ^r of Woolleigh Omer, ats Omere:—		
Imp ^r is the heigh Rents of the said Manno ^r , as by the Auditt papers appeares, comes to . 1 8 0	42 16 2	01 02 8
Conven ^c onary Rents, w th Ca- pons, &c. reserved out of the land ^e in Woolleigh, Blinsham, & Torrington, comes to . 41 8 2		
The Demeasnes of the said Manno ^r .	100 00 0	00 00 0
The Mills thereunto belonging, called Blinsham Mills	30 00 0	00 00 0
Tenem ^{ts} dependinge upon 1 & 2 Lives:—		
William Slader holdeth one house, called Alderscott, & certaine pcells of land lyinge in St Gyles	Val' p' ann'. 06 00 0	Rent p' ann'. 02 08 8
William Halse holdeth one tenem ^t , called Blinsham	08 00 0	01 00 0

* I read this figure as expressing two shillings, and was much puzzled how the Cleere Value
 Lives, though placed in the shilling column.

1 other Tenem^t of the same Mano^r in fee, after 1 £. s. d.
 widohooðe, vā p añ 02 00 00
 HENRY NEWBERRY.

John Hawkinge,
 Thomas Osmond,
 John Heathfeild,
 Francis Simons,
 John Hawkinge, } Constable.

Att the Coñmittee of Devon,
 14th Novemb^r 1646. Examined by
 John Beare,
 John Barton, Withm Fry,
 Charles Raghan,
 John Marshall.

(Endorsed) S^r John Aclands Inventry,
 by Cap^t Newberry.

John, in the countye of Devon, Esqr, upon a Survey thereof lately taken
 Coñmittees att Gould Smythes hall & Devon aforesaid, togeather wth the
 perticular, As followeth :

Cleere value.	Yearely value in y ^e p ^t icular.	Out-goings.	Cleere value ib'm.	Surplusage p' ann ^r .
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
41 13 6	34 15 8	01 13 2	33 02 6	08 11 0
00 00 0	50 00 0	00 00 0	00 00 0	50 00 0
00 00 0	10 00 0	00 00 0	00 00 0	20 00 0
Lives.				
0 2* 0	00 00 0	00 00 0	00 00 0	
0 2 0	00 00 0	00 00 0	00 00 0	

could be so small, until my friend, Charles Lechmere, Esq. pointed out to me that it was two

	True yearly value.	Out-goings.
	£. s. d. Val' p' ann'.	£. s. d. Rent p' ann'.
Henry Steevens one tenem ^t , called Omer .	11 00 0	01 03 0
John Geaton, certaine messuag ^s , lands, & tenem ^{ts} , called Alscott, Beare hall mead, &c.	07 00 0	00 18 4
2 ^{li} of Sugar] Richard Emott 1 close called Holloway-hedd	05 00 0	00 16 0
Stephen Tucker, the moitye of a tenem ^t .	01 00 0	00 00 8
The rest of the Tenñts have not all as yett pduced their leases.		
The tymber & sale wood growing upon the demeasnes and Manno ^r aforesaid, is worth 200 ^{li}	00 00 0	00 00 0
The Parke and y ^e Game not valued.		
Manno ^r of Ninnett S ^t George :—		
The heigh Rent ^e and Convençonary Rent ^e w th ix ^s for ix Capons, comes to . . .	£. s. d. 19 08 40b	£. s. d. 00 13 0
Tenem ^{ts} ut sup ^a :—		
Henry Pears holdeth 1 tenem ^t , called Coombrew, & a Close of land called Worthy	20 00 0	01 00 4
Thomas Tucker 1 tenem ^t , called Eastone .	20 00 0	01 01 6
Mary Amëry 1 tenem ^t , called Coombrew .	13 00 0	00 13 4
Silvanus Bond 1 tenem ^t , called Little hele	30 00 0	02 00 0
More one tenem ^t in hand, called Forde, w ^{ch} was lett for 3 lives by M ^r Knight for 300 ^{li}	25 00 0	00 14 6
Some of the Tenñt ^e have not yet pduced their Leases, they being in Barnestaple, an infected place.		
Right of Patronage belongs to M ^r Acland, worth about	80 00 0	p aññ
The Incumbent a malignant, very aged. Woods & timber not valued.		
The Manno ^r of Leigh :—		
The Rents thereof, w th 13s. for 13 Capons, and increas ^d Rents, come to	12 17 9	00 03 0
Tenem ^{ts} ut Antea :—		
Zachary Cudmoore, gent. holdeth the Bar- ton of Leigh	Val' p' ann'. 60 00 0	Rent p' ann'. 03 00 0
Amy Thorne vid 1 tenem ^t , called Can- worthy	16 00 0	01 00 0

Cleere value.	Yearely value in y ^e p'ticular.	Out-goings.	Cleere value ib'm.	Surplusage p' ann'.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Lives. 0 2 0	00 00 0	00 00 0	00 00 0	
0 2 0	00 00 0	00 00 0	00 00 0	
0 1 0	00 00 0	00 00 0	00 00 0	
0 2 0	00 00 0	00 00 0	00 00 0	
00 00 0	00 00 0	00 00 0	00 00 0	200 00 0
£. s. d. 18 15 4ob	£. s. d. 18 00 2	£. s. d. 00 13 0	£. s. d. 17 07 2	£. s. d. 01 08 2
0 1 0	00 00 0	00 00 0	00 00 0	
0 2 0	00 00 0	00 00 0	00 00 0	
0 1 0	00 00 0	00 00 0	00 00 0	
0 1 0	00 00 0	00 00 0	00 00 0	
00 00 0	00 00 0	00 00 0	00 00 0	300 25 p Anñ
12 14 9	12 00 8	00 03 4	11 17 4	01 00 5
Lives. 0 1 0				
0 2 0				

	True yearly value.	Out-goings.
	£. s. d. Val' p' ann'.	£. s. d. Rent p' ann'.
John Hanford 1 tenem ^t in Leigh Towne .	11 00 0	00 10 0
Richard Warren & Richoard Wistlade 1 tenem ^t in Leigh towne	10 00 0	00 04 4
Edward Ingram 1 tenem ^t voč Ventry . .	12 00 0	00 10 0
Thomas Sherland 1 house in Tiverton .	02 00 0	00 02 6
Henry Mawry 1 Cottage w th a greist Mill	07 00 0	00 10 0
Johes Maunder 1 tenem ^t voč Ham . . .	10 00 0	00 08 0
Alexandrus Marshall, Chicus, et Hugo Marshall tenent unū teñtum in Leigh Towne voč Chapleland, &c.	12 00 0	00 10 0
Xp ^h er Copp & Daniell Copp 1 Cottage & 2 Closes, &c.	04 00 0	00 02 8
Joha Thomas vid 1 tenem ^t et peč terre, &c. Seuerall leases not as yet pused. Tymber & wood not valued.	28 00 0	01 00 0
Mannor of Eserbeare, ats Aishbeare :—		
The Rents thereof, w th Capons, increased Rents, and other Reseruaçons, come to .	£. s. d. 11 07 0	£. s. d. 00 17 7ob
Tenem ^{ts} vt antea :—		
Peter Bussell holdeth the moity of a tenem ^t & certaine Closes called Noddis- don Moore	16 00 0	00 13 4
Johes Zeaman & Henry Zeaman 1 tenem ^t voc Rochyll	04 00 0	00 04 4
Humfrey Melhuish moytie of 1 tenem ^t , vocał Coombe	09 00 0	00 05 0
Humfrey Westland the moity of a tenem ^t , voč Bambdon	09 00 0	00 06 8
Phus Hodge & Christian Hodge the moitye of a tenem ^t , vocał Downe, & of a mea- dow, voč Rew	12 00 0	00 10 0
George Haglay the moitye of a tenem ^t , voč Northcoombe, & certaine pcells of land, voč Bingham	08 00 0	00 08 0
Johes Parkehouse the moity of a tenem ^t , vocał Lower Bulworthy	16 00 0	00 10 0
Andrew Thomas the moitye of a Moore & close, called Pyle Moore, &c.	09 00 0	00 03 4
Idem, certaine pcells of Landstore grounds there	01 10 0	00 02 4
Henry Hill the moity of a tenem ^t , called Smallacombe	03 00 0	02 00 0
Severall leases not pduced. Tymber & wood not valued.		

Cleere value.	Yearely value in y ^e p'ticular.	Out-goings.	Cleere value ib'm.	Surplusage p' ann'.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Lives.				
0 1 0				
0 2 0				
0 1 0				
0 2 0				
0 2 0				
0 1 0				
0 2 0				
0 2 0				
0 1 0				
£. s. d.				
10 09 4ob	10 16 10	00 18 0	09 18 10	00 10 6½
0 2 0				
0 2 0				
0 2 0				
0 1 0				
0 2 0				
0 2 0				
0 2 0				
0 1 0				
0 2 0				
0 1 0				

	True yearly value.			Out-goings.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
The Mannor of Rivaton :—						
	£.	s.	d.			
The heigh Rents there . . .	1	9	0	23	17	6
Convenconary Rents . . .	22	8	6			
Tenem ^{ts} ut antea :—						
Hugh Yeolland holdeth 1 tenem ^t , voč Ri- vaton Northdowne	16	00	0	02	03	0
Elizabeth Herston vid 1 tenem ^t in New- port Bishopp	03	00	0	00	08	0
Humfrey Knight 1 tenem ^t in Lankey . . .	04	00	0	00	13	4
Barthus Baker 1 close & meadow, pcell of the Barton	03	10	0	00	10	0
Idem 1 tenem ^t more & close of land in Swimbridge	06	00	0	00	10	0
Thomasine Barne vid certaine pcells of land there	04	00	0	00	13	4
Wiffus Dennis 2 Mills & certaine pcells of Land	10	00	0	01	00	0
The Barton of Acland Moore	80	00	0	00	16	4
Tymber growinge on the said Barton, worth 500 ^{li} . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
A tenem ^t in East downe, called Endacott, in hand	60	00	0	00	00	0
More, a tenem ^t in Berinarbor & East Downe, likewise in hand, called Beans- cott, worth	50	00	0	00	00	0
Tymber & Coppis on the said tenem ^{ts} , 50 ^{li} Tymber & Sale wood upon the Barton of Rivaton, called Rivaton woode, worth 150 ^{li} . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tymber upon the tenem ^t of Thomasine Barne, 30 ^{li} . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
The two tenem ^{ts} in the pish of Charley, menconed in the pticuler, in hand, are worth	70	00	0	00	00	0
Coppis wood growing on the said tenem ^{ts} , worth 30 ^{li} . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
More one tenem ^t , called Little Bray, in the said pish of Charley, wch one Ed- ward Verchill holdeth for 99 yeares, if 4 lives (yet living) soe long live, Rent 16s. Not menconed in the pticuler, worth p anñ 40 ^{li}	40	00	0	.	.	.

Cleere value.	Yearely value in y ^e p ^t icular.	Out-goings.	Cleere value ib'm.	Surplusage p' ann ^y .
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
21 04 2	21 19 3	02 13 4	19 05 11	01 18 3
0 2 0				
0 2 0				
0 2 0				
0 2 0				
0 1 0				
0 1 0				
0 1 0				
0 1 0	50 & 2 lives	00 16 4	49 03 8	29 03 8
.	.	.	.	500 00 0
00 00 0	.	.	.	60 p ann ^y
00 00 0	.	.	.	50 p ann ^y
.	.	.	.	50 00 0
.	.	.	.	150 00 0
.	.	.	.	30 00 0
00 00 0	40 00 0	00 00 0	00 00 0	30 00 0
.	.	.	.	30 00 0
.	.	.	.	00 16 0*

* Sic.

	True yearely value.			Out-goings.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Tymber on the said Tenem ^t , worth lx ^{li}	.	.	.	.	.	.
The Inheritance of the said tenem ^t , w th the tymber, is worth about 250 ^{li}	.	.	.	.	.	.
The Mannor of Cleive, menconed in the perticuler, not yet surveyed, the Bay- liffe neglectinge to sumion the Tennts accordinge to a day pñxt.						
In w ^{ch} Mannor there are diverse tenem ^{ts} dependinge upon 1 & 2 lives, as is sup- posed; And timber of good value.						
Woolley Moore & Ford Marsh, menconed in the perticuler, not yet surveyed, but supposed to bee much under value.						
The Mannor of Romansleigh :—						
	£.	s.	d.			
The high Rents there	0	18	0	08 11 6	00 02 3	
Convencon Rents, w th Capons, &c.	7	13	6			
Tenem ^{ts} ut antea :—						
Wiffus Cocke tenet quod Messuagiū et tenum vocat Tqblis Coombe, pitt, et Beare, &c.	Val' p' ann'.			Rent p' ann'.		
Johes Broad holdeth the Barton of Ro- mansleigh	36 00 0			01 10 0		
Thomas Hodge, certaine lands voç Har- ridge	60 00 0			01 14 0		
Samuell Langbridge, certaine lands voç Dewbondislands	20 00 0			01 01 4		
Thomasine Treble vid one Messuage and Close of land, called Oxenparkes	08 00 0			00 06 8		
Richus Mannard 1 tenem ^t , called Church House	01 10 0			00 10 0		
*Idem 1 Close, called Darford	01 00 0			00 03 4		
Johes Snell 1 tenem ^t , called Dockworthy .	01 00 0			00 . . .		
Johes Bulleid 1 tenem ^t , called Whitehouse	10 00 0			01 00 0		
Idem Johes 1 other tenem ^t , voç Thro- combe	15 00 0			00 10 4		
The R ^t of Patronage of Romansleigh be- longs to M ^r Acland, worth about 100 ^{li} p ann. The Incumbent a malignant. Wood & timber w th in the said Mannor not valued.	20 00 0			00 15 0		

* This line is cancelled in the original.

Cleere value.	Yearely value in y ^e p'ticuler.	Out-goings.	Cleere value ib'm.	Surplusage p' ann'.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	60 00 0†
. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	250 00 0
08 09 3	07 17 2	00 03 5	07 14 9	00 14 6
Lives.				
0 2 0				
0 1 0				
0 2 0				
0 2 0				
0 2 0				
0 2 0				
0 1 0				
0 2 0				
0 1 0				

† These figures are cancelled in the original.

	True yearly value.	Out-goings.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Manno^r of Hackworthye:—		
	£. s. d.	
The heigh Rents there	02 17 0 }	
Convenconary Rents	03 04 0 }	
The Demeasnes thereunto belonging	50 00 0	01 06 5
		00 00 0
Tenem^{ts} ut antea:—		
Ann Browne vid 1 tenem ^t , called West-home	Val' p' ann'. 30 00 0	Rent p' ann'. 01 07 0
Peter Dyer 1 tenem ^t , called Peekes	06 00 0	00 10 0
Nichus Kimble 1 tenem ^t , called Lake-hedd	04 10 0	00 05 0
Trees for wood upon the said demeasnes of good value w th out anie abatement of the yearly value.		
Certaine Lands & tenem^{ts} lying wthin the Burrough of South Moulton, belonging to the said M^r Acland, & pretended to bee pcell of the Manno^r of Hatch:—		
The Rents of the said lands, w th out the said Manno ^r , as p the Auditt papers appears, come to	£. s. d. 43 09 4	£. s. d. 03 14 3
Tenem^{ts} dependinge upon 1 & 2 lives wthin the said Burrough:—		
Baldwine Wills 1 Close	Val' p' ann'. 07 00 0	Rent p' ann'. 02 00 0
Mary Hunt vid 1 Close of land	03 00 0	00 08 0
George Chaple 1 house & 3 acres of land	08 00 0	00 13 4
Rebecca Tucker 1 tenem ^t vo ^c Gilfords mead	06 13 4	01 00 0
Grace Shabbrooke 1 tenem ^t	08 00 0	00 10 0
Eadem 1 tenem ^t	05 00 0	02 00 0
Eadem 1 tenem ^t	02 10 0	00 10 0
Eadem 1 tenem ^t more	04 00 0	01 00 0
Phus Greenslade 1 tenem ^t	03 00 0	01 00 0
William Heward the moitye of a tenem ^t	05 00 0	00 10 2
Grace Hunt 1 tenem ^t	06 00 0	01 13 4
John Pawell & Roger Nicks 1 tenem ^t	10 00 0	02 00 0
Besides diverse of the Tenñts of the Burrough have not appeared nor pduced their Leases.		

	True yearly value.	Out-goings.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
The Mannor of Hatch, though men- tioned, yet not included in the particu- lar.		
The Rents of the said Mannor, w th 12s. 6d. for 12 Capons $\frac{1}{2}$ yearly, comes to . . .	14 09 4	00 04 0
Tenem ^{ts} ut Su ^{pa} :—		
Thomas Pincombe holdeth 2 tenem ^{ts} , called Withyeat	Val' p' ann'. 43 00 0	Rent p' ann'. 01 00 0
John Hunnacott 1 tenem ^t vo ^c Withyeat . .	35 00 0	01 00 0
Thomas Mooreman 1 tenem ^t in Withyeat .	28 00 0	00 16 0
Wiffus Penrose 1 tenem ^t in Withyeat p ^d .	23 00 0	00 10 0
Anthus Barnard y ^e moitye of a tenem ^t , vo ^c Hatch mill	06 00 0	00 06 8
Zachary Cudmoore, gent. 1 tenem ^t , called West Bray	60 00 0	02 00 0
Some Leases not yet produced.		
Tymber and Coppis upon the Barton of Hatchworth, 100 ^{li} . . . . .	. . .	. . .
Tymber and Coppis upon a tenem ^t called Beere, pcell of the said Mannor, worth 50 ^{li} . . . . .	. . .	. . .
Coppis wood lately growing upon the farme of Hatch. Sould for 80 ^{li} . whereof 60 ^{li} is received by me Charles Knight, about September last . . . . .	. . .	. . .
Resteth due from the Emptors thereof, 20 ^{li} . . . . .	. . .	. . .

There are certaine Mannors, lands, & tenem^{ts}, &c. lately be-
longing unto the Lady Vincent, deceased, not men^coned in the
Particular, pretended to bee conveyed to Sr Anthony Vincent by
Sr Fr: Vincent & his said Lady, both deceased, (viz.)

The Mannor of Esse Reyney, at^s Aish-Reyney, lying wthin the
pish of Rings Aish, wth the Right of Patronage there.

The Mannor of Gorhuish, lying in the pishes of Ingerleigh,
Northlew, & Okehampton, &c.

And also Frog-well & Durnaford, in Cornewall (as supposed),
in or neere South Hill, concistinge of 5 or 6 Tenem^{ts}, &c.

Baldwin Wills, Steward and Surveyor of the severall Mannors
before men^coned, hath given in a pticular under his hand of

Cleere value.	Yearely value in y ^e p'ticular.	Out-goings.	Cleere value ib'm.	Surplussage p' ann'.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
14 05 4	14 05 4
Lives.				
0 2 0				
0 1 0				
0 2 0				
0 2 0				
0 1 0				
0 2 0				
.	100 00 0
.	050 00 0
.	60 00 0
.	20 00 0

moneyes paid to the Lady Acland & Charles Knight, about the tyme of his Composiçon and sythence, the sume of 116^{li}. 10^s. 0^d.

Whereof to the said Lady Acland, 04^{li}. 15^s. 0^d.

The said M^r Wills informeth, that since the said Composiçon M^r Acland hath graunted a Co^mmission to the said M^r Wills, M^r Knight, M^r Davye, & M^r Turpin, to lett & sett estates in possession and rev^con wthin diverse of his Mannors, lands, & tenem^{ts}. And the said M^r Knight hath accordingly contracted for diverse tenem^{ts}, whereof a tenem^t called Ford, wthin the Mannor of Nymett St. George, is one, w^{ch} was lett for 300^{li}, as before men^coned.

The lands called Chitterly, in Bickly, not surveyed.

Diverse lands & tenem^{ts} in Barnestaple, Pilton, and other places infected wth y^e pestilence, not yet surveyed.

The Surplusage of the Rents of the severall Manno^{rs} before menčoned, comes £. s. d.
to 29 15 6½

The Surplusage of the demesnes lands & tenem^{ts} 274 03 8 } p Anñ.

Besids the lands p^ttended to bee made away, ut sup^a.

Timber and Sale of woods growinge upon the severall Bartons, Manno^{rs}, lands, & tenem^{ts} before menčoned, valued att . . 1110 00 0

Besids manie tenem^{ts} depending upon 1 & 2 lives, ut antea.

Ita supvisum est,

Simon Evans p Laurenčum Atkins, Agent.

John Pomeroy, Agent.

Att the Comittee of Devon,

14th Novemb⁹ 1646. Examined

John Beare.

Wiffm Fry.

Charles Vaghan.

John Barton.

John Marshall.

State Paper Office, Royalist Comp. Papers, vol. XXIV. p. 494.

To the R^t honorable Cōmissioners for Compoundinge wth Delinquents.

The humble Petition of Richard Evans, of Exon, Marchante, Sheweth,

That yor Pet^r, by an order of the Hon^{ble} House of Cōmons, was to have reperation of his great losses susteined through the unjust & Cruell dealinge of John Ackland, of Columbe John, Esq^r. So as yor Pet^r could discover any reall or personall estate more than the said M^r Ackland had exprest in his p^ticular to bee compounded for before yo^w. In persuance of w^{ch} order yor Pet^r (havige disco^vd sevall pcells of his estate concealed) was putt into possession thereof.

Yet by the sub^till and indirecte carriage of the said M^r Ackland, and his wife, lately deceased, combininge themselves wth others to defraud yor Pet^r of the benefitt of the said order, yor

Pet^r hath not beene able to receive any satisfaction out of the said estate. But new difficulties and obstructions are dayly presented, for

1. Divers pcells of the concealed reall estate are claimed by pretended Deedes made unto M^r Acklands Children, wth a power in him notwithstanding for Revocation, & sold by Charles Knight, his servant, for 480^{li}.

2. A Mortgage of the said concealed psonall estate to the valew of 1000^{li}. made unto Henry Turpin, is now come to light, and a suite thereupon comēced ag^t yo^r pet^r, & is ready for a Tryall.

3. M^{rs} Ackland, since also deceased, in her life tyme did violently possesse herselfe of divers goods w^{ch} were in yo^r Pet^{rs} custody, to the valew of 100^{li}.

4. Some rich hangings, plate, & other household stuffe, embaziled to the valew of 500^{li}.

And whereas in the Certificate from the Comitteē of Devon to yo^r Lp^{ps}, yo^r directions is desired concerninge the tymber & wood sales, valewed at 1000^{li}. and the representacon of the estates in the sevall manno^{rs}, to bee full stated, w^{ch} indeede for y^e most p^{te} depend upon one or two lives to the valew of 1000^{li}. more p anⁱ, unto w^{ch} noe answer hath beene given, so that hitherto, insteede of repation of damages to yo^r Pet^r, his costs & expences have beene encreased and noe fruite received.

May it therefore please yo^r Lp^{ps} seriously to weigh the p^{mi}ses, and to cōmand the said Charles Knight & others to whose possession the said money & goods came, to make restitution thereof to yo^r Petitioner, and that you would please to give directions concerninge the tymber and wood sales, & quicken the Cōmittee of Devon in the sequestracon of the sd estate. For w^{ch} yo^r Pet^r is willing to becom Tenent, & (if yo^r Lp^{ps} shall thincke fitt), will rent the same & pay the state such valew as the p^{ti}cular expresseth, reservinge the surplusage to himselfe according to y^e order of this Board.

And yo^r Pet^r shall ever pray, &c.

Ordered a tre to y^e Com^{tees} to do justice & make repa^{co}n according to order of y^e house.

State Paper Office, Royalist Comp. Papers, vol. X. p. 984.

To the R^t hono^{ble} House of Commons in Parliament assembled.

The humble petition of John Acland, sonne and heire of John Acland, of Cullum John, in the County of Devon, deceased,
Sheweth,

That your petitioner's father, comeing newly to his estate by the death of your petitioner's grandmother, in the begining of the troubles of this kingdome, and haveing before he came to the same contracted a great debt to which his estate is lyable, comeing in upon the Articles of Exeter, did tymely apply himselfe to the Committee at Goldsmytheshall, to make his composition according to the 12th Article therein comprized.

That his fine was by that Committee set 1727^{li}. which, by engagement of his lands and friends, he submitted unto, and paid 863^{li}. 10^s. of the same, and secured the residue.

That, before his second payment, your petitioner's father's fine was by this hono^{ble} House (where he neyther was nor could be admitted to be heard) advanced unto 4318^{li}. as being a person excepted in the propositions of Uxbridge.

That by the Articles of Exeter noe such exception is, but such only as were excluded all pardone, and debarred to make composition, of which number your petitioner's father was not, and others within those Articles have had the benefit thereof in the proportion thereby declared, according to the fine imposed on him by the Committee at Goldsmythshall.

The premises considered, your petitioner most humbly prayeth this hono^{ble} House, that your petitioner's father's composition made, in parte paid, and the rest secured, which your petitioner is willing to pay, may be accepted, and the advance fine (meane betweene) by your hono^{ble} clemencye may be discharged, and the sequestration, which for one yeare last past was imposed on your said petitioner's father's lands, and still doth continue on the same, may be taken off, and some reasonable tyme given your petitioner to pay in the residue of the said composition, being 867^{li}. 10^s. whereby himself and three younger brothers, and sister, beinge all very young, may be preserved from ruine, And his goods and evydences taken away by one Rychard Evans, contrary to the said Articles, may be restored.

And your petitioner shall ever pray, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN ACLAND.

State Paper Office, Royalist Comp. Papers, vol. X. p. 981.

Die Martis 28^o Martii, 1648.

Ordered by the Co^mons assembled in Parliam^t, That it be referred to the Com^{rs} at Goldsmithes Hall to examine the busi-nes touching S^r John Ackland, a Delinq^t, and to state the whole matter of ffact concerning him in rela^çon to the Articles of Exeter.

H. ELSYNGE, Cle^r:

Parl: D: Co^m:

14 of Aprill 1648,
recomitted to the
subcomitty.

Jo: LEECH.

(Endorsed) An Order of the House of Co^mons the 28^o of
Martii, 1648.

State Paper Office, Royalist Comp. Papers, vol. X. p. 979.

According to your order of the 14th of Aprill 1648, wherby the Petition of John Ackland, sonn and heire of John Ackland, of Columb John, in the county of Devon, Esq. deceased, preferred to the Right ho^ble House of Commons, and the order of the House of Commons thereupon, made the 28th of March 1648, whereby it is referred to yow to examine the business touching the said John Ackland, by the name of S^r John Ackland, a delinquent, And to state the whole matter of fact concerneing him in relation to the Articles of Exeter, we have examined the whole business, and do finde,

That the said John Ackland, deceased, was in armes against the Parliament, and was in Exeter at the surrender thereof, and craved the benefitt of those Articles, as by the Certificate of the Generall appeareth.

That by the 12th Article of the Articles of Exeter, it was provided that all persons comprized in those Articles (excepting those who are by name excepted by Parliament from pardon and composition) submitting to a reasonable composition, which the Generall should endeavour not to be above 2 years values for estate reall, should be discharged, &c. which Articles were made the 9th of Aprill 1646, and approved in the Howse of Commons

the sixth of May 1646, and confirmed by the Lords and Commons the 4th of November 1647.

That the said John Ackland, the father, petitioned here the 30th of Aprill 1646, and compounded here the 10th of July 1646. And inasmuch as it appeared upon his Composition that he was one of the persons excepted in the propositions at Uxbridge to compound at a third, his fine was set double, viz^t at a tenth, according to Exeter Articles, 1727^{li}. And at a third, according to the Proposition, 4318^{li}.

That he payd in the moiety of his lesser fine, being 863^{li}. 10^s. the 4th day of August 1646, and secured the other moiety thereof.

That upon the Report thereof made to the Howse of Commons the third of Sept 1646, the Howse voted the higher fine, being 4318^{li}. should be accepted.

That in regard the said fine was not payd accordingly, orders issued from this Committee the * to sequester his estate, the same being not before that tyme sequestered, as is alleadged in regard he came in within the tyme lymited by the Articles.

That the said John Ackland, the father, dyed about August 1647, leaving the Petitioner, about 13 years old, and three younger sonnes and a daughter, all to be provided for out of this estate, as by the Affidavit of Henry Halse, gent. here taken appeareth.

So the sole question is, whether the exception in the 4th Qualification of the Propositions for peace, wherein he is named to compound at a third, doth exempt him from the benefitt of the Articles of Exeter, wherein the exception is only of such who are by name excepted by Parliament from pardon and composition.

All which we humbly submitt, &c.

28 Aprill 1648. (Signed) JO. READINGE. SAM. MOGER.

* Blank in orig.

APPENDIX.

ADDITION TO THE COINS OF THE MINT OF EXETER.

From a publication respecting some of the coins found in Norway, by Chr. Andr.
Holmboe, A.D. 1837.

Aethelraed II.

- Rev. + BYRNSTAN ON EAXCI. (See Penny No. 16 of my
Coins of Exeter.)
- + DUNSTAN M'O EAXE.
- + EDRIC M'O EAXE. (See Penny No. 10 of my Coins of
Exeter.)
- + GOD M-O EAXEC.
- + GOD ON EAXCESTREM.
- + WULFSIGE M'O EAXC. (See Penny No. 21 of my Coins
of Exeter.)

Cnut.

- Rev. + AEDMAER ON ECXCE. (See No. 26 Penny, Harthcnut.)
- + AELFWINE ON ECXE. (See No. 23 Penny, Cnut.)
- + EAFLA ON EAXC.
- + EALDABERTH ON EC.
- + EALDERBERTH ON EXC.
- + EDSIGE ON ECXCE. (See No. 24 Penny, Harold.)
- + LEOFWINE ON ECX.
- + LEO— — — ECXC.
- + MANNA ON EAXC. (See No. 19 Penny, Aethelraed II.)
- + MANA ON EXELN.*
- + SAEWINE ON ECXE.
- + WULSTAN ON ECXEC.

* Holmboe classes this coin among those of unknown Mints; but I have no doubt of its belonging to the Mint of Exeter, being found with others of the same name as moneyer, and of the Exeter mint.

Other Devonshire Mints.

+ CNUT REX ANGLOR	}
+ EDRIC O- TANTU	
+ CNUT REX ANGLOR	}
+ LEOFGAR O- TOTA	

ADDITIONS TO THE LIST OF MONEYPERS OF THE MINT OF
EXETER, AT PAGE 197.

Aethelraed II.

GOD (variation).

Cnut.

AEDMAER (variation), EAFLA, EALDABERTH, EALDEBERTH,
EDSIGE (variation), LEOFWINE, MANNA, SEWINE.

Since making these extracts from Holmboe, I have received a letter from my kind friend Mr. Bergne, enclosing me an impression of an Exeter Penny of Eadred, which is in the collection of John Huxtable, of London, Esq. The coin appears to be in as good preservation as from the die, but it has not been well struck up, particularly on the Reverse. The Obverse has the bust looking to its left, inscribed,

+ EADRED REX

Rev. — NM ON EX.*

I have before stated, that I am satisfied that our early moneyers frequently intended the + commencing the Reverse inscription should represent an x where they were pressed for space.

I have a Penny of Eadred, found in the north of Ireland, very boldly engraved and also struck up, and in perfect preservation. The Obverse has the king's bust looking to its left.

Obv. + EADRED REX

Rev. + DUNIALNENDO

a pellet on each side the cross, and a small crescent before the letter D, a small cross in the centre of the field. Weight 18½ grains.

Could this be a coin of the Mint of Durham?

* On a close examination of this Reverse, the reading of the legend is MANNEIN MON+ , which makes its appropriation to the mint of Exeter questionable; though I still think that it was intended to read MON EX.

P. S. (Dec. 9, 1843).—Mr. Lindsay has just received a packet of Saxon pennies, found near Mullingar, one of which is a Regnald; and another which he has most kindly given me for my collection of Exeter coins, is a coin of Eadred with the bust looking to its left, and a small cross in the field on the reverse. The inscriptions read,

Obv. + EADRED REX.

Rev. + SARVVVD MON EX. Weight 18 grains.

This gives a new moneyer to the Exeter Mint.

DESCRIPTION OF MR. LINDSAY'S REGNALD.

Obverse—

+ REGN°A·L°DEVNVC

Reverse—

+ ·AVR·A·MON·ITRF

Type exactly as Ruding.

Weight 20½ grains, being a little over Dr. Hunter's, from which it only differs, in having E instead of L at the end of the obv. legend, and T instead of E, at the end of the reverse.

ANGLO-GALLIC PENNY OF KING RICHARD I.

Among some Anglo-Gallic pennies, lately sent me from France, is one of our Richard the First, in very fine preservation.

Obverse, a cross patée, filling the field of the coin, inscribed, RICARD. REX.

Reverse, an annulet, surmounted by three small pyramids or triangles, on which rest two crescents, and over them a connecting bar, inscribed, + EXOLDUNI. Weight rather more than 15 grains. A penny of this Mint, said to be Issoudon, was sold at General Ainslie's sale, lot 250.

ADDITION TO THE LIST OF SHORT AND LONG-CROSS PENNIES
OF HENRY III. PAGE 129.

*Extract from a Letter of Goddard Johnson, Esq. dated Norwich,
Nov. 21, 1843, to R. Sainthill.*

Short-Cross.

Rel-wic on Ca.
Simun on Can.
Johan on Lunde.
Pieras I. on Lund.

Long-Cross and Sceptre.

Alin on Cante.
Terion on Can.
Willem on Durh.

Without the Sceptre.

John on Everwic.
Henricus Rex Tercl. }
Jordan on Winc. }

Mr. Johnson mentions, he suggested to the late Taylor Combe, Esq. that the Pennies of Henry III. with the place of mintage, Rust and Riust, were coined at Royston, in Cambridgeshire, in which opinion Mr. Combe entirely coincided.

Mr. Johnson has the Bristol Half-groat (I believe unpublished) of Edward IV. m.m. on the Obverse, a Rose; m.m. on the Reverse, a pierced Cross, with the letter B on the breast. Weight $23\frac{1}{2}$ grains. The pellets are united in each quarter.

ON THE DUBLIN GROATS ATTRIBUTED BY SIMON TO HENRY
THE FIFTH.

IN addition to Dr. A. Smith's preceding "Observations" on this subject, at page 165, I have now to add this extract of a letter to me from Dr. S. just received; as facts are more valuable than theory on doubtful questions, and these are favourable to Dr. Smith's views, I shall only remark, that the harp money of Henry VIII. being coined in England during the latter half of his reign, if the disputed groats were coined in Ireland in the early part of it, they would be found in circulation with the coins of Henry VII. and Edward IV.

Just after writing the above, I was shown a small parcel of 28 coins, dug up at Dungarvan, on the estate of Godfrey Baker, Esq. They consist of one Dublin Groat of Edward IV. of the coinage of 1470; one Three-crown Groat of Edward IV.; one of the disputed Henry Groats, attributed by Simon to Henry V.; Civitas Dubl.; three of Henry the Eighth's Harp Groats, H. R.;

one English Groat of Mary; one English Groat of Philip and Mary; one English Sixpence of the same Sovereigns, and six of their Irish Sixpences; one Shilling and two Sixpences of Elizabeth's Irish coinage; and two Shillings, five Sixpences, and three Two-pences, of her English coinage; the latest date 1580.

Baggot Street, Nov. 11, 1843.

"MY DEAR SIR,

"Yesterday I was permitted to examine fifty coins, being part of a hoard of near 200, which was found a few years ago near Rosstrevor, in the county Down.

"There were twenty-three Irish coins of Edward IV. the earliest of the coinage of 1470; twenty-one of Henry VII. some with open crown and tressure, similar to fig. 24, in Plate II. of my Essay, others without the tressure; and six English, three of Edward IV. and three of Henry VII. arched crown. These coins were much worn and partially defaced, but not to an extent to leave any doubt as to their appropriation.

"Now, as there were not any English coins later than 1502, nor any of Henry VIII. Irish, I think it is clear that I am correct in appropriating the groats without the tressure as well as the open crown groats with the tressure to Henry VII. If any of the latter belonged to Henry VI. it is likely that some of the numerous types issued during the first ten years of Edward IV. would have been found in this hoard."

HALF-GROAT OF RICHARD THE THIRD.

Snelling and Ruding have both given engravings of the half-groat of Richard the Third, with the Boar's Head mint-mark, but I presume no specimen of the coin is known, as it is remarked in "The Silver Coins of England," page 118, "But the engravings shew that the coin was imperfect, the authority is therefore doubtful." I may therefore mention, that my friend Dr. Aquilla Smith has lately procured the half-groat of Richard the Third, with the Boar's Head mint-mark, in very good preservation. It reads,

Obv. RICARD DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRA.

Rev. CIVITAS LONDON

without any mint-mark, and trefoils instead of pellets in the quarters. Weight, a fraction more than 21 grains.

RECEIPT FOR MAKING AN OLLA PODRIDA.

DEAR SIR,

London, 29 September, 1843.

We have written to P—— for the receipt for making an Olla Podrida. It is generally composed of beef, mutton, chicken, bacon, sausage, red pepper, ham, cabbage, peas, carrots, turnips, all boiled up together, and served up, after the soup which is extracted from it.—*It is just eatable in the absence of any thing else.*

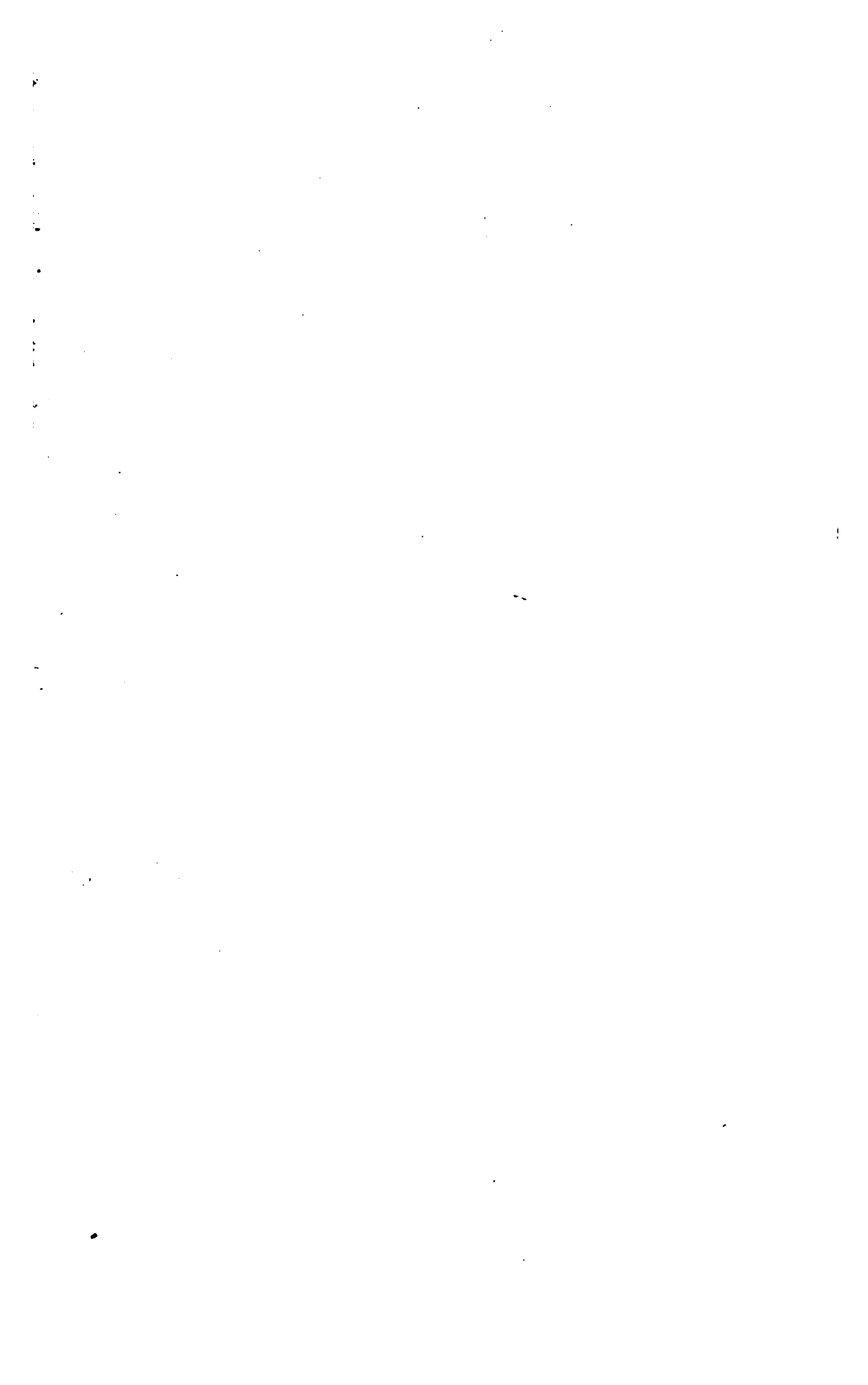
Yours faithfully,

To R. Sainthill.

JNO. F——.

It will be now for my Readers to determine, how nearly my cookery has approached the above instructions, and its result.

R. S.



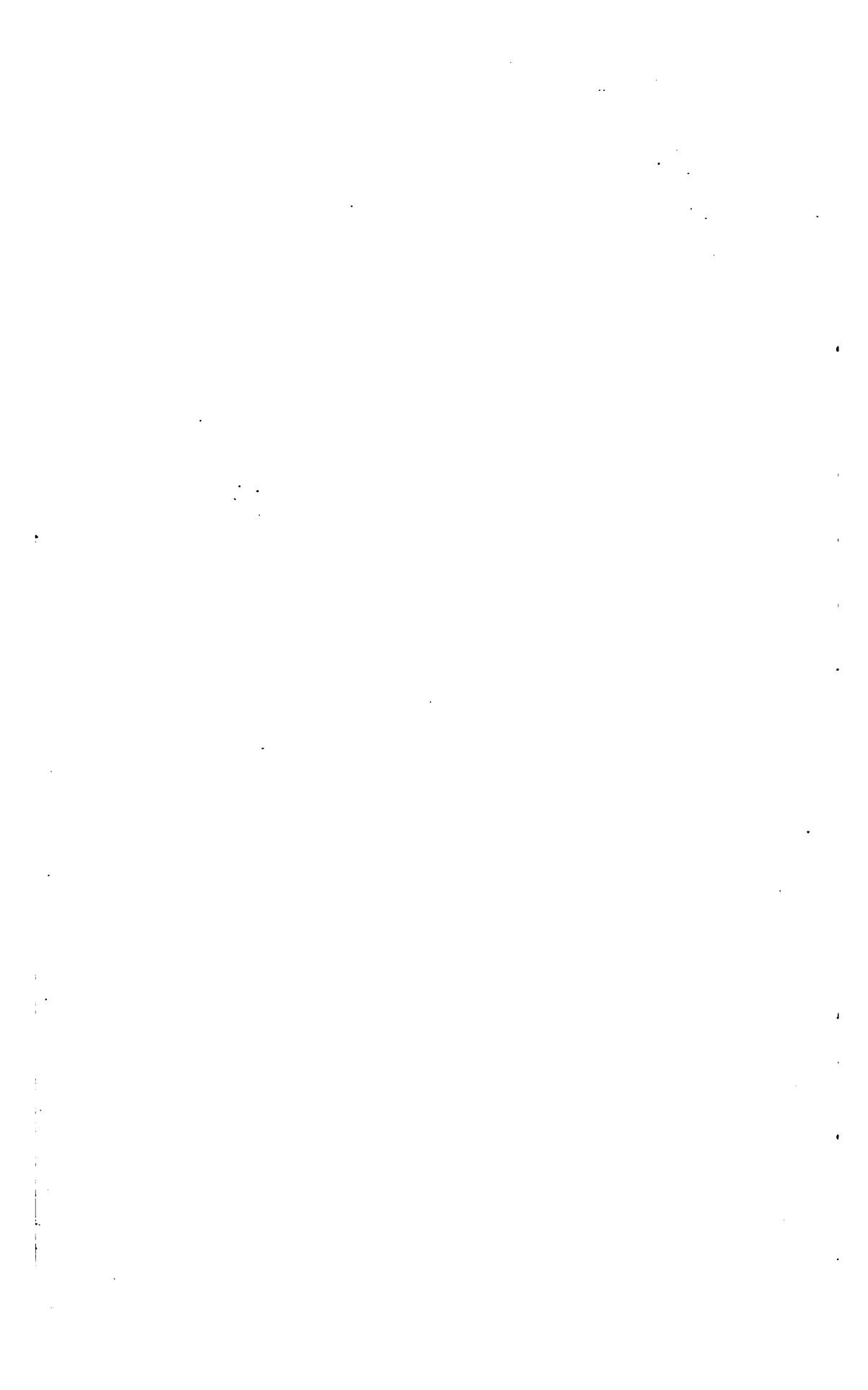
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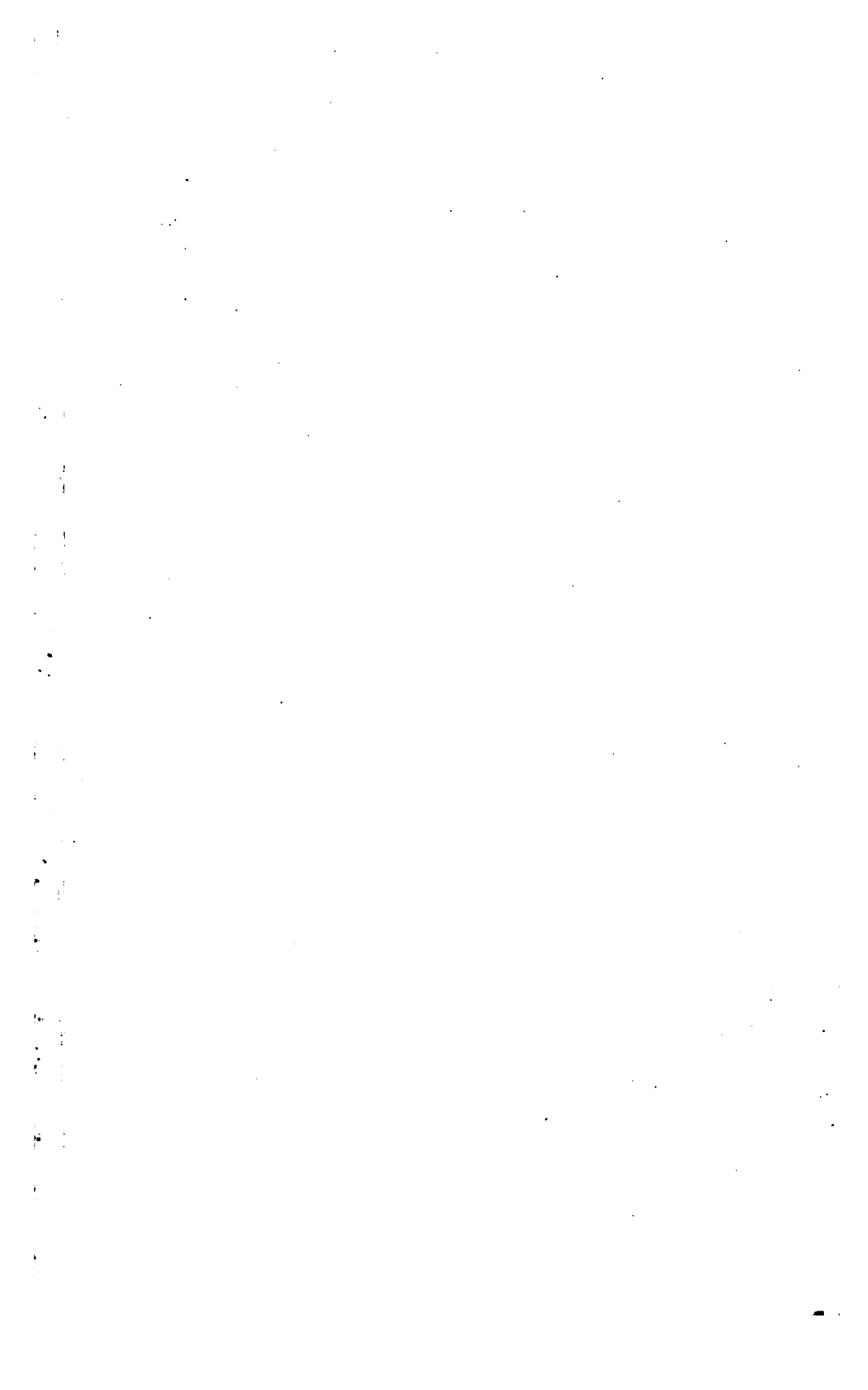
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